THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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POETICAL.

MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured riotous baby
 Against the cottage wall;
A lily grew at the threshold,
 And the boy was just as tall.
A royal tiger lily,
 With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jewelled chalice,
 The fragrant dew to hold.

Without the blackbird whistled,
 High up in the old roof trees,
And to and fro at the window
 The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of baby
 Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
 That danced at the lattice-sill.

Ah me! in a darkened chamber,
 With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
 We measured the baby to-day.
And the little bare feet that were dimpled
 And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together
 In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,
 White as the risen dawn,
A fair little face lay smiling
 With the light of heaven thereon;
And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
 Dropped from the rose, lay still,
Never to catch at the sunshine
 That crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby
 With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
 That waited him below,
And out of the darkened chamber
 We went with a childless moan;
For to the height of the sinless angels
 Our dear little one had grown.

AMADEO'S ABDICATION.

Behind the Scenes at Madrid.

The London correspondence of the New York *World* says:

An extraordinary story concerning the abdication of King Amadeo comes to me from so high a source that I am constrained to believe it. It is to this effect. The Queen, as every one will remember, was the Princess Mary, the daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel dal Pozzo della Cisterna; she is only twenty-five years of age; she is a very devout Catholic; and she is the mother of three children, the youngest of whom, a prince, was born at Madrid only a few days ago. Immediately before the birth of this child the young Queen was in great distress of mind, and in very alarming physical pain; and in her agony of mind and body she made a vow to the Blessed Virgin that if, through the mercy of God, she was brought safely through the perils that then environed her, she would beg her husband on her bended knees to resign the throne of Spain and to hasten back to Italy. Her husband was present when—perhaps in delirium—she made this vow, and he uttered no remonstrance against it. There is no doubt that he has been growing more and more weary of Spain for several months, and the distress and anguish of his young wife, to whom he is tenderly attached, probably stretched his desire to get rid of his thankless task. Events which happened after the birth of the child—who, in the opinion of its mother, was given her only as a hostage for the performance of her vow—doubtless removed all hesitation which he might have still felt. He and his wife—despite all his noble qualities and all her grace and beauty—had never been able to win over to their side the proud nobles of Spain. Just as in Rome the nobility of the highest rank, with one or two exceptions, side with the Pope, and refuse to attend the Court of Victor Emmanuel or to give any countenance to his Government, so in Madrid the grandees held aloof from "the foreign adventurer," as they called King Amadeo, while their wives could not be induced to appear in the train of his wife. This alarmed and irritated both of them—not without reason; but they continue to hope that in time the nobility could be won over to their side. The King made a last effort to do this on the occasion of the christening of the new-born child. He asked the Duchess de la Terre, the wife of Serranto, to present the royal infant at the baptismal ceremony. She refused with scorn, and the poor baby would have probably had to suffer the ignominy of being "presented" by a lady of low rank had not the widow of Marshal Prim, herself a duchess, consented to leave her mourning retirement and perform the function. I am told there was a terrible scene in the palace that day, and it was then that the King finally yielded to the prayers and tears of his wife, and made to her the promise of abdication, which, as you know, he fulfilled on the 11th of this month. "It is a great honor," said the King, in his message to the Cortes announcing his abdication, "to preside over the destinies of a country, however disturbed. I had resolved to keep my oath and respect the Constitution, for I believed that my loyalty to Spain would compensate for whatever errors might be caused by my youth and inexperience. But my good wishes have deceived me, for Spain lives in the midst of a perpetual contest. If my enemies had been foreigners, I would not abandon the task, but they are Spaniards. I wish neither to be the King of a party nor to act illegally; but, believing all my efforts to be sterile, I renounce the crown for myself, my sons and heirs."

These are plain, sad and bold words; but the Cortes listened to them with scarcely concealed joy, and the abdication was unanimously accepted. There are wheels within wheels—and had the Cortes known all that was within the King's mind they probably would have listened to his message with emotions of a very mixed character. For I have as yet told only one half of my story. The King has abdicated, it is true, to please his wife; but, if my informants are correct, he did this all the more willingly, because he believes that by giving up the insecure throne of Spain he made a stride towards the throne of Italy. Victor Emmanuel's health is extremely precarious, and his death at any moment would surprise no one who knows him; the Crown Prince Humbert is the victim of a disease which makes his life a burden and from which death may soon relieve him; and his son—the four-year-old Prince of Naples—is in such a condition that his life can be protracted only by something like a miracle. These three precarious lives are all that stand between Amadeo and the Italian crown; and even should Victor Emmanuel and Humbert die before the baby Prince of Naples expires, Amadeo would have a claim to a regency which would be in fact a sovereignty.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN old lady named Mascal, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, was found dead in her bed the other day. She was found sitting up, her clothes burnt off her body, and her pipe, which probably did the mischief, clutched in her fingers. Her age was seventy-five years.

THE origin of a fire in Auburn, N. Y., is attributed to the following strange cause: The direct rays of the sun passing through a toilet-bottle were focused by the concave bottom and thrown upon a woolen mat, setting it on fire. Subsequent experiments resulted similarly, but when the bottle was used empty the same effect was not produced.

A YOUNG MAN named George H. Tate was killed at Gettysburg last week, while engaged in threshing. Stepping on the box that covers the cylinder, one of the boards broke and one of his feet was caught by the revolving teeth. He seized hold of a beam above his head, and as he did so the other hands stopped the machine. His foot and part of the leg were terribly lacerated, and he was otherwise injured as to cause death the next day.

ABOUT the year 1832, when Gen. Taylor, afterward President of the United States, was in command of the fort at Dixon's Ferry, near where Dixon now stands, Jefferson Davis, who was Lieutenant in the United States service at that time, and serving under General Taylor, administered the oath to Abraham Lincoln, then a Captain in the volunteer militia of the State. Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, was a Lieutenant and present at the time.

FROM recent advices, a sad picture may be drawn of the social condition of some parts of Russia. In the provinces of Volhynia and Podolia a revolt of the peasants has resulted in murder and the plundering and burning of property. One dispatch even states that some of the principal towns in those provinces have been laid waste. It is the turbulent, savage character of some of these peasants which is the principal obstacle in the way of reforming their condition. The most serious aspect of the situation as presented is that a force of Russian troops sent to put down the insurgents have been defeated.

ON Wednesday morning last, a young girl named Melissa Brown, residing at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was found dead in her bed, with unmistakable evidence of her having given birth to a child. The room presented one of the most horrible scenes that could be imagined. Search was made for the body of the infant, and it was found in a well adjacent to the house. It proved to be a male infant, and was undoubtedly born alive. From appearances the girl must have taken some morphine, as a paper was found with a small portion of its contents left. It is supposed she took it with the intention of committing suicide, seeing the hopelessness of hiding her crime from the world.

DURING the past few months it appears that hundreds of cattle have died of pleuro-pneumonia in two counties of New Jersey—Essex and Union—and that the disease still rages with fatal effect. The dairymen residing within a distance of five miles of Newark, according to the *Advertiser*, of that city, have lost more than three fourths of their milch cows, and are yet in danger of loosing the whole number. The State Agricultural Society has now taken the subject in hand, apparently for the first time, and the people of Newark, probably for the first time also, learn that they have consumed the flesh of some six hundred diseased cows since April last. The State law provides a penalty of $100 for dealing in meat of this kind; but so far the prosecutions have been very few.

A LETTER from Jacksonville, in the southern part of Illinois, contains particulars of one of the most singular and horrible deaths on record, which occurred in the vicinity of that town on the 19th. It seems that on the day preceding one James Walker, a decrepit old man of some eighty or eighty-two years of age, whose mind had reverted to a condition of second childhood, left his home without apprising his family of his intentions, and wandered into the country. Nothing having been heard of him, search was made, and finally resulted in the discovery of his body in a pasture at some little distance from the town, in a horribly mutilated condition. The intestines had been torn out and eaten away, parts of the legs and the face had also been gnawed in a disgusting manner. There can be no doubt, from the circumstances under which the body was found, that the poor old man had wandered and lost his way, and, night coming on, had laid down to sleep, when he was attacked, killed, and devoured by hogs.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

The Gaieties of a Dublin Season.

A LEVEE AND A DRAWING ROOM AT THE VICE REGENT COURT.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet, Theatres, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

DUBLIN, February 11, 1873.

I wonder would a letter about the gaieties of Dublin, and in a manner descriptive of superficial social life in the Irish capital, be of any interest to your readers! I think I may venture, to write because out of the thousands of readers of a great paper there are always some to be found who are interested in any subject that is treated of, and in Pittsburgh there are doubtless citizens to whom my story of Dublin society will come like a pleasant memory of bygone pleasures, and long past convivialities.

In Pittsburgh, social events are phenomenal; here they are normal. With you they are spasmodic, and any one who goes to a ball or a banquet once every fortnight during the winter, and to half a dozen tea fights or evening companies during that time, may well be regarded as being somewhat excessive in his gaity, and rather too fond of dissipation. Here it is quite different. Just now we are in the midst of "the season," a period of about three months, during which people who are "in society" expect to be out, or if at home, to be entertaining company, every night. Upon a stranger, like your correspondent, this call of society is louder than upon a native, because he receives invitations from many of the numerous cliques into which the people of every city are divided.

Do not imagine from this that I mean to inflict upon you a catalogue of the feasts and revels in which I have been indulging. It is doubtful if one has a right to burden one's personal friends with what to them must be Barmecide banquets; but it is certain that the public have a right to be shielded from such an infliction. The private balls, the delicious dinners, the charades, theatricals, musical soirees, reading parties, five o'clock teas, charming as they may be to partake of, lose flavor and interest in crossing the sea; but perhaps an account of some of the public entertainments, especially of such as are peculiar to Dublin, may better stand transportation.

Socially, "the Castle" is the centre of Dublin. For three months it is the residence of the Lord Lieutenant and his household, from whence he dispenses the vice-regal hospitalities. About the middle of January this year Lord Spencer moved in from the Vice-regal lodge, and a "levee" and "drawing-room" were given. The levee was held at mid-day, at which time such persons as wished to pay their respect to the representative of the Sovereign, appeared in court dress—knee breeches, silk stockings, gold laced coat, embroidered vest and chapeau-bras—and crowded into an anti-chamber, through which I pushed my way, laughing at the curious appearance of such of my friends as I saw then, for the first time in such masquerading guise. At the upper end was an iron railing with a funnel-shaped opening through which, the pressure from behind discharged in a compressed condition each individual who reached it. Once through, I gave my card to an aid-de-camp, my name was shouted out twice, and, following the sound, I approached the Lord Lieutenant, made my bow, received his, and passed on. The ceremony was over; I had passed the ordeal; I had been presented at court; it was only a vice-regal court, but what of that! Lord Spencer, with his manly, dignified bearing, his orders of the garter, and St. Patrick, his noble birth, is quite as good a representative of royalty as any member of the family whom he represents; and I doubt if the levees held by the Prince of Wales are much different, excepting in the greater number of titled gentlemen in attendance.

At the levee none but gentlemen were admitted, and His Excellency received alone; but on the evening of the next day a "drawing room" was held by both their Excellencies, and was a vastly more brilliant entertaining thing than the other. I went at nine o'clock and after long delay in the line of carriages my turn came. I was let down at the grand entrance and passed up the great staircase between two rows of white-wigged liveried servants. At the top I met some friends who had been at numerous previous "drawing rooms" and knew the ropes, so, placing myself in their hands, I ceased to be nervous and took to looking about. The first room we entered was thronged with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, gorgeous in apparel and ornamentation. There were jewels galore, there were court trains, there were antiquated dowagers, shrewd campaigners, and young girls trembling because they were about to be presented, and then there were generals in scarlet, judges in black, and courtiers in every description of court dress. I was twenty minutes pushing through this throng to the door at the upper end of the room, through which only a few score people were allowed to enter at once. In the next room there was not so much of a crowd, but another delay; for at the upper end was a sort of iron cage, which is popularly called "the pen," into which only five or six are admitted at once. Once in that, I had nothing to do but give my card to an aide-de-camp, walk straight forward through the presence chamber, bow twice in passing Lord and Lady Spencer, and emerge on the other side in the famous St. Patrick's Hall. With ladies it is different. In the pen, one of the aides takes her train off her arm and arranges it; then, if she is to be presented, she approaches the Lord Lieutenant to whom she courtesies. His Excellency then kisses her on the cheek, the lady courtesies to Lady Spencer, who takes her hand, and then she passes on and out of the room. If it is not the lady's first appearance at Court she goes forward and courtesies twice, but is not kissed.

Once out of this, with the feeling of freedom from constraint which came after, for the first time, passing through a scene of this nature, St. Patrick's Hall, crowded as it was, was a relief. A fine band was playing in one of the galleries, a number of paintings adorned one wall of the brilliantly lighted saloon, while on another was hanging the massive Marlborough plate—tens of thousands of dollars' worth of silver vessels. Around one side and one end of the hall ran a refreshment table, behind which stood numbers of liveried servants, ready to serve one with tea, coffee, sherry, claret, bread and butter, cake, creams or ices. For an hour I promenaded, or, more correctly, I forced my way up and down this saloon, admiring the brilliant beauty of the dresses, wondering at the transformation of persons of my acquaintance by their gaudy apparel, and, aided by a young lady on my arm, criticising the costumes. About half-past ten a whisper that the drawing-room was at an end ran around, there was a pressing back of the crowd towards both sides of the hall, the great doors at the top were flung open, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and the procession entered and passed through. First came the Chamberlain, gentlemen ushers and other members of the household in Windsor uniforms. The Lord Lieutenant, bearing the Ribbon of the Garter, followed, with Lady Spencer, who wore a coronet of diamonds and a broad band of superb brilliants across her breast. Her dress was of deep blue velvet, with a train very long and carried by two little pages dressed in slashed doublets and hose of blue and white satin. After these came a number of the especial *swells*, some of them visiting in the castle, such as the Marchioness of Drogheda and Lady Athlumena, and then the ceremony was over. After that people began to go home, though they were welcome to stay, but carriage after carriage took its load and departed, and by one o'clock everybody was gone. We have no such brilliant assemblies at home. I have never seen such a display of jewels, most of them in antique settings, as was there, and the absence of black dress coats added greatly to the gaiety of the scene—you will understand how much, when I tell you that the American Consul is the only gentleman admitted in ordinary evening costume.

Ever since this inauguration of gaieties the castle has been brilliantly hospitable. Almost every night, or at least three or four times a week, dinners and dances have been given, and to-morrow there is to be a ball to which about 600 invitations have been issued. These castle festivities sometimes interfere a good deal with private people's entertainments, for an invitation to the castle is equivalent to a command, and no excuse, saving absence from the city, or illness, will suffice. To show how this often works I need only mention that I had accepted an invitation to a party of some fifty or sixty persons, for to-morrow night, but on receiving an invitation to the castle ball, I had to notify the other people that I could'nt go, and I have since heard that more than half of those who had accepted had to do the same thing, which is calculated to annoy the would-be hostess of so many recalcitrant guests.

There is rather an amusing story told of Lady Rosse (Lord Rosse is famous for his telescope) who is described as a somewhat bigoted Protestant. She was asked to dinner by some people whom she had never seen, and she forgot their number. So she told her coachman to drive to Rutland Square and stop where there seemed to be a dinner party. This the coachman did, but unfortunately there were several dinner parties, and the coachman stopped at the Lord Chancellor's. When Lady Rosse was announced, the Lord Chancellor and Lady O'Hagan, though they did not know her, came forward and received her cordially, and she supposed them to be her host and hostess, whom she had not seen. Things went on very well until quite late. Just as the party was going down to dinner, Cardinal Cullen was announced, and when he entered with his red robes the ladies dropped on their knees to receive his blessing. This was too much for poor Lady Rosse, who demanded to know where she was. An explanation ensued, and Lady Rosse insisted on going home, but her carriage was gone, so she had to get a cab and depart. She sent an invitation next day to Lord and Lady O'Hagan to dine with her, which I believe they declined. For the main truth of the story I can vouch, as it only happened last week, and I had it from one who was there and saw it all.

Pretty much as the drawing-room at the Castle inaugurates the season in court circles, does the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet begin the round of gaieties among the city men. The Lord Mayor is elected annually; he gets the Mansion House to live in, and ten thousand dollars salary, but he is expected to spend about fifteen thousand. A retinue of servants, a number of State carriages, an inaugural banquet, a great ball, and a general open-handed hospitality are looked for from him. The present Lord Mayor, Alderman Macky, held the office once before, several years ago. He was inaugurated this time on New Year's day last, and his inaugural banquet was given last week, in the "round room," a large ball room added to the Mansion House many years ago when George IV. was King and paid a visit to Ireland. Tables for about 500 people were set in the body of the hall, while a semi-circular table running around the dais, on which the throne stands, was occupied by the Lord Mayor and his most distinguished guests, including the Lord Lieutenant and a number of other noblemen, members of Parliament, Judges and members of the Vice-regal household. The dinner was capital, well cooked and nicely served. The wine was very good and in unlimited profusion. (Hock with the fish, punch with the soup, sherry and champange with the other courses, claret *ad libitum* after the desert, and yet I did not see a single man, of the more than five hundred, who was intoxicated. To become so on such on occasion, or at any private dinner or ball, would be regarded as a most flagrant breach of propriety. The days of three bottle men have gone). A very good band played during dinner, and the Lady Mayoress and a number of her friends gathered in the galleries to hear the speeches. The Lord Mayor, of course, proposed the "Queen," which was received with cheers, and "God save the Queen" by the band; then he proposed "the Lord Lieutenant," and that gentleman replied in a long, dry speech, full of statistics about the prosperity of Dublin and of Ireland in general. He also replied to the toast of "Lady Spencer," and proposed that of the Lady Mayoress. Then there was the usual list of toasts and speeches. The House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Bench, the Bar of Ireland, (to which the band played "Groves of Blarney"), the Press, etc.

And now that these two public events are over, there is a flood of festivities of all sorts, such as almost overwhelms one unaccustomed to them. It is possible to go out every night; it is also possible to go to afternoon teas besides, but three balls in one evening it is hard to attend to, yet I know people who try to do that.

In the way of theatres I can tell you little, save from the advertisements. I managed to get to the Gaiety about two weeks ago, to hear The Beggars' Opera, and I have also seen the splendid pantomime now running at the Royal. On Saturday the burlesque opera troupe, which has been occupying the Gaiety for the past six or eight weeks, concludes its engagement, and will be succeeded by an English opera company, of which the principal attractions are Castle, the American tenor, who has had great success in London, Mr. Nordblon, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and the Misses Blanche Cole, Lucy Franklin, and E. A. Duprez.

If I write again I may tell you of less frivolous things, should I have any to tell of.

W. K.

MR. LINCOLN'S HAT.

An Incident of his First Inauguration.

Those who witnessed Lincoln's first inauguration will not soon forget one little scene which then occurred. The President elect came forward upon the platform prepared at the east front of the Capitol, with his natural awkwardness increased by the momentous circumstances of the occasion, and by a gorgeous wardrobe, in which it was evident he felt exceedingly uncomfortable. The stiff dress coat, vest and pantaloons of black broadcloth, were enough of themselves to disturb his mental and physical equanimity, but to these were added other incumbrances, in the shape of a brand new hat and a ponderous gold-headed cane. The cane he managed to put away in a corner, but the disposition of the hat perplexed him greatly. It was too good to throw away, too nice, as he thought, to rest upon the rough boards, so, for a minute at least, poor Lincoln stood there in the gaze of assembled thousands, grasping the hat desperately and seeking in vain for a safe place to deposit it. Douglas, who sat immediately in his rear, saw the embarrassment of his rival, and rising, took the shining beaver from its sorely bothered owner and held it during the delivery of the inaugural address. It is doubtful whether, five years before, Stephen A. Douglas ever dreamed that he was destined to hold the hat of Abraham Lincoln while that individual was appearing for the first time as President of the United States.—*Missouri Republican.*

A Fearful Visitor.

The Paris *Soir* relates the following story: "A Mme. Bonneau, living in the Rue Descartes, was sitting in her parlor a few days since, awaiting her husband's return to dinner, when a man of wild and haggard appearance entered, and, seating himself opposite to her, addressed her in the following terms: 'I am a great doctor. I can effectually cure all headaches. I have heard that you suffer from that cause, and I am come to cure you.' The lady, perceiving that she had to deal with a madman, prudently seemed to fall into his humor, and asked what was his method of treatment. 'Simple enough, Madame,' said he, drawing a razor from his pocket, "I cut off the head, and then, after having well cleaned it, I replace it upon the shoulders.' Upon this he prepared to suit the action to his words. Mme. Bonneau, with great coolness, professed her readiness to submit to the operation, but suggested that she should fetch a towel from the next room to prevent her dress being stained. Her visitor assented to the reasonableness of this suggestion, and she left the room, locking the door behind her. Upon her return with some police officers they found that the unfortunate maniac had cut his own throat, but not fatally. It was ascertained that he had escaped from a lunatic asylum at Clearmont les Pres, and had been vainly sought for during a whole month."

Popular Errors.

To think the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study the faster they will learn. To conclude that because exercise is good, the more violent it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been gratified, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.—*Good Health.*

THE Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs 9000 clerks. There are no windows on the street. Light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the center of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the court, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire. The bank was incorporated in 1694. Capital, $90,000,000.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Work for March.

Make up your mind what you intend to do. Sit down and count the cost. Do not undertake more than you can perform. It is unwise to commence work that you are not able to finish in due season. Many a farmer loses more by getting behindhand with his spring work than would buy another team, and pay the wages of a man for a year.

Underdraining on all wet soils is indispensable to real success in farming. A well-drained and well-worked heavy soil is rarely affected by drouth. Every enterprising farmer will do more or less draining every spring. If he once commences to underdrain, and does the work well, he will not be likely to stop until he has made all his land dry.

Go over the Farm as soon as the snow melts in the spring. You will see many things that need to be done. Make a note of them and prepare to do them at the right time.

Let off Surface Water.—This is always in order. Farmers will let it off wheat, but very few ever think of letting it off a bare stubble. If there is no crop to kill, they think it can do no harm. A few hours' judicious labor will often let off more water in a day than the sun at this season can evaporate in a month.

Sow Grass and Clover Seed on Wheat early in the spring, unless you propose to harrow the wheat. It is seldom that the seed is injured by the frost. Do not spare the seed, and be careful not to miss any land.

Plowing should not be done while the land is wet. Much, however, depends on the kind of soil, and whether it was fall-plowed or whether it is sod. The latter always *seems* drier than the former. As a rule, it may be said that no land should be plowed when it sticks to a bright steel mold-board.

The Cellar.—Whatever you do or fail to do, do not neglect the cellar under the house. Remove everything that is decaying. Clean up. Whitewash the walls. Ventilate thoroughly and often.

The Principal Work of the Month in this latitude is to get ready for sowing and planting in April and May. See that the seed is ready, the implements in order, the harness well oiled and repaired, and the horses in good condition for hard work.

Things You Should Always Have on Hand.—Some of these cold mornings, a cow will calve. You tell your man to "give her a warm bran-mash." "But," he replies, "we are out of bran." This should not be. Bran is one of the things that should always be on hand. Salt is another. And so is flaxseed. Unless you are within easy distance of a drug store, it is well to keep a few common medicines on hand—such as salts, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, ginger and laudanum. Keep them under lock and key. A syringe for giving injections should always be kept—and kept in order. A slight attack of colic can often be cured by an injection of warm water and soap.

Young Pigs should be fed all they will eat and digest. Nothing is better for them than corn pudding and milk. As the pigs get older and the weather warmer, corn meal, soaked for 12 or 24 hours in cold water, may take the place of the "pudding."

Ewes Heavy in Lamb should be allowed plenty of exercise, but they must not be driven through drifts of snow, or allowed to slip on ice, or jump fences or ditches; and especially avoid crowding at doors or gates. Treat them gently. If for any reason you have to catch a ewe, do not frighten her, and if possible do not turn her up on her back.—*American Agriculturist.*

Good Points of a Cow.

Observation and experience have taught some rules to be observed in the choice of good milkers, which though not infallible, are by no means to be despised. The characteristics of a good milker, are: 1. Youth. A cow is in her prime from four to six years, and the best paying time to buy is just after the birth of her second or third calf. 2. Prominence and fullness of milk veins, and velvety softness of skin. The milk veins run down on either side of the animal towards the udder, and are easily perceptible to the eye, or can be readily found by pressure of the hand, if the animal is not over fat. The skin should be soft and mellow, not hard, rough, and "staring." 3. Symmetry, fullness, and softness of the udder. It should be broad, well spread out, projecting behind the legs, and also reaching forward under the belly. There should be a softness and thinness to the touch, and absence of fleshiness and thickness. 4. Perfect number and condition of teats. If one teat is wanting, about a fourth less milk will be the result. A cow's udder is not, as some suppose, a barrel with taps, but is divided into four different compartments, called "milk glands," each of which has its own tap or teat. It is not only important that the full number of teats be present and in working order, but it is desirable that they be well placed, not crowded together, but pretty far and uniformly apart; rather long and tapering; all pointing out and downward; equal in size and even appearance. 5. Docility and quietness of disposition. These are indicated by large, mild and clear eyes, and an air of contentment generally. A cow that is quiet and contented feeds at ease, chews her cud with entire satisfaction, and will secrete and yield more milk than any restless and turbulant animal having similar milking characteristics in other respects.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Horses and Cows.

Horses.—If they have been fed on straw during the winter, it is now time to give them a little hay or more grain. Work very moderately at first and especially avoid fast driving. Get the horses into good condition. To do this, work regularly, feed liberally, and groom thoroughly. Give a tablespoonful of salt to each horse every day for a week, and then after that give the horses every day *all the salt they will eat.* The only reason that animals eat more salt than is good for them is because they have not access to it at all times. At this season horses are changing their coats and are quite liable to catch cold. Be careful to blanket them when they have to stand exposed to the wind.

Cows.—At calving-time keep the cow quiet. Be on hand to render assistance if necessary, but do not be hasty. Pull only when the cow strains and pull *downwards.* Draw out all the milk from the udder. Some farmers give it to the cow. We think a bran-mash is better. Give the cow all the water she will drink, but take the chill off. Hay-tea is excellent. If the cow is much exhausted put a blanket over her and keep her as quiet and comfortable as possible. For a week or two *before* calving, keep the bowels open. This can usually be done by giving bran-mashes or linseed tea. And unless the cow is in very high condition this will be better than to give medicine, but the latter must be resorted to if necessary. The bowels *must* be kept open. Epsom or Glauber salts are the best—say from 4oz. to one lb., according to circumstances. Always give some ginger or other tonic with the salts.—*American Agriculturist.*

Distance for Planting Trees.

As the season for planting trees has arrived, for convenience we reproduce a table heretofore published of the distance and the number of trees required for an acre.

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50

Most nurserymen recommend the planting of apple trees 30 feet apart each way, or in poor soil 25 feet. Standard pears and cherries 18 to 20 feet. Plums, apricot, peaches and nectarine 16 to 18 feet each way. Currants and goosberries 3 to 4 apart; cherries 8 feet apart each way. Many plant apple trees much closer, say 18 to 20 feet each way. This is a good distance when no hoed crop is to be raised, and when it is desirable to have the trees shade all the ground.

To Prevent the Decay of Shingles.

The following is said to effectually prevent decay in shingles: Take a potash kettle, or large tub, and put into it one barrel of lye or wood ashes, five pounds of white vitriol, five pounds of alum, and as much salt as will dissolve in the mixture. Make the liquor quite warm, and put as many shingles in it as can be conveniently wet at once. Stir them up with a fork, and when well soaked take them out and put in more, renewing the liquor as necessary. Then lay the shingles in the usual manner. After they are laid, take the liquor that is left, put lime enough in it to make whitewash, and, if any coloring is desired, add ochre, Spanish brown, lamp-black, etc., and apply to the roof with a brush or an old broom. The wash may be renewed from time to time. Salt and lye are excellent preservers of wood. It is well known that leach tubs, troughs, and other articles used in the manufacture of potash never rot. They become saturated with alkali, turn yellowish inside, and remain impervious to the weather.

Cure for a Horse's Sprained Shoulder.

Mr. T. F. Petrie writes to the *Rural New Yorker*:—"I give the following recipe, which has proved a perfect cure in every case under my observation the past forty years:—Make a small incision in the skin at the top of the shoulder blade; loosen the skin from the flesh around the incision with a smooth stick, about one inch around the hole; place the mouth to the hole in a position that will force the wind through the hole under the skin. Blow until the skin is raised from the flesh, which will leave the skin puffed up by the wind. Take a round piece of soft common upper leather, twice the size of the hole in the skin, with three-eighths hole in the center; place the leather under the skin and a stick over the leather through the skin on each side; tie with a thread, leaving the opening over the leather half an inch for the discharge of matter. The effect of a shoulder sprain is clotted blood under the shoulder blade. The above described seton will remove the clotted blood and effect a cure.

Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days, the answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures to express in it dollars and cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days run; separate the right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 18.

Catarrh in Horses.

The *Agriculturist* has this:—T. Gordon, Kittrell, N. C., writes that he has a horse troubled with a running at the nose, accompanied by a film which grows over the eyes and causes temporary blindness. It is doubtless a catarrhal affection, and the trouble with the eyes is sympathetic. Feed warm bran-mashes and scalded oats, give powdered gentian root and sulphur in the feed, and wash the nostrils and bathe the eyes with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc. Keep the horse in a warm, well ventilated stable, free from drafts.

Valuable Recipes.

Rusks.—One pint of warm milk, one teacup of yeast or one yeast cake, half a cupful of butter, one of white sugar, flour enough to make the dough of the consistency of biscuit. After the sponge of milk, yeast and flour is light, add the other ingredients. Let it rise again, then mould into small round cakes; put in buttered tins, and bake half an hour. Beat the yolk of an egg in yolk, and rub over the top of each rusk as soon as baked.

Country Pudding.—Mix the yolks of three eggs smoothly with three heaped tablespoonfuls of flour; thin the batter with new milk till it is of the consistency of cream; whisk the whites of the eggs separately, stir them into the batter, and boil the pudding in a floured cloth or basin for an hour. Before it is served, cut the top quickly in cross bars, pour over it a small pot of raspberry or strawberry jelly or jam, and send quickly to table.

Chicken and Ham Pie.—Cut two chickens into joints, season them with salt, black and Cayenne pepper, a little powdered mace and a tablespoonful of chopped mushrooms. Then make balls of forcemeat and the hard-boiled yokes of eggs, and lay them in the dish between the joints of the chickens, with a few slices of lean ham in between, and add a little water with a mushroom boiled in it; cover it with puff paste, and bake.

Peppermint Drops.—A simple way of making these drops is to mix up the sugar and oil of peppermint with the whites of eggs, beating the whole well together, dropping it on white paper, and drying the drops gradually before the fire at a distance. Another way is to sift finely-powdered loaf-sugar into lemon juice sufficient to make it of proper consistence; then, gently drying it over the fire for a few minutes, and stirring in about fifteen drops of oil of peppermint for each ounce of sugar, dropping them from the point of the knife.

To Japan Old Tea-Trays.—First clean them thoroughly with soap and water and a little rottenstone; then dry them by wiping and exposure at the fire. Now get some good copal varnish, mix it with some bronze powder, and apply with a brush to the denuded parts. After which set the tray in an oven at a heat of from 212 to 300 degrees until the varnish is dry. Two coats will make it equal to new.

A Piece of red pepper the size of your finger, nail put into meat or vegetables when first beginning to cook, will aid greatly in killing the unpleasant odor arising therefrom. Remember this for boiled cabbage, green beans, onions, chickens, mutton, etc

BROWSVILLE.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 27, 1873.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

Mrs. Priscilla Duncan, wife of Judge Duncan, died at her residence, in Bridgeport, yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, after a short, but severe attack of pneumonia. She was sixty-six years of age. For many years she has been a very useful and active member of the M. E. Church of Bridgeport. She was particularly benevolent, and her many kindnesses will be sadly missed by the poor of this community. She was always pleasant, and her smiling countenance would cast sunshine wherever she went. She leaves a kind and affectionate husband, and three children, together with a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely end. At the time she was taken ill, her son, Dr. W. S. Duncan, and wife, were in Florida. On Thursday last her attending physician, Dr. S. B. P. Knox, telegraphed to him of his mother's serious illness, receiving an answer that he would leave Florida immediately. If they meet with no detention they are expected on Friday evening. The evening before Mrs. Duncan's death she expressed a strong desire to live to see her son, calling his name at different times, but said, "If it was the Lord's will to take her before, she was ready to go." What a happy remembrance to the bereaved friends, that she died, as well as lived, in the faith of her Saviour! Her funeral will take place from her late residence, at two o'clock, Saturday afternoon, March 1, 1873. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of this community in their loss of so good a wife and mother.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth." "VIVA."

RAILROADS.

The prospect for railway communication with the outside world is at present very flattering. Three lines are talked of, viz: Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, and the South Western Penn. Two of these lines we are confident will be built, and that at an early day, viz: The Baltimore and Ohio, and the South Western Penn.

BROWNSVILLE.

This ancient and, at one time in its history, anti-railroad town, we are assured will make no resistance, but will gladly welcome these noisy, cow-killing intruders.

BRIDGEPORT.

Persons navigating the streets of Bridgeport at night, would do well to provide themselves with lanterns, as the progressive, penny-wise (?) City Fathers have denied us the luxury of lighted streets. This is getting back to the days of heathenish darkness.

R.

THE will of the late Jesse George, of Philadelphia, was admitted to probate on Wednesday. The will contains the following bequests: Pennsylvania Hospital, $20,000; in trust for the Yearly Meeting of Friends, $5,000; the Historical Society of Penna., $5,000; Colored Orphans' Home, $1,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons of Phila., $800; Association for the care of Colored Orphans, $800; Home for Destitute Colored Children, $800; Home for the Moral Reform of Destitute Colored Children, $500; Westown Boarding School, $10,000; the Asylum, near Frankford, for the relief of persons deprived of their reason, $7,000; the Apprentices' Library Company, $500; interest on $1,000, to be paid to the deserving poor of Hestonville; the Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 112 North Seventh street, $1,000; Emlen Institute, for the benefit of children of African and Indian descent, $800; Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, $1,500; Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, $1,500; the Philadelphia Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 718 Catharine street, $2,000; Institute for the Instruction of Colored Youths, $2,000; for a library at Hestonville (if not paid before his death,) $30,000. The bequests to relatives aggregate $26,200, and the residuary estate is to be distributed among such institutions as the executors may select. The estate is valued at about $400,000.

THE Rev. C. Molyneux, long known as a popular Evangelical clergyman at Brompton, London, has seceded from the Church of England and taken to a system of free peaching at St. James Hall.

HARRISBURG.

Local Option Passed.

The House's Record, 65 to 25.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FOR 1872.

Statistics of the Fort Wayne, the Pan Handle and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1873.

Local Option a Fixed Fact.

The regular orders having been exhausted, at half past ten Mr. Mahon got the floor and called for the Local Option Bill.

Twenty voices cried "adjourn," "move we adjourn," which, however, was not agreed to, nays 65, ayes 25.

Several bills were over on third reading ahead of the Option bill, but a few moments sufficed to put them out of the way.

At eleven o'clock, the galleries being crowded with ladies and every available space of the floor filled, the House was again brought face to face with "the little joker."

Mr. MCCORMICK tackled it with an amendment but that was voted down.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then tried to postpone the application of the bill to Allegheny county for one year, to give the liquor men time to dispose of their stock. He said it was taking liquor men at a great disadvantage. They had invested largely, and to be shut off on three weeks' notice was an injustice.

Mr. MCCORMICK rallied to the support of Mr. Wainwright, and warmed up on the injustice of the matter.

Mr. RAMSEY objected, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. HANCOCK moved to include Philadelphia, which was done.

Mr. MCCORMICK offered an amendment which prevents hotel keepers from allowing liquor in the rooms of their guests. Not agreed to.

The final passage was then demanded, and a vote of 65 in favor to 25 against, records the temperence triumph.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The reports of the operations of the various railroad companies of the State, transmitted to the Auditor General, in accordance with law, are in course of preparation in the Auditor's office, for publication in book form, and will soon be in the hands of the printer. The annexed report made by the Pennsylvania railroad for 1872, will be read with interest, by all who have watched the progress of that great corporation:

FINANCES OF THE COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized by law	$75,000,000
Stock subscribed	53,710,350
Amount paid in as by last report	41,339,475
Total amount now paid in of capital stock	53,271,937
Funded debt by last report	28,443,340
Total amount now of funded debt	29,326,600
Floating debt by last report	2,348,203
Amount of floating debt now	3,713,246
Total funded and floating debt	33,039,846
Rate per cent. per annum of interest	6 per cent
Amount of dividend	10 per cent

COST AND EQUIPMENT.

Cost of road and equipment	$42,450,207
Length main line (miles)	354
Length of sidings (miles)	193
Weight of rail per yard on main track (lbs.)	56,64,65,67
Length branch roads owned (miles)	69
Number of worked or leased roads	15
Engine houses and shops	15
Number of engines	593
First class passenger cars	227
Second class cars	65
Baggage, mail and express cars	112
Freight cars	8,811
Number of coal, stone and truck cars	1,741
Length laid with steel rails	544
Value of real estate (not given)	
Number of miles run by passenger trains	2,909,874
Run by freight trains	10,471,583

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

Number of through passengers for the year	214,448
Number of passengers of all classes carried	5,250,593
Tons of (2000 pounds) of through freight for year on main road	1,155,229
Gross amount of tonnage per year	7,844,779
Anthracite coal carried (tons)	776,226
Bituminous coal	2,892,845
Petroleum and other oils	462,226
Pig iron	334,947
Railroad iron	157,026
Other iron or castings	222,192
Iron and other ores	297,120
Lime, limestone, sandstone and slate	183,925
Agricultural products	1,184,517
Merchandise and manufactures	504,444
Live stock	395,296
Lumber	463,889
Other articles	20,126

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Operating and maintaining road, repairs, etc	$13,764,673
Passenger receipts	$4,262,017
Freight	16,856,891
Mail and express	604,542
Miscellaneous	289,093
Total receipts	$22,012,525

CASUALTIES.

Passengers killed during year	10
Passengers injured	50
Employes killed	67
Employes injured	189
Others killed	69
Others injured	75
Total killed	146
Total injured	314

In studying these figures, the most noticeable fact is the importance of the local or way business of the road, in freight and passengers, over the through traffic. The Pennsylvania Railroad would be a small affair, indeed, in comparison to what it is, were it not for home business it has developed within the limits of the State. Of the gross amount of tonnage for the year, take off such Pennsylvania products as coal, petroleum, iron, etc., and there would not be much left of its big business. The through freight is but a little over *one-seventh* of the gross amount of tonnage for the year, while the disparity in passengers carried is even more marked.

Compared with the business of 1871, there is a healthy increase that may be counted by millions. The total receipts have grown from $18,719,836 to $22,012,525. The freight receipts increased $2,800,000, and the passenger receipts only $386,361. The outlay for operating the road, repairs, equipment, etc., with this largely increased business (amounting to over three and a quarter millions of dollars), have only grown from $13,087,050 to $13,764,673—an increase of but $677,623.

The number of persons killed in 1872 was thirty-three more than in 1871, and the number injured one hundred and forty-seven greater.

The capital stock is given in the above statement at $75,000,000. That was at the commencement of the year, but the company is now authorized to increase it to $150,000,000, when its stockholders deem proper, and to increase its bonded indebtedness from the neighborhood of thirty millions to one hundred and fifty millions, at the discretion of its Board of Directors.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

On the first of April, 1871, the Pennsylvania Company assumed the operation of this railway under lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The capital was increased $1,900,000 in "special guaranteed stock" in accordance with the lease. The line operated is from Pittsburgh to Chicago, 468 miles, and from New Castle to Youngston, Ohio, 35 miles, or a total of 503 miles.

Finances and Equipment.

Capital stock authorized and paid	$21,614,285
Funded debt	13,628,000
Floating debt	40,000
Stock and debt	35,254,515
Cost of road and equipment to June 30, 1872	26,288,122
Locomotives	233
Passenger cars	96
Freight cars	4,670
Express and other cars	112

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

No. of passengers of all classes	2,044,645
Average number of miles by each passengers carried	46.8-10
Through freight carried (tons)	937,128
Local freight carried	1,338,651
Total freight (tons)	2,275,779
Receipts from through passengers	$1,148,479
" " local passengers	1,357,215
" " through freight	3,803,749
" " local freight	2,637,955
Total receipts from passengers	2,505,694
" " " freight	6,441,704
Receipts from mails	93,900
From express	149,301
From other sources, rents, etc	121,717
Total receipts from all sources	9,312,318
Total operating expenses, being 50.30 per cent. of earnings	4,889,215
Net earnings	4,423,102
Payments in addition to operating expenses, interest, dividends, etc.	3,895,400

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis (Pan-Handle) Railway.

This Company operates under lease the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, and the Little Miami Railroad, with its leased lines, a total of 978¼ miles. The road proper extends from Pittsburgh to Columbus, Ohio, 193 miles, with a branch road to Cadiz, 7½ miles—a total of 200½ miles. The following statistics shows its condition on the first of July 1872, and its business for the year ending on that date:

Capital stock authorized	$8,924,350
Amount paid in	5,433,550
Funded debt	10,002,540
Floating debt (not secured by mor'ge)	3,993,702
Total funded and floating debt	13,996,242
Amount of stock and debt	19,429,792
Cost of road and equipment	18,482,870
Locomotives	113
Passenger cars	34
Freight and express cars	1,647

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Passengers carried	579,697
Through freight (tons)	498,142
Local freight "	841,260
Receipts from through passengers	$323,426
" " local passengers	481,775
" " through freight	996,895
" " local freight	1,623,511
Total from passengers and freight	3,425,107
Receipts from mails, express and other sources	219,341
Total receipts	3,644,448
Operating expenses	2,794,385
Taxes and interest on floating debt	59,514
Net earnings	790,549

The total earnings of the three roads and their branches (the Panhandle, the Little Miami and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana) operated under one management, amounted for the year, ending July 1, 1872, to $9,802,815; total operating expenses of same (78.50 per cent. of earnings) $7,701,501; net earnings $2,101,313.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

This road was leased October, 1871, to the Pennsylvania Company, the consideration being an annual rental of $786,975. The length of road operated is 225½ miles.

FINANCES AND EQUIPMENT.

Amount of capital stock	11,250,854
Funded debt	3,842,500
Stock and debt	15,093,354
Cost of road and equipment	11,894,023
Locomotives	78
Passenger cars	40
Express, freight and other cars	2,429

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Number of passengers carried	611,593
Through freight carried	544,252
Local freight	1,211,090
Receipts from through passengers	$174,331
From local passengers	428,542
From through freight	1,106,574
From local freight	1,484,323
Total receipts freight, passengers, mails, express, rents, etc	3,298,845
Operating expenses (being 48 per cent. of earnings)	1,581,279
Net earnings	1,717,566
Payments for interest, dividends, construction, etc	1,566,288

Amount of Coal Transported.

The amount of coal transported during the year, by the three roads, was as follows:

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	583,034
Panhandle road	389,216
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	847,836

The coal carried was 48.3 per cent. of the entire freight tonnage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, 16 8 per cent. of the tonnage of the Fort Wayne road, and 28 per cent. of the tonnage of the Panhandle road.

The Evans Trial.

The trial of Geo. O. Evans, whose wholesale sequestration to his own use—that's a tolerably polite name for stealing—of a large sum of money collected from the general government as the agent of the State, will commence in Harrisburg on Monday next before Judge Pearson. Evans, it is stated, will appear for trial, and is now in Philadelphia under the care of that remarkable Dr. Paine, who is his bondsman in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. At the December term of the court Evans' case was called up, but his counsel had pretty strong evidence that he was too ill to attend, and so secured a continuance. He has a strong array of counsel including Judge Black, R. A. Lamberton of Harrisburg, and a New York lawyer named Strahan. The State will be represented by the Attorney General, assisted by Mr. Wayne Macveagh and Mr. Lewis W. Hall. Evans has been living in New York since he disappeared from this State, in good style, but bad health. It is not thought anything will come from the trial, unless hidden facts, of which there are many, should be brought to light involving prominent officials and ex-officials, living and dead. A disagreeable explosion of this kind is feared in some quarters.

The County of Minnequa.

Mr. Peter Herdic's project for the new county of Minnequa still slumbers on the private calendar, and will not be reached until next week. The people of the counties the bill proposes to cut up for Herdic's benefit, however, are making themselves heard in pretty emphatic terms against the bill. A county convention in Sullevan county protests against the dismemberment of that county, and meetings of a similar character have been held in other counties. A paper in Bradford county, opposing the project, makes allegations against Mr. Prizer of Chester county, the Chairman of the Committee on Counties, that reported favorable on Herdic's bill. That will very probably be noticed in the House next week. Prizer is reported by the Bradford paper as having stated that unless the people of Bradford came down as liberally to defeat the project as Herdic did to advance it, the bill would go through. What is singular and significant about this bill is that it is opposed by all the Senators and Representatives from the section of the State affected by it, and finds its only supporters among members from distant parts of the State, some of whom manifest great interest in the creation of a new county hundreds of miles away from their homes.

ARCTIC.

OHIO NEWS.

OHIO stands first in the list of wheat producing States, with 32,692,127 bushels.

ABRAHAM SLATER, an inmate of the Infirmary of Putnam county, is 108 years of age.

IRON ore in large qualities has been found on the line of Highland and Adams counties, and about a mile from the survey line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

THE meanest man in Ohio lives in Tiffin. The *Advertiser* says: Last week while his wife was out washing, he went to the house and took all the chickens, and sold them to get spending money.

MR. JOHN WILSON, of Knox county, had his skull fractured by the kick of a vicious horse on Sunday, the 16th inst., and although shortly found by his family, and having speedy surgical aid, he lingered about twenty-four hours, when he died.

HENAN METCALF, aged seventy-three years, residing in Licking county, on the Knox county line, was found dead on Saturday last, near a haystack on his premises. He was an old bachelor, who lived with the tenants on his farm, who supplied his wants.

ON Monday morning last at Malvern, near Alliance, a man named Thomas McCauley, a harness-maker, was found dead in his bed. It is supposed that he was the victim of an overdose of morphine. He was just recovering from typhoid fever and was taking morphine for the relief of malarial wretchedness.

A MAN named Leonard Greenwalt, an employe at the car works at Dayton, was found in the canal, Friday morning, at the rear of his residence, on Water street, frozen to death. It is supposed that he fell in accidentally Thursday night, and was overcome by the cold, as the water was not deep enough to drown him.

MR. AUGUSTUS CHANDLER of Coshocton, on Thursday last met with an accident resulting in death under the following circumstances: He was cutting down a tree, and when he was about through, it is supposed he started to get a fence rail to push it over when the tree fell and caught him under it crushing him badly. The deceased was about seventy-four years old.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and and Columbus Railroad, held in Mt. Vernon on the 18th inst., the old Board of Directors was unanimously elected, viz: R. C. Hurd, Samuel Israel and Charles Cooper, Mt. Vernon; Thos. D. Messler, Pittsburgh; Isaac Harpster, Millersburg, and William M. Orr, Orrville. R. C. Hurd was re-elected President.

AT Dayton, Ohio, on the night of the 24th, a man walked off the ice into the river by mistake and was drowned. At the examination of the case one man testified that he was standing by, and heard the cry of "Help me!" He immediately ran home to get a lantern to see what was the matter, but when he returned the man was gone. Such rare presence of mind is not always recorded—or rewarded.

ON Wednesday of last week, Rev. James Wheeler, a superannuated minister in the M. E. Church, of Bucyrus, was thrown from a buggy with such violence as to inflict probably fatal wounds. He fell upon his face, and his nose was almost literally torn off and hung over his mouth. A deep hole was also cut above the left temple, laying bare the skull, and another fearful gash laid bare the cheek bone.

HENRY J. GARTEE deliberately shot a man named Nicholas Bensinger Friday night, at Findley. Gartee and Bensinger had been engaged in chopping wood together, Gartee boarding at Bensinger's house. Jealousy is supposed to have caused bad blood between the parties, as Bensinger's wife is some twenty years his junior, and Gartee is an unmarried man aged about twenty. Gartee decoyed Bensinger out of his house and shot him through the heart with a single barreled pistol. He has confessed the deed and is in jail.

ABOUT eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, some of the members of the family of Mr. Hugh McIntosh, a farmer living near Steubenville, on opening the door leading to the upper rooms, discovered that the house was on fire. Every effort was made with the means available to quench the flames, but all unavailing. The entire building, except the outside walls, which were of stone, was consumed. Nearly all the contents were saved. Loss from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, on which there was no insurance.

AT the steam saw mill of G. W. Thompson, near Ravenna, last Saturday, occurred the death of John Moore, an employee in the mill. He was in the act of pushing out the lumber car, and by some means he lost his balance and fell on the back of the saw, which caught both of his arms and tore them horribly. The saw was running slowly at the time, and carried him over to the front of the saw, and as he went over his head hit the top saw (which was standing still) over the temple, which caused his death about two o'clock of the same day, and up to which time he remained unconscious.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1873.

Pomeroy's Pandering.

Senator Pomeroy was slightly whitewashed by the majority of the Special Investigating Committee to-day. While a minority report was submitted, stating that the testimony shows that Senator Pomeroy attempted to bribe Messrs. York & Simpson, members of the Kansas Legislature.

Senator Vickers, Democratic Senator from Maryland, concurred in the whitewashing, and his action is explained by the fact that Pomeroy, though nominally a Republican, has always been on excellent terms with "Trading Democrats." In 1857 Pomeroy was hand in glove with David Atchinson, a Kansas border ruffian; later he aided Buchanan, and still later helped to pull Andy Johnson through his impeachment trouble. In short, Pomeroy has been adroit enough to get on the safe side of the administrations of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. Always on the side of power regardless of principles. It is proper to state that the committee that "whitewashed" Pomeroy is not the regular Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of which Senator Morton is chairman. That committee is not in the "whitewashing biz."

Colfax and Nesbitt.

The Postmaster General denies the telegraphed report that files of his department show that Vice President Colfax was an attorney or lobbyist of Nesbitt. He says that finding the Nesbitt contract for stamped envelopes had been extended by his predecessor without advertising for competition, he referred the question of its legality to the Attorney General, who decided it to be without the sanction of the law, and said that the Department should terminate the same on reasonable notice, and issue proposals for a new contract which was done. In the meantime the question arose as to the temporary supply until the new supply of the new contract should commence, and it was this temporary supply that Vice President Colfax urged that the heirs of Nesbitt having the necessary buildings, machinery and materials, and not having forfeited their contract by any malfeasance, should have opportunity to work up, until the new contract was let; or that they be allowed to present argument as to the validity of their contract as extended.

These views as to temporary supply seemed so just and reasonable that they were adopted by the Department, and the heirs of Nesbitt were employed to furnish the temporary supply though at a reduced cost of fifteen per cent. upon old prices. The extension had been pronounced illegal by the Attorney General, and no argument upon that point would have availed against his decision no matter from whom it came.

The Postmaster General further says that he never supposed for a moment that Vice President Colfax designed, or attempted to influence him in his official action in any manner improper, and that similar suggestions as to the interest of constituents are frequently made by members of Congress without comment or intimation of their impropriety.

Increase of Salaries.

Mr. GARFIELD made a conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendment in regard to salaries is to take effect after the 4th of March, 1873, and is as follows: The President of the United States to receive $50,000; Vice President, $10,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State and Interior Departments, $6,000; Speaker of the House after the present Congress, $10,000; Senators, Representatives and Delegates, including the present Congress, $7,500. This is to be in lieu of all pay and allowances, and in receipt of actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return by the most direct route of usual travel, for each session.

The report was then concurred in yeas 103, nays 94 as follows:

Yeas—Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, Blair, (Missouri), Boarman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Butler, (Mass.), Butler, (Tenn.) Caldwell Carroll, Cobb, Coghlan, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, Dubose Duell, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Foster, (Pa.), Garfield, Garrett, Gets, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris, (Miss.), Hays, (Ala.), Hazleton, (N. J.), Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lanison, Lamport, Lansing, Lowe, Leach, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, McKeely, B. F. Meyers, Mory, Morphis, L. Myers, Negley, Niblack, (Fla.), Packard (Ind.), Parker, (Mo.), Peck, Perce, Perry-Peters, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall-Rice, (Ky.), Robinson, (N. Y.), Rogers, (N. C.), Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, Storm, Sloughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Laffe, Thomas, Townsend (N. Y.), Turner, Tuthell, Twichell, Voorhees, Waddell, Wallace, Whitley, Williams, (Ind.), Wilson, (Ind.), Winchester, Young. Total, 103.

Nays—Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Bird, Blair (Mich.), Bright, Buffington, Burnell, Burchard, Campbell, Clarke, Coburn, Couger, Colton, Cox, Creps, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Eames, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelenburg, Foster, (Ohio), Foster (Mich.), Frye, Goodrich, Hale, Hambleton, Handley, Harris (Va.), Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay (Ill.), Hazleton, (Wis.), Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg (Conn.), Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, Lynch, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McIntyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Niblack (Ind.) Orr, Packer (Pa.), Palmer, Parker, N. H. Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rusk, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (Vt.), Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Terry, Townsend, Uper, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Weed, Wilson (Ohio). Total 94.

New Postal Routes.

The bill to establish certain post roads, after passing back and forth between the two ends of the Capitol two or three times, now provides for the following routes:

In Pennsylvania: From Forrest House to North Wharton; from Eldredville to Foot of the Plome; from New Albany, via Hubbard Hill, to New Era; from Sugar Run to Browntown; from Clearville, via Fletcher's Store, to Cherryville; from Sherman and Findlay's Lake to North East, and from Brady's to Fairview—7.

In Ohio: From Logan, via Union Furnace and Starr Postoffice, to New Plymouth: from Cherry Valley to Chardon; from New Plymouth, via Starr and Union Furnace, to Logan; from Waverly, via Pee Pee and Morgan, to Cynthiana; from Waverly, via John's Corners, to Beaver; and from Newtonville to Brownsville—6.

The number of routes established in other States and Territories is: In Alabma, 8; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 6; California, 19; Connecticut, 1; Colorado, 4; Dakota, 12; Georgia, 3; Iowa, 4; Indiana, 7; Illinois, 3; Kansas 98; Kentucky, 17; Louisiana, 15; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 21; Montana, 5; Michigan, 8; North Carolina, 7; Nebraska, 11; New Hampshire, 9; New Jersey, 1; New York, 16; Nevada, 4; Oregon, 10; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas 20; Utah 2; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 17; Washington Territory, 5; West Virginia, 11; and Wisconsin 11. In all 423.

The Senate Committee is at work on the bill, making corrections and adding a large number of routes.

Louisiana—An Extra Session of Congress Probable in June Next.

The President is very desirous that Congress shall settle the Louisiana question at once. He favors, it is stated on the best authority, such action of Congress as would declare a new election in that State. Of course he must recognize the Kellogg government if Congress establishes it as the *bona fide* one, but it is thought that such action would be far from restoring a peaceful condition of affairs in Louisiana; and if after Congress adjourns the disorganized state of things continues to exist, the President will call Congress together again, so as to meet about the first of next June. Senator Morton's stand on this question as recognizing the Kellogg government as the *de facto* one does not, as has been thought, reflect the views of the Administration.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Governor Geary—The National Union League.

At the session of the Union League of America this afternoon resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor Geary, and in favor of the civil public rights were adopted.

It was desided to keep up the organization, and render it efficient in future. The League adopted a resolution to meet in April, at Philadelphia, when officers will be elected.

The New Indian Inspectors.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have been here to consult with the President, relative to to the appointment of the five inspectors who are to take the places of the present Indian Superintendents. There are over one hundred applicants for these five positions. The President has turned the matter over to the Secretary of the Interior, whose appointment will be submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners for its approval. None of the applicants have been recommended by any of the religious denominations, although some of them may be members.

Nominations.

The President has sent in the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Isaac W. Hutchins, Massacheusetts, Agent for Indian Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin; Martin D. Stiles, Arizona, Receiver of public money for Sila Land District, Arizona; Levi Ruggles, Arizona, Register of Land, office same place; Lieutenant Commander Geo. A. Stevens, Commander; Charles W. Ringold, Postmaster at New Orleans.

The Agricultural College Bill.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, an active friend in the Senate of the Agricultural College bill, informed your correspondent to-day that he did not expect the bill would pass this session. It gives away about ninety-four million dollars worth of Government lands.

Free Transmission of Mail Matter.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning considered the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to non-concur in the amendment forbidding the transmission of all free matter so far as the same affects exchanges among newspapers.

Washington's Chair at the Inauguration.

The chair on which Washington sat just before his first inauguration, has been received here from New York. President Grant sat in it on Tuesday last, previous to taking the oath.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE borough fathers of Phœnixville have recognized the Republic of Spain.

OF the thirty election districts in Clarion county, only seven gave a majority for license.

THERE are 4,024 persons in the Alms-house at Philadelphia—a larger number than ever before known.

THE funeral of Monroe Snyder, murdered last Friday night, took place at Bethlehem Thursday morning.

MRS. CALDERWOOD, of Tyrone, was severely burned one day last week, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

THE Warren *Mail* has come out in a new suit of handsome type and presents a very handsome appearance.

CAPT. C. W. MCDANIEL who disappeared so mysteriously last October arrived at home in Canonsburg on last Wednesday.

THE Antwerp Pipe Company, at Fullerton, has connection with one hundred and ten wells in the St. Petersburg district.

OIL CITY and Franklin clamor for free bridges across the Allegheny river. Why should they have luxuries that we have not?

MR. HUNTER, the bridge owner at Tionesta, has closed a contract for the rebuilding of the bridge at that point. It is to cost $40,000.

THE valuation of the personal property of the borough of Freeport is $25,000 more than Kittanning, the county seat of Armstrong county.

THE total number of blind persons in this State, as shown by the last census, foots up 1,767 making one blind person to every 1,993 inhabitants.

JOSEPH S. STRAYER, Esq., Republican, has been re-elected Burgess of Johnstown, leading W. H. Rose, Esq., the "citizens' candidate," 78 votes.

J. P. ANDREWS, of Greenville, was thrown from his horse one day last week, and had his left collar bone broken and otherwise he was severely bruised.

JOHN BUTSFIELD, of Fulton county, recently refused to pay toll, when the gates were closed on him, and the enraged man procured an axe and cut them down.

MR. THOMAS R. CALLENDER, well known as a dealer in newspapers and periodicals, died on Tuesday night, at his residence, in Germantown, aged 55 years.

ON last Thursday afternoon, a man named Clark was killed in a coal pit at Irwin, by slate falling and striking him so as to crush him in a mangled mass.

NELSON BIESDORF, a carpenter by trade, fell down the steps in front of the Petrolia House, at Petrolia, on Wednesday evening, and died immediately from the effect of his injuries.

THE burnt portion of Parker's Landing is being rapidly rebuilt. The new buildings are substantial, and the street considerably widened, which will add much to the appearance of the town.

RICHARD HASTINGS, of Franklin, is in jail, and a bad box, too, for he has been discovered and confessed to having forged a pipe line order for seventy-five barrels of crude oil, and sold it to Fisher & Bros.

THE butchers of Oil City have "bulled" the sausage market, by securing an ordinance providing that all unlicenced dogs and cats there shall be caught, shot and handed over to them for busines purposes.

DAVID GAMBLE, of Beaver county, has a cow that calved three calves one day last week, all of which are live and doing well. This is the second freak that has happened in that neighborhood within a short time.

IT is reported that the wife of a lumberman, of Williamsport, has fallen heir to a fortune in England of $1,000,000. A large figure, but it is alleged to be a fact, nevertheless, and that she has received legal notice of the same.

THE parishioners of the Rev. W. D. Slease, of McMaster's M. E. Church, Turtle Creek, made him a donation last week which nettled him about $150. Rev. Mr. Hess, of Birmingham, was also remembered in a similarly pleasant way.

ON Saturday, Feb. 22, at Wellsboro, Tioga county, the old Pennsylvania Hotel was burned. B. B. Holliday owned the building, but it was occupied by M. R. O'Connor. The loss on the building was about four thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

THE steam saw mill owned by John Williams, of Wilmot, Bradford county, was blown up by the explosion of the boiler last Thursday. Two men, employes of the mill, were instantly killed, and three others were seriously injured. Mr. Williams, the proprietor, had an arm broken.

ON Tuesday last, a little son of Christian Camer, aged between five and six years, was drowned in the Juniata river, near Bedford. While crossing, the sled ran against a rock and tilted over, throwing both father and son into the water. Mr. Camer tried to rescue the little boy, but as the current was strong he was unsuccessful.

THE work on the tunnel through Miller's Hill, at Port Perry, which is for the purpose of connecting the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, has been commenced. It is expected that the work can be carried on without suspension until the tunnel is completed, which will be in a little over a year.

THE bridge built by Rhule several years ago across the Clarion river, at Davis' Mill, Clarion county, and which was never taken off the contractor's hands by the county commissioners, fell down about the first of January. It was never used, having been improperly constructed. An effort is being made to get a new county bridge at that point.

THE brute Hanna who committed the outrage on Miss Nellie Mathews last week, in Mercer county, an account of which we gave at the time, has pleaded guilty to the two indictments found against him by the grand jury, and was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Trunkey to twelve years of solitary confinement at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary.

ON last Tuesday evening Major T. A. Cochran mustered in and reorganized the Duncan Karns Rifles of Freeport; 28 men were sworn in and subscribed to their respective rolls. Capt. A. S. Warner and Lieut. D. S. Wallace, are gentlemen who are every way competent for the positions they occupy; both have had experience in the late "unpleasantness."

A CAKE of ice was cut on French creek, Crawford county, one bitter cold day last week, on the occasion of the baptism of two young ladies of the Baptist persuasion. The weather was exceedingly cold, and after the ice was cut out three men were constantly engaged in keeping the space clear until the ceremony was performed, so fast did the surface of the water freeze over.

WEDNESDAY EVENING a man named Abram Jackson, residing about one mile from Evansburg Station, Crawford county, was instantly killed while coupling cars on which he had been engaged in loading timber. The logs projected over the ends of the cars, and as he went between the cars to adjust the coupling, the cars came together, and his head being caught by the timbers, was crushed to a jelly.

THE miners employed in the Frost Coal mines, at Frost's Station, Fayette county, came near meeting with an accident of a serious nature last Thursday. They were making a bearing in, and struck an old chamber that was filled with water, which gushed out with such force that it was difficult for them to clear the pit before drowning. As it was, the water reached nearly to their arm pits.

A NUMBER of the immigrants who arrived on the steamer Vaderland last week were workmen with their families, destined for the Phœnix Pottery Works at Phœnixville. They were forwarded by the Reading Railroad, and arrived at Phœnixville, and took possession of their new homes within a few hours after the steamer arrived at Philadelphia. Their dwellings had been prepared in advance for them.

THE Venango *Citizen* says: Representative McCreary, of this county, and Senator McKinley have had a serious time in getting through a charter for another bridge over the river at Oil City. The old bridge company opposed it bitterly, and enlisted in their behalf the Allegheny representatives, to secure its defeat, but after a hard struggle the charter was got through, and will receive the sanction of the Governor.

A YOUNG lady in Harrisburg, the other day, having sharpened a pencil to a long, fine point, placed it in her mouth, with the point inside, and then practiced on the piano. While subsequently in the act of closing the piano, the lid struck the end of the pencil, driving the point deep into the roof of the mouth, breaking it off and leaving it and a portion of the wood of the pencil in the mouth. A physician experienced great difficulty in extracting it.

THE Butler *Eagle* is informed by a gentleman residing in Concord township, that an oil strike of a hundred barrel well was made on the Sam'l McClelland farm, in that township, about one mile northeast of Greece City, last Monday morning. It thus far gives evidence of being one of the best wells in the county. The owners are all Butler county people. Among them are several Butler ladies, among whom we may mention Mrs. J. H. Sutton, Mrs. John M. Greer, Mrs. G. W. Fleeger and Mrs. Kennedy Marshall.

A REMARKABLE excavation has been discovered in Spanish Hill, Tioga county. The subterranean passages and cavern seem to furnish evidence sufficient to warrant the belief that at some period, many years ago, Spanish Hill was selected as point of defence, and that it was controverted into a stronghold, by some military force, whether French or English, it is, of course, impossible to tell. It is more than probable that this work dates far back before the struggle between the colonies and the mother country. Perhaps the underground passages are the remains of a fortification thrown up by a French exploring party from Canada, in the early part of the last century.

A COLORED man named John Burrel was shot dead while in the act of stealing chickens from the coop of Mr. Jesse Pennipacker, in the borough of Columbia, on Wednesday night last. Pennipacker's chicken coop having been robbed several times, he determined to "fix" the thief. With this intention in view, he loaded a gun with an ounce or two of powder and fourteen buck shot, and arranged it in the coop with the muzzle pointing to the entrance. The end of a small piece of wire was then attached to the trigger of the gun, and the other end to the door of the coop, so that if it was opened by any one who had no *right* to open it, he would receive the contents of the gun. That morning, about half-past four o'clock, the gun was heard to explode, the noise awakening Mr. Pennipacker. He arose, dressed himself and hastily ran down stairs, at the same time hearing a man run out of his alley. Going into the yard he found the dead body of John Burril, stretched out at full length upon the snow, with a hole through his abdomen as big as a cannon ball. Pennipacker was subsequently arrested and held to bail in the sum of eight thousand dollars, to answer whatever charge might be brought against him.

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HARRISBURG.

Constitutionality of Tax on Gross Receipts and Tonnage.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

How Political Parties Divided on the Local Option Bill.

THE BILL AS IT WAS SENT FROM THE HOUSE TO THE SENATE.

The Trial of George O. Evans, the Alleged Defaulter.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
Business of the Day.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1873.

In both the House of Representatives and Senate to-day, the private calendar was the regular business. In the House there were two hundred and twenty-eight bills on the calendar, and in the Senate ninety-seven. The clerks rattled them off at railroad speed, and they were all passed except an occasional one which was ejected off the calendar by some member on whose legislative corns it pressed. Included on the calendar were about a dozen divorce cases. The parties were unhitched.

Veto of a Bank Charter.

The applications for bank charters at this session have been very numerous, and the powers sought in some instances decidedly objectionable. The association, for instance, wanted to go into the banking business, receive deposits, etc., with only ten per cent. of its capital paid in. The endorsement of a State charter would give this bank a certain standing, it is true, but not furnish depositors and others with surety of its solvency. Then it is a favorite idea in these bank charters to get authority to loan money at any rate of interest that may be agreed on between the parties; free trade in money, but only available to a favored few. Governor Hartranft has given notice that he intends to insist on proper restrictions and guards, in these bank charters, and to-day sent in to the Senate the annexed veto of a charter submitted to him for his approval:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, March 3, 1873.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return without my approval Senate bill No. 73, entitled "An act to incorporate the Mifflinburg Bank."

The bill provides the capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, with privilege of increasing the same, from time to time, by a vote of the directors, to two hundred thousand dollars. No provision is made as to time of payment of stock other than that the directors are empowered to require the payment "at such time and in such proportion as they may think proper." This I consider highly objectionable. Sound banking, as well as protection to the community in which it is located and with which doing business, demand a proper definite amount of capital to be paid in before commencing business, and the balance within a reasonable time thereafter, not to exceed one year, and the same as to any increase of capital stock. The bank incorporated by this bill has all the powers conferred upon savings banks, and perhaps in its business operations, would invite and receive large amount of deposits—often the savings of persons of limited knowledge and means. It certainly is the duty of the Commonwealth creating these institutions, and thereby conferring upon them a credit which otherwise they would not enjoy, to guard them with proper limitations and restrictions for the security of depositors. It is a duty she owes to herself, and especially to those who may, perhaps, be led thereby to entrust to their keeping their hard-earned savings. One way of so doing is to require their capital stock to be paid in money—a part when they go into operation, and the balance within a reasonable time thereafter. Those upon whom the privilege and profits are conferred should be required to incur some risk, and not the depositors to incur it all.

Again, I object to the provision authorizing the stock to be disposed of "at such price as the directors may name"—it should be at not less than its par value. Stock issued by a bank should represent capital paid in, and in amount what it purports to represent.

Again, the personal liability of the stockholders should be in an amount double the amount of stock not only held but *subscribed* by them and not issued.

Again, the provision empowering the bank with "the right to hold in trust or as collateral security for loans, advances or discounts, estate, *real*, personal or mixed." This provision is repugnant to legitimate banking and public policy, akin to pawnbrokery.

By the provisions of this bill it is empowered to buy, sell, draw or negotiate bills of exchange, bonds and other securities "at such rates as may be agreed on." In effect, to charge or receive whatever rate of interest it may demand, and the borrower's necessities may compel him to pay. It is empowered to do what by the laws of the Commonwealth is denied to its citizens—to receive interest of a borrower at a rate over six per cent.—why should this privilege be extended to a bank, an artificial person, which by the laws of the Commonwealth is refused to a natural person, one of her citizens? It certainly is indefensible in principle and policy. A private citizen having money to loan should enjoy equally with a private corporation the privilege of receiving whatever rate of interest the borrower is willing to pay, and yet the law prohibits the former from so doing. Why should it be extended to the latter? Rates of interest are established by law, based and maintained upon public policy; upon what principle can a State having such a law, thus founded, create corporations to violate it? Every such creation is an indirect, if not an open violation of a general law thus founded for the common welfare of all her citizens.

Its effect is pernicious. Men of capital, who heretofore loaned their moneys at the rate allowed by law, are authorizing or attempting so to do, banking corporations with power to charge and receive whatever rate of interest the borrower's necessities may induce or oblige him to pay. Capital is passing from the hands of individuals into that of banking associations, as is evidenced by the unprecedented increase of banking corporations within this Commonwealth for the past three or four years, and the present increasing demand therefor. They are to be found in nearly every part of the Commonwealth, absorbing the greater part of the capital of its citizens not otherwise employed, and will continue to increase and multiply in proportion as their powers are enlarged and all lawful and proper restraints withheld. The needy borrower will soon have no other resort to satisfy his pressing demands, but to these banks and pay such rate of interest as they may demand. Such, in my judgment, will prove the result of creating banking corporations with powers such as are conferred by this bill, and to which I cannot give my approval.

I am not unmindful of the benefits to be derived from capital—how essential it has been, is, and will continue to be in the development of the unrivalled mineral and agricultural wealth of our Commonwealth, in the promotion of her industrial pursuit and general welfare of her citizens; and, whilst thus mindful, I feel we should not be unmindful of those who are not its possessors, that whilst ready to give to capital every reasonable protection we should extend like protection to the needy borrower.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

The veto was not acted on. Only one Senator expressed surprise that the Governor should have discovered abuses in the charter invisible to the Legislature.

Important Cases Decided.

Intelligence has been received here of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of the State vs. the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Erie Railroad Companies, involving the legality of the tax levied by the State upon the gross receipts of railroads and the tax levied upon the number of tons of freight transported into, out of or through the State. In the first case, the Supreme Court decided that while no tax can be imposed by the State upon freights, the fruits of such transportation may be taxed in the manner adopted by the State in the form of a tax on gross receipts, which have become incorporated into the mass of the Company's property. This sustains the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

In the other cases, of the State against both the Reading and the Erie Railroads, involving the constitutionality of the tonnage tax, the Supreme Court hold the law as unconstitutional and void, it being in the nature of a regulation of commerce among the States, a regulation which belongs to buyers alone. In this case the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was reversed. The amount involved in the suit against the Reading Railroad amounted to about $700,000, and the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the tax will deprive the State of about two hundred thousand dollars revenue per annum. The decrease only affects the tonnage of freight carried into, out of, or through the State. The right to tax tonnage transportation exclusively within the State is not disputed.

The Local Option Law.

The House last night took up the supplemental Local Option law, in its regular order, and passed it. A suspension of the rules was first moved and negatived. An amendment was adopted, which in effect, fixes the election on the license question in Philadelphia, at the next October election. This was conceded by the friends of the bill, under the interpretation of the law by Mr. Mahon of Franklin, who claimed that without the provision there would be no vote in Philadelphia until October, 1875. Mr. Wainwright wanted an amendment added that the law shall not go into effect in Allegheny county (that is the prohibition and abrogation of licenses,) until the first of May, 1874. He said he offered this amendment in order that persons who were engaged in the liquor business might have an opportunity of disposing of their stock on hand and settling up their business.

Mr. McCormick supported the proviso, stating that it was due the men who were lately interested in the business that they be allowed time in which to close out their business. He referred to the large stocks of malt which the brewers had on hand.

Mr. Brown, of Erie, said with equal propriety the same might be said of the men engaged in the liquor trafic in every county.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The bill passed finally by yeas 64, nays 25, eleven members being absent. Messrs. Ballantine, Newmyer, Ramsey, Sample and Young voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. McCormick and Wainwright, of the two city districts, in the negative. The vote for the bill was made up of forty-two Republicans and twenty-two Democrats, and against the bill of sixteen Democrats and nine Republicans. The bill was read in the Senate this morning, as amended by the House, and laid over until to-morrow that it might be printed. Some of the Senators object to the amendment, postponing the election in Philadelphia, until next autumn, but it will probably go through in its present shape, and be signed by the Governor before the close of the week.

The Local Option Law as It Stands.

The legislation of this session on Local Option has been so muddled and mixed that few persons know exactly the character of the law that has just got through the House. I don't know that reading the bill will benefit them much, but here it is. To accomplish a plain and simple purpose, that might be thoroughly set forth in half a dozen lines, it uses sufficient legal verbiage to stock a railroad charter. The bill is as follows:

Supplement to "an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors," approved 27th day of March, 1872.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the first section of the act approved 27th of March, 1872, there is, or may be, some doubt as to the time of holding elections on the question of license or no license in certain cities and boroughs wherein the municipal elections, heretofore by law fixed, do not occur upon the same day as in the townships of the county wherein said cities or boroughs are located;

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That now it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act, that the election, under the provisions of the first section thereof, should be held in all the election districts and precincts of any county, including the cities and boroughs therein situated, upon the same day, and whenever by law the municipal elections in any city or borough occur at a different date from the municipal elections of the townships of the county in which said city or borough or boroughs may be holden, the election upon the question of license in said city or borough or boroughs may and shall be held upon the day now fixed by law for holding township elections in such county, and by the proper officers thereof, under the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. Whenever upon the passage of this supplemental act the day of township elections in any county may have passed, in which county there are any city, borough or boroughs in which the annual municipal elections have not been held, the qualified voters in said city, borough or boroughs in any such county may vote upon the question of license on the day of the annual municipal election, for such city, borough or boroughs, for the year 1873; when such annual municipal election occurs on or before the third Friday of March, and triennially thereafter, but when such municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs do not occur on or before the third day of March, then, in any such case, the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March, and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the townships of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township elections. And the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to the Court or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, seperate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county wherein said city may be located, and if a majority vote of such city is against license then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is for license, then licenses may be granted for such city.

SEC. 3. The proper election officers of each election district in any such city, borough or boroughs are hereby authorized and required to hold and conduct an election upon the day or days mentioned in the law to which this is a supplement, or in this supplemental act, and the election officers shall be entitled to pay therefor as for the like services in holding other elections; *Provided*, The election occurs on a day different from the municipal election.

SEC. 4. If an election in any city, ward or borough has been already holden under the act to which this is a supplement, or any special act wherein the question of license has been voted upon, though not upon the day of any municipal election in such city or borough, such election is hereby declared to be legal and valid.

SEC. 5. In all cases where elections have heretofore been held in any township, ward or borough, or in any district of any city or county of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed, authorizing the citizens thereof to vote on the question of granting licenses for sale of liquors, the qualified electors of such wards, districts or boroughs shall not be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, by reason of their having voted as aforesaid, or by reason of any provision or limitation in any special act whatever, but all qualified voters of every county and city in the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which it is a supplement.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny," approved April 3, 1872, was not intended to repeal the act, of which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in as full force and effect as if the act approved April 3d, 1872, had never been passed; and that the election provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 21st, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny not excepted in said act.

SEC. 7. That all elections held in the year 1873, under this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, eight days' notice of said election shall be sufficient, and that all elections held thereafter under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement, notice of said election shall be given as is required by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or the granting of licenses in any district wherein the same is prohibited by existing laws; and it is further declared to be the true intent and meaning of section three of the act to which this is a supplement, that so much of said section as prohibits the issuing of licenses by any "Court or Board of License Commissioners" in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers authorized by existing laws to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof.

SEC. 8. That the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, at the first municipal election held in the city and county of Philadelphia for the year 1873, and every three years thereafter, at the annual municipal elections.

The Evans Trial in Progress.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George O. Evans, for the recovery of $291,000 alleged to have been illegally retained by Evans, while agent for the collection of Pennsylvania war claims, commenced yesterday before Judge Pearson, at a special term of the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas. Evans had a strong force of counsel, headed by Judge Black, with Messrs. Lewis W. Hall and R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, and J. H. Strahan, of New York, as his associates. The State was represented by Attorney General, Hon. H. S. Dimmick, Assistant Attorney General Knox, and Wayne MacVeagh, Esq. The latter seemed to have the principal conduct of the case. Governor Hartranft has been constant in his attendance on the trial since it commenced. The father and daughters of Mr. Evans are also interested visitors at the Court House. The defendant appears to be about sixty years of age; has white hair and whiskers, and a fresh complexioned, pleasing countenance. He dresses with neatness and taste, and appears to be one of the coolest and most self-contained men in the court room.

The evidence presented by the State was very brief, and occupied but a short time. It consisted of the joint resolution of the legislature creating the office of State agent; Evans' commission as such officer and his bond; also documentary evidence showing the amounts of money that Evans had collected, paid over, and retained. An effort by the defence to show that Gov. Geary had contracted with Evans to collect the war claims at a commission of ten per cent., was ruled out by the court, because the Governor had no authority to make such contract. Evans, himself, was put on the stand to prove this. The defence next attempted to show the charge made by Evans was reasonable and just.

ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. LECTURE had reconsidered and referred to the Railroad Committee the supplement to general railroad law, preventing the crossing at grades.

A Bank Charter Vetoed

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the Mifflinburg bank charter.

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were passed: Relating to the East Liberty and Penn Township Road: enabling managers of the Allegheny County Work House to erect a female department; supplement to the mechanics' lien law in Allegheny county; incorporating the Pittsburgh Slaughtering and Rendering Company; incorporating the St. Clair Bank; to provide for boiler examiners and inspectors in Allegheny county. This latter was opposed by Mr. Anderson, and the bill was laid over on third reading.

Bills Read.

The following bills were read in place by Mr. Rutan: To authorize the Constitutional Convention to fix the salaries of members and officers; also, to provide for registers of marriages and births in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. HUMPHREY—relating to the little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

Mr. GRAHAM—relating to the pay of Court officers in Allegheny county.

Mr. ANDERSON—supplement to the act for the College of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. GRAHAM also presented the report of Hon. T. G. Bigham relating to statistics.

Local Option.

The Local Option bill as amended came from the House.

Mr. STRANGE moved to post pone it until to-morrow, and that the bill and amendments be printed. Agreed to.

The Private Calendar in the House.

The House has been all day considering the private calendar.

Mr. ORVIS, of Centre county, objected to every bill which exempted property from taxation, off the calendar.

The first reading of the calendar was not completed at nine o'clock.

Another Veto.

Governor Hartranft sent in a veto of the Keystone Iron Company charter, which covers the grounds fully on the powers of the courts, and has created a flutter among many members who had similar bills. The Governor's veto of the Mifflin Bank charter has also disturbed things.

The Evans Case.

There was nothing new in the Evans case. The attorneys squabbled all day long.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Evans on the Stand.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The case of Evans was resumed this morning. The defendant took the stand and offered to prove that the late Governor Geary made a verbal contract with him for a commission of ten per cent. of all moneys collected and passed to the credit of the State. The argument has been commenced as to this offer.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Carlists Stop a Train.

BAYONNE, March 4.—A passenger train for France was stopped by the Carlist Chief Solva, on Saturday last near Granoleers Des Valles, sixteen miles north of Barcelona and compelled to return to the latter place.

Insubordination

is rife among the Nation troops at Reuss, and the authorities have resolved on rigorous measures to check it.

"Dictator of Spain."

PARIS, March 4.—The *Messenger De Paris* publishes an extra this evening containing dispatches reporting that Marshal Serrano has been appointed Dictator of Spain, and that the Republicans have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists near Irum.

Hyacinthe Urged to Preach in Geneva.

PARIS, March 4.—Three hundred liberal Catholics have united in an address to Pere Hyacinthe urging him to resume the pulpit at Geneva. The Father has made a favorable reply, saying that he is willing to preach to those who are resolved not to surrender to either ultra montanism or unbelief.

Thiers on the Rostrum Again.

President Thiers made a great speech in the Assembly to-day. He re-affirmed his determination to maintain the pact of Bordeaux. The preamble of the constitutional project, declaring that the Assembly reserves to itself constituent power was adopted by the chamber, the vote standing 475 yeas to 199 nays.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Strike Among the Iron Workers.

LONDON, March 4.—The iron workers of Merthyr Tydvil are willing to resume work at the old wages until the end of the present month if an advance of five per cent. is guaranteed from April 1st.

The Frauds in London.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to $2,000,000, and that of this amount $350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; $200,000 upon Rothschilds, and a large amount—the exact figures unknown—upon Barings. Some of these houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transactions. It is stated on what appears to be good authority, that one of the members of the house of Rothschilds went to Newgate to day and had an interview with a man named Noyes, alleged to be an accomplice of the swindlers, and that startling revelations concerning their operations were made, which will be kept secret for the present.

SPAIN.

A Bill Regulating the New Elections, and Dissolving the Cortes.

MADRID, March 4.—In the Assembly to-day, Senor Figueras, President of the Ministry, submitted a bill, convoking the constituent Cortes on the first day of May, and ordering the elections for members in Spain and Porto Rico on the 10th of April, all male citizens of the age of twenty to be entitled to vote therefor, and dissolving the present Assembly after it has voted the budget for the abolition of slavery and the armament of the volunteers, and providing that in the interim a permanent committee shall sit, and as soon as the Cortes meets, the committee and the Ministry shall resign.

Senor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, presented a bill authorizing the sale of the crown property.

Senor Sormi introduced a bill extending the operation of the banking judiciary regulation and mortgage laws of Spain to the colonies.

PORTUGAL.

Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LISBON, March 4.—The South American steamer brings news that the ravages by the yellow fever in Brazil were unabated. At Rio Janeiro the death rate was from 35 to 40 per day, and the epidemic had spread to Bahia to and Pernambuco. A number of English residents returned in the steamer, and others were preparing to leave the country.

GERMANY.

The Cabmens Obstreperous.

BERLIN, March 4.—As the cabmen obstinately persist in their strike to the great inconvenience of the public the police authorities have ordered cab proprietors to resume business under penalty of withdrawal of their license in case of refusal.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—River 17 feet and falling. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh; Charles Bodman, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Mollie Evert, New Orleans. Clear and moderating.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Arrived—Yeager from New Orleans. Departed—Bee, for New Orleans, Grand Tenner, for Memphis. The river is falling slowly, and a good deal of ice is running. The weather is clear and warm, but still cold. The position of the new Upper Mississippi Steamboat, Keokuck and Northern Packet Company, is stated as follows: Capt. John S. McCune, President; Capt. W. S. Dawdson, General Superintendant; Thos. H. Griffith, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of Capt. McCune, Capt. Dawdson and Thomas B. Rhodes, who will have the management of the business, appointment of officers of steamers, agents, &c. B. W. Gould, John A. Swedden and L. P. Conrad, will decide the value of the property of the three old lines and determine at what rates the steamers shall be turned into the new company. The following steamers will not be comprised in the valuation, as they will run in other trades: John Kyle, City of Quincy, Jasper, Savanna, Illinois and St. Johns.

CAIRO, March 4.—Arrived—Jno. Dippold, Pittsburgh, 4 P. M; Shannon, Cincinnati, 4; Carrie V. Kountz, Red River, 6; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 6. Departed Kattie Hughes, Memphis, 1 P. M; Shannon, New Orleans, 4; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans. The Glencoe found the ice to heavy to reach St. Louis and returned to load here for New Orleans. River falling; 18 inches. Clear. Mercury 74.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 4.—Clear and cool: mercury 9 to 24. River fallen three feet. Up—Ada Heelman, 1 A. M.; Fayette 9; Bowling Green, 1 P. M.; Florence Lee 2; Quickstep 5; Potomac 5. Down—Louisville and Mary Ament, 7 A. M.; Hurcules and barges 10; Diamond and barges 1 P. M.; Trascon 3; Walner and barges; Rose Hill 6; all with good trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Clear and cold; river fell 1 inch. Arrived—Henry Probaso, Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Dexter, Belle, Memphis, St. Louis; James Howard, Minneola, New Orleans; George Wolfe, Red River; Mary Boyd, Armadillo, Arkansas river.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—River falling, with 7 feet two inches in canal; 5 feet 8 inches in the chute; two-thirds full of floating ice, made last night. Clear and cold; mercury 2 at 6 A. M., 21 at noon, and 23 at 5 P. M.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—River stationary; 12 feet on Harpeth shoals; weather cold. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, upper Cumberland.

LITTLE ROCK, March 4.—River stationary; six feet seven inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Mary Miller, from Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—No arrivals. Departed—Continental, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

—W. L. Hull, a private banker, of Denison, Texas, absconded on Sunday night last with about fifteen thousand dollars of the deposits of the laboring men and small dealers of that place. He was formerly of Fort Scott, Kansas.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE INAUGURATION

A Grand Field Day in the Capital City.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SECOND INAUGURAL.

Thousands of People Witness the Ceremonies.

ALL FORMER DISPLAYS THROWN INTO THE SHADE.

A Magnificent Civic and Military Turnout.

THE GAY CAVALCADE PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS.

Sights and Scenes Along the Line.

THE GATHERING IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Vice President Wilson Formally Installed.

DECORATIONS, PYROTECHNICS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The Grand Ball Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The signal service has conferred a great favor on Washington to-day. The sky is clear and cool, the only drawback is a rather brisk wind.

Early Morning.

The ringing of the early morning bells and the striking of the clocks of twenty steeples awoke the sleeper to a scene of promising liveliness and the second inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant, whose first executive term has been one of peace and prosperity to the whole country. The "city of magnificent distances" never looked gayer. The numerous wide avenues radiating from the Capitol, lined with trees and decorated for miles with banners, streamers and evergreens in all sorts of tasteful and sometimes fantastic designs, remind one more of a second Paris or some gala day than of an American metropolis. The grand old Capitol on the hill stands out against the sky in palatial splendor. Its marble colums glisten in the sunlight. Its massive dome seems to tower among the clouds. Its western portico, rising above the forest of trees, as adorn Pennsylvania avenue, crowded even at this early hour, is suggestive of some Grecian temples which the Gods defying, has conquered time and remains to us in pre historic glory. The hour and the occasion both conspire to render one enthusiastic, poetic, patriotic. Over this broad avenue, you perhaps reflect, may have rode the first President, George Washington. At this spot the greatest men of the age have paused to admire that wonderful marble pile. Here passed Abraham Lincoln on his first and second inaugural. Here, during the rebellion the earth was trod by a thousand thousand boys in blue, and these avenues have flashed with bayonet and bright uniforms and rang with martial music, as, nothing preventing, they shall flash and ring this day.

The Street Scenes.

It would be difficult for me to convey an idea of the hurrying throngs which crowd the sidewalks, and the long lines of elegant equipages that fill the streets. You must picture to yourself Broadway, Pall Mall, or the Parisian Boulevards on an occasion of state, and then you will have gained a conception of it. And nothing short of a lively imagination will give that coloring to the dioramic outline which is necessary to make it vivid. The air is bracing and the people everywhere exhibit its effect in red cheeks and twinkling eyes.

At the White House.

I have just returned from a visit to the White House, where everything is bustle and confusion, and have found the President in good spirits. Smoking began immediately after a substantial breakfast. The streets in the neighborhood resounded with sounds of music, the clatter of cavalry, and the tramping of hurrying thousands as the procession formed in the square in front of the Executive Mansion. From the windows of the White House the ladies of the President's household are regarding the display, while carriages are continually rolling up to the entrance, much to the delight of the good-natured footman in attendance, whose ruby-colored visage, stiffly-starched dickey, swallow-tailed coat and white kid gloves, are familiar to all visitors, and impress you at first sight with the importance of his position and the trying circumstances in which fate has placed him. He is a purely American institution, and a gentleman of the first water, less rotund than an English butler, and possesses all the dignity of that celebrated personage, and is at once an ornament and a necessity to the National Capital. He conveys the information in a whisper that the State dining-room is prepared for a sumptuous post-inaugural entertainment, and hints mysteriously at bouquets for the Cabinet ladies and innumerable chivalric sentiments. In an hour the Committee of Arrangements will escort the President to his carriage and drive to the Capitol, and in order to get a good seat in the Senate galleries, you must be there before him.

Verging Toward the Capitol.

Long before the present moment (notwithstanding the weather) the central point of interest, the Capitol, has become surrounded by people, and although no one can obtain admission unless armed with a ticket or some badge of distinction, the crowd never ceases importuning to be let in. All this, of course, makes the occasion highly interesting. The general disregard for consequences that characterizes a good portion of the yeomanry of Washington and the adjacent county occasions considerable feminine comment, and a good deal of polite masculine profanity. The Capitol guardsmen, however, act nobly. They preserve comparatively good order without breaking any heads, and are attentive and accommodating to the ladies, which is a great point in Virginia chivalry. There are no more high-toned gentlemen in all Christendom, in fact, than the Capitol police, whom one involuntarily respects, and to whom one is grateful not to have one's head broken, or be made the object of polite profanity.

The Start of the Procession.

It was 10:15 in the morning, when the procession, the programme of which has already been made public, started from the Executive Mansion for the Capitol. The long, dull boom of the signal gun announced the movement to thousands of listening ears, and there was an immediate rush for the western portico of the Capitol, which commands a bird's-eye view of Pennsylvania avenue, and from which this most magnificent spectacle was beheld. Below you lay eight square miles of house-tops, fluttering with flags and sprinkled with humanity, and, at your feet the Capitol grove.

Stretching west, as far as the eye could reach, marched the long brilliant columns of the grand procession.

On the Avenue.

Not since the war, or since General Grant's first inauguration, has there been such another imposing spectacle. The whole avenue was alive with people,—side-walks packed, windows crammed, house-tops overflowing, trees pendant with street gamins, as plentiful as apples in a good fruit season, and as the cavalcade moved through these lines with bright banners and showy uniforms, to the soul-stirring strains of martial music, which were wafted to one's ear, while the head of the column was yet full a mile away. Cheer after cheer ascended from the assembly on the western portico, and high up on the dome white handkerchiefs were waved by soft hands. It was like some fairy pageantry, unequalled, save by ancient Moorish magnificence.

Amusements for the Watchers.

Favorable positions for sight-seeing along the route sold at five, ten or twenty dollars apiece, as the case might be, and those who had come to Washington strangers to witness the ceremonies spent their money, and the first families of Virginia put it in their pockets with as much alacrity as the typical Yankee ever exhibited on the most tantalizing occasions. The scene at the eastern front of the Capitol had by this time gained in interest, owing to the increased number of arrivals. The square here had been kept clear in order to give the procession a chance to enter, but back in the side streets and over the surrounding grounds there was a surging mass of people on foot and in carriages, which kept up a continuous din of voices. At least ten thousand persons were present. It was a motley gathering. The traditional "Fat Boy" lolled about on the coachman's seat of some gallant equipage, and cracked hideous jokes on the unfortunate colored gentleman who by some unforeseen accident sat down first on his head and then on his hat, and a Court End lady, in a state of fleshly suffocation, passed disparaging remarks to her neice upon the Doctor's wife, whose carriage was on the opposite corner, after ogling that allopathic dame for five minutes through her opera glass. The newsboys and boot-blacks made free with the coachmen's boxes, or threw pebble stones at the windows of Whitney's, that good old inn to which Senators to this day repair for refreshments; and a young gentleman from New York, standing on the door-step with a billiard cue in his hand and his coat sleeves rolled up probably incurred the undying enmity of a sedate Maryland Judge, whom he familiarly poked in the ribs with said cue, while that legal luminary was stooping to pick up a silver dollar that somehow vanished the moment he was about to touch it, with a "well, old cock, you better keep your eyes open to-day." The white Capitol, the park of trees, the confused jumble of hats, caps, and bonnets, swaying backward and forward, rearing horses, carriages and vehicles of every description in every position, right and left, north and south, east and west, the flying flags and sounds of music, and cries and cheers formed a rare and beautiful sight.

The President's Carriage Appears.

At precisely eleven o'clock a loud shout ran along the crowded streets, and there was a tremendous rush for positions, accompanied by vociferous cheering, the clatter of horses hoofs, a burst of music, and bugle calls, and the carriage containing the President appeared and whirled through a living pathway up to the Senate entrance. The excitement at this juncture was very great. A huge cannon was drawn up the hill to the South Capitol, for the salute. The gay trappings of the procession glittered in the sunlight, the air was alive with martial music, the vast populace cheered, and swayed with the enthusiasm of the hour. The horses pranced, and timid ladies screamed, the whole forming an lively scene.

A Pretty Picture.

After this the universal attention was directed to the portico from which the inaugural address is to be delivered. The platform for the President and the distinguished company runs out from the main building perhaps fifty feet, and together with the balustrade is appropriately decorated with the National colors and festoons of evergreens, and all the immense pillars supporting the entablature bear the beautiful Stars and Stripes. To keep the square in front clear, a cordon of military is employed, and nothing being in the way a fine view is obtained of the groups of statuary on the right and left sides of the portico, representing in the one case the age of barbarism and its first contact with civilization, in the sculptor's ideal of an American Indian arrested by the hand of a hunter in the very act of slaying a woman and child; and in the other the age of discovery and science, as embodied in a statue of Columbus holding out a globe typical of the earth's sphericity.

Inside the Capitol.

The procession is heard approaching and soon comes in sight, when the crowd about the Capitol breaks into a war of excitement. The battle flags are waved and fire bells rung, the bugles sound, the marshals dash hither and thither, and the next moment the procession is moving into the unoccupied square, where the soldiers stack their arms.

Meanwhile, inside the Capitol other events are taking place. At eleven o'clock the doors of the Senate Chamber were opened for the admission of Senators ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associates, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corp, the Cabinet, ex-members of Congress and members elect, the officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, and the Governors and ex-Governors of States. It required some time to arrange this programme, but the galleries filled as though by magic. In this which is called Diplomatic, vis-a-vis to that of the correspondents, assembled the families of the Foreign Minister resident, to the right of whom were the family of the President and the wives and daughters of ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, Senators, Cabinet Ministers and the Judges of the Supreme Court. In the gallery to the left are the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, and Assistant Postmasters General, the Assistants Attorneys General, the heads of the Bureaus of the War and Navy Departments, Controllers, Auditors and Registers of the Treasury, the Solicitors of the several depatment, the Treasure, the Commissioners, the Judges of the Federal Courts and the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the various States. The other galleries are for five or ten ministers. The scene is one of struggling and confusion, in which gay dresses and pretty faces are prominent, but this of course is unavoidable. At the right of the chair are places for Chief Justice Chase, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Diplomats. To the left of the chair sit Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, Belknap, Robeson and Delano, Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Creswell. At the right of the main entrance are Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. Howard, and Admirals Porter and Goldsborough.

Of those who sat here four years ago, one misses the noble forms of Farragut and Dahlgreen, whose warrior souls

> "On Fame's eternal camping ground,"

have sank to rest.

Arrival of the Vice President.

Vice President elect Wilson arrived at the Capitol with the procession at 11:30, o'clock, and while waiting in the ante room was subjected to the congratulations of his many friends. At precisely twelve o'clock he entered the Senate Chamber escorted by the Committee of Arrangements, attired in plain black, without gloves, perhaps a little flushed outwardly, but calm. The floor and galleries became unwontedly quiet of this moment, as Mr. Wilson steps up to Mr. Colfax and takes him warmly by the hand. The latter thereupon rises, and with a rap of his gavel calls the Senate to order, and Mr. Wilson is inaugurated.

Colfax's Farewell.

SENATORS: The time fixed by the Constitution for a dissolution of the Forty-second Congress has arrived, and with a few parting words I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts, who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations terminate and Congresses expire, as years pass by, but the Nation lives and grows and prospers, to be served in the future by those equally faithful to its interests, and equally proud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth.

To be called by the representatives of the people and afterwards by the people themselves, to the responsible duty of presiding successively over the two houses of Congress for the past ten years, from an era of war through an era of reconstruction, to an era of peace, more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. Looking back over these ten exciting years, I can claim not only that I have committed no act, which has proved the confidence misplaced, that called me to this position, but also that I have striven in its official duties to administer the parliamentary law with the same impartiality with which an upright judge upon the bench decides in questions of life and liberty, and protect the rights of the minority as well as to uphold the rights of the majority in the advancement of public business. To remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of the debates, to temper and restrain asperities and to guard against personal antagonisms, to perform acceptably complex, and often perplexing duties of the chair without any partisan bias has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying, therefore, that of the many hundreds of decisions made by me, often on the instant, none have been reversed, and scarce any seriously questioned. How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided, is difficult to express, in words. It has been bounded by no party lines, and controlled by no political affiliations, and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of this support. While jealously defending principles before the people, this defence has never been coupled with personal assaults on any of the eminent public men with whom I have differed. No aspersions on their character have dishonored my tongue, no epithets or invectives have fallen from my lips.

But the clock admonishes me that the Forty-second Congress has already passed into history, and wishing you Senators, useful lives for your country, and happy lives for yourselves, and thanking you for the resolution spread on your Journal, and invoking the favor of Him who holds the destinies of nations and of men in the hollow of His hand, I am ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice President elect, whom I now introduce to you.

Vice President Wilson's Address.

Vice President Wilson, standing at the secretary's desk then addressed the Senate as follows: Senators, In assuming the position assigned me by the nation, I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligations it imposes. A service here, somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowded with great events, and an association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair, under the rules of the Senate, parliamentary law and the constitution.

In passing then, from the seat I have held for more than eighteen years, to this chair, I trust I comprehend something of its just requirements—something, too, of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudice and partisan bias. A sense of public duty, and the obligations of personal friendship, alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just and as impartial as the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity, and friendly regard of Senators, I trustfully appeal, for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence, which I am sure, I shall often require as your presiding officer.

Retiring Vice President Colfax then administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect, and then said, "The time for the expiration of the 42d Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of United States, adjourned *sine die*."

The Vice President accepts his new honors with a genial grace, and gives prompt evidence that his career as a presiding officer will disappoint those who have been disposed to ignore his capabilities in that respect. There was a modest bloom on his face, which smiled a ruddy welcome to the Senators, as he took the place of ex-Vice President Colfax.

Gathering of the Legations.

At this juncture there is a bustle at the door leading to the marble room, and the Justices of the Supreme Court and the foreign ministers, led by Sir Edward Thornton of Great Britain, the Marquis de Nouilles of France, and Admiral Polo de Barnabe of Spain, come in, soon thereafter followed by President Grant, again President elect, in escort of the committee of arrangements; they take the seats specially assigned them. The spectacle on the floor of the Senate was one long to be remembered. The brilliant court costumes and insignia of the foreign ministry presented a bright contrast to the black broadcloth of familiar Senatorial signitaries, and gave the chamber a tinge of royal splendor. The murmur of the multitude outside the capital penetrated even here, and now and then some stirring strain of music would sweep through the marble corridors, and almost awake the statues of heroes long embalmed guarding the niches.

Senators take the Oath.

The various Senators elect were then called forward, and took the oath of office.

The swearing in of the new Senators was not an especially an interesting feature of the occasion, and while that business was transacting, the galleries became somewhat noisy, much to the discontent of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who could not use strong language while so many pretty faces in bright pink and blue bonnets were looking down upon him. Upon the completion of the organization, just before 12:30, the order of the procession to the eastern portico was announced and the dignitaries of the hour filed out in the following order:

The Marshall of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents.
The Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
Ulysses S. Grant.
Henry Wilson and the Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Members of the Cabinet.
Ex-Members of the House of Representatives and members elect of the 43d Congress.
Governors of States.

An Eastern Portico View.

The scene as the procession emerged upon the eastern portico was grand in the extreme. The waving sea of heads that burst upon the vision, the acres of gray uniforms and gallant banners, torn and unharmed, old and new, and the thousand and one accompaniments of such a gathering can better be imagined than described. You note the expanse of faces, rising and falling like the billiows of a lake, and have little time for anything else. In the centre of the platform you see General Grant and Henry Wilson, Chief Justice Chase and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and overrunning the portico the distinguished officials who composed the Executive procession.

President Grant Sworn In.

It is 12:30 o'clock, and cheers are making the welkin ring. Suddenly the Marshal waves his wand, the bugles call, and, quiet ensuing, the Chief Justice administers the oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will do, to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

How many Presidents have assumed the responsibility of this great obligation in the past: George Washington, at New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and again in 1793; John Adams, at Philadelphia, in 1797; Thomas Jefferson, at Washington, in 1801 and 1805; James Madison in 1809 and 1813; Monroe in 1817 and 1821; John Quincy Adams in 1825; Jackson in 1829 and 1833; Van Buren in 1837; Harrison in 1841; Polk in 1845; Taylor in 1849; Pierce in 1853; Buchanan in 1857, and Lincoln in 1862 and 1865. The manner of General Grant as he repeats these words, and at the conclusion kisses the Gospels, is quiet, self-possessed, dignified.

Then occurs a moment of surpassing excitement. The bands break forth in triumphant anthems; then thousands of voices join the acclaim; the masses of people sway backward and forward; hats and hands are waved in wild enthusiasm, and the deep booming of the cannon thunders to the world that the first administration of General Grant has ended and the second has auspiciously begun.

Reading the Inaugural.

The President stood up, half a dozen sheets of paper in his hand, and began the delivery of the inaugural address. He read slowly and carefully and without any sign of embarrassment, and was much calmer than the Chief Justice. Of course it was possible only for a comparatively few to distinguish his words, but those in the immediate vicinity thought they had never listened to a more impressive address. He said:

Fellow Citizens—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great Nation. It has been my endeavor, in the past, to maintain all the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of the great revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the efforts to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European Power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either or at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this Continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such an extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of Government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with the rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all the purposes of the Government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country are made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. He is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the general Government, are now happily rehabilitated and no executive control is exercised in any of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances. In the first of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now as I did then, that it was for the best interests of the country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and the subject was never brought up again by me.

In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehensions held by many as to the danger of Governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world, in his own good time, to become one nation speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, and, compared with the world's standard of values—gold, and if possible to par with it. To the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with the distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce, and a share in the carrying trade upon the ocean, to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports—the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor; and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by the people pursuing commerce and all industrial persuits are expensive, even against the weakest people; and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked, cannot the Indian be made an useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support, and in such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect, I beg your support and encouragement. It has been, and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained. I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the existence of the nation as a conscientious duty, without asking for promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling towards any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history, and which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

A Brilliant Pageant.

The reading is finished, and there is a burst of applause. The portico is vacated by its late distinguished occupants, the procession re-forms, you hear the tramping of horses' hoofs, the rush of the people and sounds of music, and the President is already far on his way to the White House. As I write I overlook the avenue, on which there is an increasing crowd. A few moments and the procession emerges into view, and, heralded by its numerous bands, takes up the line of march. The grand spectacle of an unbroken avenue stretching towards the setting sun for several miles, decorated with triumphal arches and filled with this imposing pageantry, is repeated, and with an ardor that nothing could restrain; the people on the western portico again send up cheer after cheer, and the flutterings of a thousand handkerchiefs bid adieu to the receding column.

The Inaugural Ball

which took place in the evening was regarded as a grand success. President Grant and family, Vice President Wilson, Senators, members of the House, High officials, ladies and citizens generally were in attendance. President Grant and party occupied a platform at the head of the room, and came in about eleven o'clock, when dancing was interrupted and they "received" for about an hour.

The supper arrangements of the Ball were perfect, and the whole affair passed off in a brilliant manner.

Public Buildings for Pittsburgh.

General Negley managed to secure an appropriation of $300,000 for public buildings in Pittsburgh just ten minutes before Congress adjourned. It was the last bill signed by the President to-day.

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Features of the Procession.

Immediately preceding Grant's carriage was his escort. First were troops from Philadelphia. The division was under command of Colonel Andenreid, and the additional military part of it consisted of the President's Mounted Guard of this city, the Governor's Mounted Guard, Boston Lancers; the Vice President elect and Governor of this District completing the division.

The First and Second divisions of the procession consisted of the Military, including the cadets from West Point; midshipmen from the Annapolis; United States Artillery on foot; battalion of United States Marines; Old Guard of New York, Company A; the St. Louis National Guard; several volunteer organizations from this city, the First division consisting of United States troops commanded by General Upton. Among the organizations in the Fourth division were organizations from Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh. The five bands of music in the Fifth division were Second Connecticut, Fifth New York, Third New Jersey, Fifth Maryland regiments. The Sixth division consisted of colored troops, who presented a very creditable appearance. The remaining part of the procession was divided into six divisions and were under the marshalship of members of the Washington Fire Department. These divisions included officials of local and general governments political clubs from different States, Washington, Baltimore, *Scheutzen Variens*. A large mounted square of police preceded the procession and kept the immense crowd from encroaching on the line of march.

Altogether the civic and military organizations numbered, at least, 12,000, and made a very imposing display. Nearly every organization in the march was accompanied by an effective band, and the route enlivened by excellent music for a space nearly two miles in length, causing the spectators for a time to forget the intensely nipping atmosphere, and the clouds of dust driven by the wind against their faces. As the procession turned into the avenue from Fifteenth street, crowds of spectators crowded along the side walk from the intersecting streets and in a moment the great thoroughfare of Washington was alive with at least fifty thousand struggling people. Notwithstanding the excitement, the police preserved excellent order. As the various organizations drew near the Capitol, the crowd thickened, until the entire vicinity of the Capitol grounds was filled.

The appearance of the military organizations is highly extolled, and the civic associations also made a good display, though their numbers were considerably diminished by the cold.

Prominent in the procession was an omnibus containing a number of veterans of the Mexican war, bearing tattered flags of many of the great battles of the country. This part of the procession was continually cheered. The buildings on Pennsylvania avenue were decorated in a manner surpassing any former occasion. The headquarters of the various clubs were elaborately adorned. Owing to the cold weather the stands on the line of march, erected for spectators, were abandoned, and the speculators in this business were evidently disappointed.

Bills Not Reached.

The following Senate bills, on the Speaker's table at the time of final adjournment to-day were not reached: A bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railroad—authorizing it to consolidate with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California; a bill regulating the diplomatic and consular system of the United States; a bill authorizing certain promotions in the United States Army; a bill amendatory of the National currency act, providing that the total liabilities to any association or any person for money borrowed—including in liability of the company or firm—liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock actually paid in and the surplus profits; a bill to amend the copyright laws, providing no label designed to be used upon an article of manufacture shall be entered for copyright, but may be registered in the patent office as a trade mark; bill on relation to distribution of report of Commissioners of Agriculture for 1872; bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential duties on articles actually on ship board in French vessels destined for the United States, November 5, 1872; a bill declaring and enforcing the civil rights of citizens of the United States; a bill authorizing the steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico between the ports of New Orleans and Mexico; a bill to amend an act to enforce the rights of citizens of United States to vote in the several States of the Union; a bill to amend the act entitled an Act to Incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for Totally Disabled Officers and Men of the Volunteer Service; the Agricultural College bill, and the bill to aid in the execution of the law in Utah; the soldiers bounty land bill, which passed the House, failed in the Senate. Among other bills which failed to pass Congress this season were those pending for the postal telegraph, and for resumption of specie payments; Louisiana election bill; bills reorganizing the customs service; bill for refunding the cotton tax; bill for the admission of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah into the Union; and a bill creating the territorial government of Oklahama; the joint resolutions providing for the election of a President and of Senators by the people, and for a one-term amendment to the Constitution of the United States; bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation; the 2-per-cent. bill for the benefit of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; joint resolution for purchase of Cuba; bill to replace National Bank notes with United States notes; bill authorizing part payment of custom duties in greenbacks; Boston fire relief bill; all bills providing subsidies for railroads or steamship lines failed.

The "Investigated" Quartette.

The reports of the Senate Investigating Committees in the cases of Clayton, Caldwell, Pomeroy and Patterson all went over without action by that body.

All the general appropriation bills received the President's approval, together with the following, among others of importance; bill repealing franking privilege; bill for the revision and codification of the pension laws; bill amendatory of the act codifying the postal laws; bill amending and codifying the laws relating to mints and coinage; bill reducing the internal revenue force; the bill for the revision of the statutes of the United States, report to be made in December; bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war; bill providing for the sale of coal lands; bill paying awards of southern claims commission; bill to carry into effect the articles of the treaty Washington relating to fisheries; bill providing for the deposit of Geneva of the award in the Treasury of the United States. This is a substitute for the House and Senate bills, providing for the immediate distribution of said award; joint resolution congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic. Considerable general legislation was engrafted upon various appropriation bills, among the most important measures they enacted being those relating to the Union Pacific Railroad Co.; those in regard to Credit Mobilier transactions, and the provision raising the salaries of the President, Vice President, Judge of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress.

The following bills also failed of enactment, and died at adjournment today; bill defining the rights of settlers on the public lands; bill amendatory of the shipping commissioners' act; bill to prohibit discrimination in railroad charges.

Pennsylvania Avenue Last Night.

Pennsylvania avenue to-night presents a scene of animation and brilliancy not known here for years. Under the brilliancy of drummond lights placed at frequent intervals along the avenue the surrounding buildings, and particularly the Capitol and Treasury buildings, were shown most attractively in a flood of light. The large glass buildings of the botanical gardens were magnificiently illuminated, the reflection from which enlightened the surroundings most pleasantly. The illumination was not very general, owing to severe weather and high winds, but a number of large and conspicuous buildings, on the most prominent streets were lighted up with hundreds of gas jets of all colors and great brilliancy. The fireworks were magnificent, particularly at the Treasury Department, where was an immense throng collected to witness the display.

Weather Probabilities

for Wednesday, in New England; cold northwest winds, backing to westerly, with clear weather. For Middle and South Atlantic States; rising barometer and temperate, clear weather, and diminishing winds. For Gulf States winds veer to northeast with rising, temperature and increasing cloudiness and possibly rain with southwest winds of Texas coast. For lake region generally falling barometer, rising temperature, southwest winds and partly cloudy weather. For the upper lakes and northwest, brisk southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, preceding a storm centre in northwest. For California and the Oregon coast, threatening and rainy weather.

Review of Cadets by General Sherman.

This afternoon the West Point cadets were reviewed by Gen. Sherman in front of his residence. The cadets had a dress parade, at the conclusion of which they stacked arms, and by invitation of Gen. Sherman went into his mansion and were entertained with speeches and introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to be present.

Finishing the List.

All the bills which were presented to the President for approval to-day and yesterday received his signature with the exception of sixteen, mostly of a private character, and including the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river, the bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana, and the bill to confirm certain land titles in Missouri.

The "Tobacco" Bill.

The Senate has adjourned without passing the House bill, allowing farmers to retail leaf tobacco. This bill in the estimation of the commissioner would have caused a loss to the Treasury of three million dollars, and deprived manufacturers of the sale of fifteen million pounds of their manufacturing product.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4 1873.

Proposed Railroad Union.

President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, S. L. M. Barlow and General McClellan went to Cleveland yesterday in the interest of the proposed union of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad with the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Road.

Quebec Under Martial Law.

At Quebec, yesterday, one thousand soldiers were stationed at the polling places. The roughs demolished three booths, and were thereupon charged by the soldiers, who dispersed them. The city was under martial law all day.

Gen. Fremont's Paris Suit.

A London special says that the case of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad bonds has been set for trial before the Criminal Tribunal of Paris for March 4th. General Fremont and others have been arraigned on a charge of swindling, by the sale of fraudulent and worthless bonds to the extent of six millions of dollars. Exposures not unlike those of the Credit Mobilier investigation are expected. General Fremont has been cited to appear, but answers that he cannot get to Paris in time.

The Scannell Case.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mr. Mack the 12th juryman in the Scannell murder trial is charged with having spent an evening recently at an oyster saloon where an attempt was made to "fix" him in Scannell's favor. It is understood that the matter will be presented to the Grand Jury.

ALBANY.

Tweed not Ousted.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—The Senate by a vote of 7 to 15 has refused to declare Tweed's seat vacant.

Foster's Execution Stayed.

In consequence of some facts connected with the conviction of Foster, just presented, the Governor has directed the Sheriff of the city and county of New York to suspend the execution of the sentence until Friday the 21st inst.

—General Edward Johnson, who fought in the Mexican war, and in the rebellion fought with the South, died last Sunday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

The Popular Family Grocery.

Having removed my place of business to

No. 114 Smithfield Street,

Opposite New City Hall,

The Great Original Red Front Tea, Coffee and Spice Warehouse,

I there offer to my friends and the public generally, a large and complete stock of choice

Family Groceries,

And at the very lowest prices.

The public will do well to examine prices and goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Samuel H. Baird,
No 114 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL
Insurance Agency.
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]0.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE,	$35,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000,000
ORIENT, (FIRE) "	650,000
ETNA, (FIRE) N. Y.,	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y.,	300,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA.,	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE,	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by

S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following described lot of ground, situate in Mt. Washington, — ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, each of said lots having a front of 25 feet on Fetzer street, preserving same width 100 7 12 feet to Herman alley, being part of Lots, No. 3 and 6 in Higham & Leslie's Plan of Lots. See plan of subdivision filed in Orphans' Court of the county. Terms of sale cash; ten per cent. in hand, and balance in confirmation of sale by the Court.

STURLEY CUTHBERT,
Guardian of Minor Children of James A. Fetzer, deceased.
mh 5:134-w

T. & J.T. McCance,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

New Spring Stock

Just received for the custom trade. With increased facilities in the cutting department, we are prepared to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.

NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED TO RENT,
HOUSES in ALLEGHENY CITY
AND PITTSBURGH.

Those having Houses to rent will find it to their interest to address

BATES & HERRON,
fe25 Under St. Charles Hotel.

WANTED TO RENT,
House Containing 5 or 6 Rooms
With 2 or 3 Acres of Land,

On line of Fort Wayne R. R., and not more than 6 or 8 miles from this city. Address

HERRON & BATES,
fe25 Under St. Charles Hotel.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, CUM *testamento annexo*, on the Estate of HANNAH DUNCAN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

ALEXANDER McLEAN,
East Birmingham (Buchanan P. O.) Pa.
mar5:146-w

BROOM CORN—THE LARGEST AND best assorted stock in the city for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 90 Water Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
COMMENCING
Saturday, March 6.

Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before the 1st of May, we offer our entire stock in lots to suit purchasers at such an

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION!

As must insure a ready sale.

To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at

Twenty Per Cent.
OFF THE COST

Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit.

The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and Cotton
HOSIERY,
Silk, Lisle and
Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and
Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties,
Corsets, Skirts, &c.

All of which we offer at

Immense Bargains for Cash

To close out before May 1st, we will offer "Job Lots" to

Merchants and Dealers
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

REMOVAL.

Wm. Pickersgill, Jr.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE
HOUSE,

Has removed to the new and large four story Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 149 Wood Street,
Opposite Third National Bank,

And is now receiving a large SPRING STOCK, and having made his purchases direct from manufacturers will sell to merchants at as low prices as any Eastern House. Buyers are respectfully solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. mh1:127

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

THE PITTSBURGH
Advertising Agency,
Established 1870.
J. GLOSSER & CO.,
67 and 69 Fifth Avenue,

(Dispatch Iron Building), insert advertisements in all LEADING PAPERS of the United States and Canada.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH R. OXLEY, late of Allegheny city, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same and those having claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned, at her residence, No. 82 East Diamond street, Allegheny.
mh5:147-w BELLA J. OXLEY.

ROUGH HEMP—24 BALES IN STORE for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO.,
90 Water Street.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,............N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,............D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

A CHANGE has occurred in the Spanish Cabinet, but Figueras remains as President of Council, and Castellar is Minister of State. Serrano looms up as Minister of Colonies.

AFFAIRS in Spain do not wear an entirely pleasing aspect. The Carlist forces seem to be making real headway, and there is an apparent lack of concentration among the Government troops.

THE Senate is called to meet at noon on the 4th day of March. The President has a considerable number of appointments to submit. It is thought that two or three days, at most, is all that will be needed for what will be required.

HON. HENRY GREEN, of Northumberland county, has been selected as a member of the Constitutional Convention, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dimmick, appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania by the Governor.

A NUMEROUSLY signed protest against the admission of Senator Patterson has been forwarded to the United States Senate. He is strongly charged with bribery. There will be a large amount of investigating on hand, in the Senate, at its next session.

THE Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, this year, has been a grand success—the procession being over two hours in passing a given point. The streets of the city were densely crowded, and all seemed to greatly enjoy the festivities of the occasion. It is announced that the festival will be repeated on a larger scale next year.

THE PRESIDENT has candidly notified Congress as to the course he will pursue in the Louisiana difficulty, if that body shall fail to legislate on the subject. He is anxious to have the trouble settled, and would prefer that Congress should dispose of it. It can find no fault, after the candid warning it has had, if the Kellogg government is maintained.

THE Constitutional Convention, in Committee, has adopted a new suffrage section, declaring that "women of the age of twenty-one years and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of the State." Women are now eligible to the boards of school direction in England, and the system is said to work admirably.

THE Modoc Indians at last show a disposition to treat with the Commissioners sent to them, and claim to be peacefully inclined. If they correctly represent their views, there ought to be no serious difficulty in meeting their wishes. It has been a foolish war at best, and the sooner the Government is rid of its disgraceful part in the contest, the better for its reputation.

As is very natural, several English papers strongly denounce the Geneva award, when they find that the United States Government is likely to get some of the money. They do not seem to realize the very palpable fact that the entire award was made to our Government, and that it does not concern the English Cabinet what becomes of the money after it is paid. The point of interest with them is to pay the award.

THE long and acrimonious debate in the House at Washington, which resulted in substituting Butler's increase of salary amendment in place of the regular report of the Committee on Appropriations, points to the adoption of the Butler measure by the House. This is the one that increases the salaries of members of Congress, among others. It is now fairly on the way, and takes the place of a report in favor of slightly increasing the salaries of poorly paid, hard working government clerks.

POMEROY has offered his evidence or explanation, in the alleged bribery case, and it certainly looks very fishy. It is, simply, that he promised to aid some one to start a bank, and handed the money to York, to be by him, given to the party to be aided. All this, too, without any receipt or note, or obligation of any kind. Under this theory, the money York received to hand to another, was falsely used by him as evidence of attempted bribery. Very thin, to say the least.

MUCH happiness is being experienced among the Mormons at the prospect of Congress adjourning without taking definite action on the recommendations submitted by the President. They look upon this as a victory, involving the gain of a year's time, during which the ugly difficulties now existing may be smoothed away. It is really desirable that Congress should act, as what the President seeks is so clear and just that there should be no discussion over it. A law that will prevent a conflict of authority between the United States and the local courts is all he seeks. Why not enact it?

CHAMBERSBURG is again at the front with a relief bill, requiring the State to pay the interest on the adjudicated claims until they are assumed by the National Government. There can be no doubt that it is high time that this Chambersburg business was finally settled, but has not the State done enough in that direction already? It is tolerably clear that the several claims have passed into the hands of speculators, who, of course, want to realize as much as is possible out of their venture. But our judgment is that the people have been amply supplied with appeals in behalf of this institution. The State has already done liberally, and now let well enough alone.

IT OUGHT to be a matter for sincere congratulation that Rosenzweig, who so cruelly murdered Alice Bowlesby, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. His attempts to worm himself out of prison have thus recoiled upon him, and he will now stand a chance, at all events, of being properly punished for his atrocious crime. Few will be found to regret it, should he be hung,—as his entire course in the affair alluded to shows him to have been a brutal beast, deserving the severest penalty of the law for his outrageous crimes. An incidental advantage that would arise from his punishment is the terror it would inspire among those who follow his profession.

LARGE as the foreign trade of the British isles was in the year 1871, that of 1872 was considerably in excess of it. In 1871 the total was £553,820,000, and in 1872 it was £609,328,000, an aggregate of over three thousand millions of dollars in a single year. This statement, however, is somewhat deceptive, as the increase was only in values, and not in quantities or qualities. Vast as are our own imports in the United States, those of the British isles are far beyond them, the aggregate having been for 1870, £330,754,000, and for 1872 £353,376,000, an increase of £22,622,000 in a single year, being for last year over $1,766,680,000, or nearly three times our own aggregate.

MONONGAHELA CITY, a beautiful and thriving town, along the banks of the Monongahela river, asks for the location there of the Western Penitentiary. Why on earth a suburban city should want a prison located near at hand is hard to imagine, and we are uncertain whether our friends there would regard it as a compliment or slur were we to urge compliance with their wish. We will say this: Penitentiary aside, Monongahela City is a thriving and beautiful town, delightfully and healthfully located, and will soon be convenient of access by means of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. And it wants the Penitentiary located there,—so says a very reliable correspondent. Distance aside, and the proposed transfer would be a good one.

THE report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee does not involve any of the Senators, and closes with a bill directing the Attorney General to proceed in law against persons who have received dividends or moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad, except on stock or bonds bought and actually paid for. It also limits the company from any further issue of stock, and requires it to use its income to provide for its indebtedness. This is really a more practical report than that of the Poland Committee, and if it shall be adopted, will go far toward compelling the railroad corporation to make good the deficiencies which have grown out of past bad management. The evidence developed before the two committees illustrates the importance of Congress holding a tight rein over the Pacific Railroad. This done, and beyond all doubt, it will ultimately work safely out of its difficulties.

WE VERY gravely doubt whether the Republican press of the country will endorse the course of Congress in reference to its implicated members. From the day of its inception, this party has claimed to be pure in its principles, and ready, so far as might be possible, to enforce personal purity among its members. It is true the Credit Mobilier investigation was originated by Speaker Blaine, a Republican, and that a Republican Senate has several of its members under investigation, yet it is required that exact justice shall be meted out in all cases. In that of Caldwell, for example, there can be no doubt but that he made use of money to secure his election, and deserved expulsion—but he is likely to be let off on the ground that he was not legally elected. We do not desire that unnecessary severity should be shown toward any person, but there can be no doubt that the Republican party will be benefited by a rigid application of justice in a l necessary instances.

A POLITICAL riot among the people of Quebec, Canada, with another and bloodier one in prospect, shows that the cold regions of the North do not entirely escape the fever of political excitement. Also, that even a semi-monarchical government may have political upheavals, as well as Republics. The noise and hot-blooded discussions that attend a political canvass in this country, have frequently afforded monarchists the text for a sermon on the instability of Republics,—but really the argument is all the other way. If there were as many defunct Republics recorded in history as there are Empires and Kingdoms, it would be one thing. But the fact is, that when not interfered with by outsiders, Republics have generally managed to stand much greater revulsions of popular sentiment than Kingdoms have done. We do not just expect any serious results to the Canadian Government, because of the Quebec riot,—but really, it is a very sad thing, considered as an example.

THE honor of Congress and the nation is involved in the enactment of the legislation that will enable the President to settle the long agitated fishery dispute between us and Canada. The subject was involved in the Alabama negotiations, and, indeed, the pressure brought to bear on England to settle that question grew out of the fishing dispute. In settling this, so far as it could then be done, certain legislation became necessary on the part of England as well as this country. She has performed her part, but Congress has entirely neglected ours. The President urgently recommends that immediate attention be given the subject, and this cause of difference at once put out of the way. While he does not mention the point, it would seem from the drift of his reasoning that the entire Alabama claims and award may be involved in this subject. If England consented to the treaty and the Geneva award on the express condition that we, on our side, should settle the Fishery question, our failure, through the negligence of Congress, might be made a reason for refusing to pay the award. This is a very serious possibility, and Congress should do all that is possible to avert the danger.

FROM present appearances, those who imagine the Spanish republic in such a bad way, may well turn their attention to that of France, where violent quarrels have broken out between the several parties, and, as a consequence, a general unsettling has taken place. So far, there is by far more of order and quiet, and an apparently clever apprehension of the true character of a Republic in Spain than in France. There is no bombast or display on the part of the leaders, and the Cortes seems to be ready to legislate in accordance with the patriotic wishes of the Government. In France, on the contrary, the feuds that were developed at the inception of the Government are kept up, and bitter partisan warfare is maintained. There seems to be little confidence between the President and a strong minority, and their differences increase rather than lessen. In Spain, there is concord of sentiment and action, and while the Cortes was supposed to be monarchical in its views, it has not, since the proclamation of the Republic, failed to harmonize with the executive and ministry. More than this, the Republic seems to be more successful in maintaining its power against the Carlists than was that of Amadeus. It is, therefore, among the possibilities that Spain may be the model for Republicans in Europe, at one leap placing herself ahead of France.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

On the principle that all things are fair in politics and war, the meeting called for Saturday night, at the City Hall, by the friends of local option, was taken possession of by the liquor men, and conducted in their interest. We suppose they will justify their action by a certain vagueness in the call for the meeting, which included all interested in the passage of the local option bill, and not merely the friends of such legislation. It was a very easy matter for the liquor leagues to rally their friends, when they had determined, at an afternoon conference, that the night meeting should be diverted from its purpose, and used to bolster their cause. Word was passed from saloon to saloon, and the motley crowd assembled to cry down the advocates of the proposed restriction on the traffic, attested the thoroughness of their organization.

We don't think the liquor interest will be the gainer by its questionable action of Saturday night, or that the resolutions adopted at the meeting will be any where accepted as the sentiment of the people of this city. On the contrary, the temperance people will be roused to greater activity and determination, just as they were by the legislative action of Thursday last at Harrisburg. The liquor men have thrown ought a challenge, and the issue will be fought out on the line of local option, and all the packed meetings gotten up in Pittsburgh, or dilatory action at Harrisburg, cannot prevent the decision of the main question at the ballot box. The course of events within the past week has created a feeling here that will accept no other solution. It has, in fact, passed from a question of license or no license to the more important one of good faith on the part of our representatives, and the right of a majority of the people here, as in other parts of the State, to express their will at the ballot-box, and have that will respected. The record the opponents of local option have made for themselves, and the evident disposition to both rule and ruin, appeals to every intelligent citizen to meet the square issue presented.

THE VOTING RULE.

The *Commercial* makes a very vigorous fight against the action of the Constitutional Convention, adopting the voting section, by which ballots must be numbered, signed and witnessed. It should be borne in mind that the action thus far taken on this or other subjects, is not final, and may be altered or amended. We fully believe the motive of the Convention, in adopting the section referred to, was entirely proper—the aim being to secure the purity of the ballot. As we stated yesterday, the stringency of the requirements may possibly prejudice this article in some portions of the State, and it may be better, for the welfare of the entire instrument, to at least leave out the witnessing clause. While thus qualifying our approval of the section referred to, however, we must earnestly condemn the language and spirit which the *Commercial* displays in treating of the work of the Convention. There is a manifest purpose to lay hold of every available circumstance to prejudice the entire work of the Convention, and thus insure its defeat before the people. In the article referred to, the term "Constitution tinkers" is frequently employed in speaking of the Convention. This term of reproach is in exceeding bad taste. It is well known that there are as able and pure men as can be found in the State in the Convention, and that they are actively and sincerely performing their duty to the Commonwealth. The argument that this section was chiefly carried by democratic votes is unusually weak. It involves the thought that a pure election will inure to the advantage of the democratic party. We believe just the contrary. The destruction of the secrecy of the ballot—the *Commercial's* strong point—has in it little force when fairly examined. The election officers are to be sworn to secrecy, and while they may infract their oaths, it is not likely to be a universal failing. Moreover, there is much less desire for secrecy now, than there was in former years. The reason is, that the domination of parties is much less rigid now than formerly. Let an obnoxious candidate be put in nomination, and the determination to vote against him will be very speedily heard. And this fact applies, of late years, to either political party.

When Mr. Morgan was nominated in this city for the mayoralty, there was a sudden outburst of indignation, and a very general declaration of purpose, on the part of Republicans, not to vote for him. It was not hard to see, in advance of the election, that he was doomed to defeat. And among those who were open in their declaration, were business men of the best standing. It will also be remembered, that at the outset of the late Gubernatorial canvass, there were numerous expressions of purpose, on the part of Republicans, to vote against Hartranft, or, not to vote for him. There was no difficulty whatever in knowing who these were, as no concealment was attempted. Later in the canvass, they saw it to be their duty to reconsider their uttered determination, and did so. So there were Democrats who either voted against Buckalew, or absented themselves from the polls. No one was deceived. The various Democratic committees had lists of their defaulting partisans, and in some instances attempts were made to expel them from the party. Any one cognizant of the thoroughness with which block committees ascertain the voting purposes of citizens, must be aware that there is now very little secrecy about the ballot.

Secret ballots are not the palladium of our liberty, but the ballot, secret or otherwise, is. The expression of the preferences of the people is what the ballot means; and so long as the minority peacefully submits to the majority, so long are our liberties safe. But it wonderfully belittles the courage and character of the people to say that they will absent themselves from the polls, rather than let it be known how they vote. It is not true. When questions or candidates are before the people, it will be found that none will stay away from the polls, because somebody else will know for whom he voted. As a rule, there is little hesitancy, even now, in securing this information by the mere asking. We conclude, therefore, that so far as the new rule breaks in upon the secrecy of the ballot, it is not particularly objectionable. The witnessing feature ought to be left out.

WORK ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention last week were of more than the usual interest and importance. The vote by which the section of the article on elections and suffrage was rejected, requiring the numbering and signing of each ballot as it is deposited, was reconsidered, and on Friday the section was adopted, slightly changed as it came originally from the Committee. The vote in Committee of the whole Convention was 53 for the section to 47, showing 33 absentees. The section as it now stands is as follows:

> "All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer; and the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

The provision requiring the election officers to be sworn to secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast, is the new feature added to the section since it was first voted on and rejected. This modification is intended to meet the argument that the endorsement by the voter of his ballot will vitiate its secrecy. We do not think it is at all certain that the Convention, on a full vote, will pass the section as it stands, when it comes up for final action. We entirely sympathize with the advocates of the section in their argument, that it will more effectually guard the purity of our elections, and add to the responsibility and dignity of the elective right in the mind of the elector. Our only fear is that it may array a strong element, who doubt the wisdom of the proposed rule, in opposition to the new Constitution, when it comes up for ratification by the people. Possibly in this view it would be well to merely insist on the numbering of the ballot with the same number opposite the name of the elector who casts the vote on the clerk's list. This is provided for in the first part of the section. Our objection, however, to the name on the ballot is not one of principle, but merely of expediency, and we will urge the adoption of the section whether the safeguard of the signature is retained, or merely the numbering of the ballots. Either or both are improvements on the present system.

The report of the Committee on Cities and City Charters, made by the Chairman, Judge Walker, of Erie, is of especial interest at this time, when important changes in our system of municipal government are urged, in the proposed new charter for Pittsburgh. The article pending in the Constitutional Convention, and which is likely to be adopted without important modification, will nullify many of the features of the proposed charter for this city. It establishes a form of government for cities very similar to the Federal and State plans, with two branches of the City Councils, giving the Mayor a qualified veto, and the municipalty power to pass all laws not repugnant to the Constitution of the State and Nation. The Legislature is forbidden to interfere with municipal governments by special laws, unless the changes are approved by a majority of Councils and voters. The power to create municipal indebtedness is limited to an amount not exceeding two and a half per cent. on the assessed valuation of real estate, and an inviolable sinking fund to meet all indebtedness is required. These are important provisions, and in accord with public sentiment, for it is not Federal or State taxes that are weighing down the people, but municipal levies. The article also contains proper guards for the prevention and punishment of official misconduct.

On Friday, ex-Governor Curtin, who is Chairman of the Committee on the Executive Department, made a report on the organization of that branch of the State Government. It provides for two officers, a Lieutenant Governor and a Secretary of Internal Affairs, the latter to take the place of the Surveyor General. The office of Superintendent of Common Schools is changed to that of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Governor's term is made four years, and he is to be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected. The Lieutenant Governor is to preside over the Senate, but to have no vote except when there is a tie, and in considering Executive nominations, the Senate is to sit with closed doors. All these are improvements. The pardoning power is confided to the Governor, but its exercise is made subject to the approval in writing of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of Internal affairs, or any three of them. The Governor is also allowed to disapprove of any item in an appropriation bill without the veto applying to more than the one item. All of the terms of the Cabinet, except those of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, are fixed at four years. Those of the last named are fixed respectively at three and two years, and both are ineligible to election for two consecutive terms. This is a good provision. All the State officers are made elective by the people, except the Attorney General.

The article contains no very sweeping changes, and none that have not been suggested by the common sense of the people, or at least those of them who have studied the defects of our present system. It is not out of place to state that the provision giving the Governor power to veto particular items in appropriation bills, without affecting the remainder of the bill, was urged on the Committee by Governor Hartranft, as a point of great importance. Rightly used, this will give the Governor power to cut off many schemes of plunder, injected into appropriation bills at the closing hours of the session.

The important Committees of the Convention yet remaining to be heard from are the Committees on the Powers of the Legislature, the Judiciary, Railroads and other Corporation, and Taxation. Aside from what is expected from these Committees, there is not likely to be many radical changes in the present instrument proposed by the other Committees remaining to be heard from. The Convention has now plenty of work before it, to engage its most earnest deliberations. We hope needless debate or buncomb speeches will be avoided as far as possible, and the amended Constitution given to the people for their consideration by the Fourth of July. Then it can be voted on at the usual election in October, and the next Legislature will meet under its provisions as the supreme law of the State.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

We have at last the bulk of the arguments concerning the Poland Credit Mobilier report, and our news columns this morning contain the latest phase of Congressional action. After all that is said in favor of the report, it must be regarded as exceedingly defective, and fairly open to the point made against it by Ames and Butler, that it proposed to expel two persons for bribery, when in truth no one could be found that was bribed. It is undeniably true, that whatever portion of guilt attached to Ames, also belonged to the others named who received Credit Mobilier stock without paying an equivalent therefor. It is impossible to discriminate between them. Members of Congress are not supposed to be entirely verdant in monetary affairs, and it is absurb to suppose that they thought that Ames was making them presents of valuable securities, merely as a matter of kindness. Whatever measure of guilt attaches to Ames also attaches to such of the others as received stock without giving in return an equivalent. This much is clear.

But what is the nature and measure of Ames' guilt, if guilty he be? Accepting the evidence given during the investigation, our judgment is, that the exact nature of the crime committed has been entirely overlooked in the Poland report, and a false issue set up instead. Poland's view is, that Ames is guilty of bribery, in that he offered the Credit Mobilier stock to several members of Congress below its actual value, and that it does not vitiate this view that the committee were unable to ascertain a motive for the bribery, or that any specific person was bribed. Brooks' guilt consisted, according to this report, in receiving and negotiating a number of shares of the stock while a government director of the Union Pacific road. He had no special connection with Ames,—hence his guilt in being bribed stands by itself. It seems hardly necessary to discuss such lame and impotent logic. The very fact of bribery is bound up in the motive. If one person gives another a sum of money and asks no favor therefor, it cannot be said to be bribery, as the fact of bribery supposes that something was done in return for the money bestowed. It is utterly impossible to make a case of bribery, without the idea of an eqivalent being returned for the favor bestowed. Yet the Poland report gravely argues that there is no need to prove a motive for bribery, or that any one was bribed, in order to fix the crime of bribery on the person who bestowed certain favors on several Congressmen! This is a false and foolish conclusion. Even were it a case of *attempted*, but unsuccesful bribery, it still would be necessary to show the motive and indicate the persons on whom the attempt was made.

Two ideas seem to have been left out of thought, in examining the witnesses before the Poland committee. One is the par value of the Credit Mobilier Stock, and the other, the reason why it was given to Congressmen at a much less price? Each of these points was incidentally alluded to, but neither brought out clearly and fully. Yet these contained the secret of the actual crime.

As we cannot go behind the evidence, and must take the case as it stands, we are compelled to the conclusion that Ames, Brooks and such members of Congress as received the Credit Mobilier stock, knowing the real character and aim of that institution, are equally guilty. Their crime is, not that any attempted to bribe or were bribed, but that *all of them were united in attempts to swindle the Government and the bond and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad*. The evidence shows that their attempt was successful, and they stand to-day before the country as swindlers of the Government and of honest people. Look at the facts. These are, that while the Union Pacific Road was under contract, and could have been built for about $27,000 to $50,000 per mile, as the grades were light or heavy, the Credit Mobilier organization seized upon these contracts at prices ranging from $50,000 to $96,000 per mile—nearly double the necessary amount. And this Credit Mobilier Company was actually organized for this express purpose. The value of its stock all depended on these contracts. Aside from them, it was nothing at all. Inasmuch as the Government had bestowed franchises and subsidies that were about equal, mile for mile with the necessary cost of the road, all unnecessary increase of that cost was a swindle upon it. This increased cost was what rendered it necessary for the Government to become a second mortgagee; yet the proceeds of the first mortgages went directly to the pockets of these Credit Mobiliers. This was a swindle of the first mortgage bondholders. This extra cost of the road, too, has saddled upon it a debt so heavy that stockholders can get no dividends, and thus they are swindled. Hence Government, bondholders and stockholders are alike swindled, and the crime was committed by the Credit Mobilier. This, certainly, is a clear proposition.

Who comprise this Credit Mobilier? A small ring, made up of the chief officials of the Union Pacific Company and several members of Congress. The evidence shows that the stock was never on the market. Can any one believe that stock was privately circulated without those receiving it having some inkling of its nature and value? And as Ames is represented in the evidence as speaking of the stock as valuable, how was it possible for any one receiving it not to know that that value was comprised entirely in profits made out of the Union Pacific road? Knowing this, it was impossible for them not also to know that unusual profits must come from swindling Government and people. All this, which is directly deducible from the evidence, is farther strenthened by a number of significant circumstances. Those who received the stock were careful not to have it in their names or direct possession. Some held in the names of relatives, others had it left with bankers, still others merely received the proceeds. Why so chary? Again, as soon as investigation was broached, all sorts of attempts were made to explain, or wriggle out of the difficulty. And all this when the theory had not yet obtained that the mere holding of the stock was criminal. Why so sensitive? Palpably because these gentlemen knew, that the stock itself represented a swindle on the government. Does any one believe for a moment that a member of Congress who has honestly obtained possession of Pennsylvania Central stock would fear to admit it? Yet while the Poland report does not criminate these gentlemen, as to the manner of their obtaining the stock, they act the criminal in their every movement.

This is the case, briefly considered. We have only to say in conclusion, that those who received Credit Mobilier stock knowing its true character, ought to be expelled from Congress, on the broad and tenable ground that they were engaged in perpetrating a swindle on the Government and a portion of the people. This view of the case, also justifies the extreme measures on the part of the Government proposed by the Senate Committee. This Credit Mobilier was made up principally of the chief officials of the Union Pacific railroad. Practically, it was the management of the road itself; and this management joined in a swindle on the Government. This certainly goes far toward justifying extreme measures toward the road itself. There are, it is true, reasons why this should not be done. But there is no reason why the Government should not secure a thoroughly correct and economical management of the road whereby it shall be compelled out of its earnings to reimburse those swindled by previous corrupt management. We hope this will be done.

CATHOLICISM IN EUROPE.

The various changes that have been going forward in the Governments in Europe are not more singular than those which have been in progress relative to the standing and influence of the predominant Church. The frequency with which telegrams are sent, announcing disagreements and controversies between the priesthood, or the Papal power itself and the several Governments, will excuse a brief outline reference to the situation in several of the European Governments. We have not the space, of course, for details, but can only refer to generals. The empires of Germany and Austria, the kingdoms of England and Italy, and the republic of Switzerland, are arrayed in conflict against some of the pretensions of the Pope, while there is a strong probability that the republic of Spain, if it becomes firmly established, will also be opposed to Papal interference in its affairs.

While there was more or less of conflict between several powers and the Pope several years back—as that of Austria relative to the legality of civil marriages and of Italy because of her desire to possess Rome, the chief existing controversies may be said to date from the time of the Ecumenical Council, and to be based upon its celebrated decision in favor of Papal infallibility. This dogma was understood throughout Europe, not merely to be possessed of theological significance, but political as well. It was interpreted as a victory on the part of the Jesuits, and as designed by them to solidify and strengthen the Church against the growing intelligence and independence of the times. As a mere theological formula, few cared anything about it, provided its interpretation were rigidly confined to questions purely religious, and not political. Practically, the Pope had claimed infallibility in interpreting religious doctrines for centuries—and though one might decide differently from another, who had determined a given question years before, the decisions of each were, for the time being, practically regarded as infallible.

But it soon became apparent that this doctrine was to be obtruded upon the people of the several European States, with the view of compelling a closer allegiance of the Church, as against that to be given the State. More than this, movements were immediately developed to strengthen the hold of the Church upon old and young, by means of the ballot and the schools. The famous controversy with Bismarck grew out of the organized efforts of the Jesuits to control the school system of Germany. Women were secured situations in a majority of the schools of Germany, who according to a statement made by Bismarck to the German parliament, had their homes in convents or religious houses, and who were rigidly controlled by their superiors, and compelled to make daily reports of the manner in which they performed their duties. He claimed that under existing laws they practically had control of the children, and were catholicizing them, yet at the same time refusing to regard themselves as under State allegiance. He began his controversy by introducing a bill confining the selection of teachers to those who recognized a paramount allegiance to the State. This opened the battle, which ultimated in the expulsion of Jesuits from Germany.

In Italy two elements of hostility exist,—the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, and the confiscation of religious houses. The possession of Rome, as the capital of Italy, had long been the dream of the Italians, but so long as Napoleon was in power in France, it was not possible to realize it. With his downfall came the realization of the dream. The Pope feebly resisted, thundered his anathemas, and then shut himself up in the Vatican palace, a self-proclaimed prisoner. The Italian Government proclaimed its purpose not to interfere with the Spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope, offered him a liberal income, but announced its purpose to maintain political control of the conquered territory. The ill-feeling gendered has led to several significant results. The Pope has continually spoken in biting terms of Victor Emanuel, and the priests have attempted to control the elections and the schools. While they have been foiled in this, the Government, beginning in the outlying towns and cities, has at last in Rome begun to sell religious houses. It probably has been driven to this in part by the hostility of the priesthood, although its announced reason is that so much space and capital are absorbed in these structures, that to permit them to be untaxed and isolated would severely cripple the finances of the kingdom.

Austria is overwhelmingly Catholic in its religious faith; but even here controversies have sprung up between the State and the Church. A civil marriage act was passed, under which marriages solemnized by civil magistrates were legal, without reference to church consecration. This was demanded by the Jesuits, but the Government has maintained its ground, and the influence of the Church has been materially weakened. The controversy in Switzerland, which culminated a few weeks ago in the banishment of Mermillod, is quite peculiar. In 1819, the Swiss Government, with the view of freeing itself from foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, entered into a concordat with the Pope, whereby all authority on the part of that Church, within the confederation, was to be exercised by the Swiss Catholic Bishop of Lausanne and Friborg. A few years ago, M. Mermillod was appointed *Cure* of Geneva. Being of an ambitious turn of mind, he soon had himself made Bishop of Hebron *in partibus*, under which title he began to exercise Episcopal functions within the city, the Bishop of Lausanne not interfering. The Government remonstrated, and were coolly informed that Mermillod was practically Bishop of Geneva. The authorities dissented, referring to the concordat, but a Papal brief was immediately issued, formally detaching Geneva from the diocese of Lausanne. It is believed that the design of this *coup ecclesiastique* was to take from Geneva its fame acquired in connection with the Lutheran reformation, by making it the headquarters of a Catholic Bishopric. It is but just to say that even Catholics regard the movement with disfavor, as involving a breach of faith, while the Government went so far to expel Mermillod.

The trial of priests in Ireland for interfering with an election has come to nothing, and may be set down as involving nothing of political or ecclesiastical consequence. Spain has long been one of the strongholds of Catholicism, and it will be interesting to note the effect of the establishment of a Republic on its fortunes. While we do not believe the policy of the government will be of a persecuting nature, enough is known of the sentiments of the leaders to predict that as an organization it will receive little favor. Castellar regards it as the great power that has stood in the pathway of liberty in Europe, holding sentiments relative to the dominancy of the priesthood identical with those of Garibaldi. In the meantime Protestant movements have been inaugurated, looking to the evangelization of Italy. It was as much the mission of Gavazzi to this country to unify these efforts, as it was to gather means. We hear of similar movements having been projected in regard to Spain. That Protestantism and Catholicism will soon be face to face, in a struggle for supremacy in Europe, is among the immediate probabilities. If their efforts might assume the harmonious and friendly turn now shown in this city in the temperance agitation, how rapidly the condition of the people would be ameliorated!

A Devout Catholic Sues a Bishop—And is Excommunicated—He Dies from a Nervous Shock.

The Detroit *Union* tells the sad story of Mr. Patrick Bunbury, of Kalamazoo, who died recently from fright, superinduced by excommunication from the Church. Mr. Bunbury, it appears, lent $10,000 to one Father Lebel, to build a Catholic church in Kalamazoo. He mortgaged his farm to secure the money, and was assured he should suffer no pecuniary loss. The money was loaned in 1869, and it is claimed was done with the full approval of Bishop Lefevre, who subsequently died. His successor was also made acquainted with the facts and ratified the arrangement. Father Lebel suddenly died afterward, and it was then ascertained, it is alleged, that he had used some of the money for other than church purposes. The Bishop and the parish refused to return it, and Mr. Bunbury, fearing a foreclosure on his mortgage, brought suit against the money. He was immediately excommunicated, and the bar was not removed until he withdrew the suit. The nervous shock sustained in the affair brought on sickness, from which Mr. Bunbury died.

The affair has created intense excitement in Michigan, and Senator Emerson has introduced in the Legislature a bill punishing by a fine of one to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment from one to five years, any Bishop or priest who shall excommunicate or threaten to excommunicate any member, to prevent him from commencing any suit or collecting any claim.

Frightful Disaster to Two Men.

Some headstrong explorers of the mysteries of Vesuvius recently undertook to satisfy their curiosity regarding the burning mountain by entering the crater, and in doing so disappeared forever in the gloomy void in which they are supposed to have suffered a terrible death. The victims of this frightful disaster were Jean Le Mieux, a Belgian, and Louis Schmidt, of Berne, Switzerland. They left their boarding house early in the morning in company with an exploring party, and having reached the summit of the volcano, Le Mieux called upon any one of the company to join him in going down the crater. Schmidt agreed to accompany him, and despite the remonstrances of their friends each took hold of the loops carried by the guides, and were lowered down to firm ground. Contrary to the advice of the practiced guides, they let go their hold of the looped ropes and ventured into the darkness of the crater's recesses. Whether they were smothered with fumes of sulphur or missing a step were hurled into the unknown abyss of the volcano, can never be known, for the friends of the unfortunate men waited in vain for their comrades, and were finally compelled to abandon all hope of their reappearance. The guides were lowered down repeatedly, and several of the excursionists went down as far as the ropes would allow, in search of the men, but nothing could be seen or heard of them, and they were given up as lost.

Manufactures in the United States.

The ninth census furnishes interesting data showing the extent of manufactures in the several States. There are 252,148 establishments, 40,090 steam engines, and 2,053,988 persons employed in manufacturing industries; the capital invested is set down at $2,118,247,069; wages paid annually, $775,621,593. The value of manufactured products for the year ending June 1st, 1870, was $4,232,625,892. The manufacturing interests are represented by the several States, as follows:

Alabama	$13,040,644	Missouri	$200,213,429
Arizona	185,410	Montana	2,494,511
Arkansas	4,629,234	Nebraska	5,738,512
California	66,594,556	Nevada	15,870,539
Colorado	2,852,820	N. Hampsh.	71,038,249
Connecte't.	161,065,474	N. Jersey	169,237,722
Dakota	178,570	N. Mexico	1,489,868
Delaware	16,791,384	New York	785,194,651
Dist. Col'a.	9,292,173	N. Carolina	1,921,327
Florida	4,685,403	Ohio	269,713,610
Georgia	$31,196,115	Oregon	6,877,837
Idaho	1,047,625	Penna	712,178,941
Illinois	205,620,672	Rh. Island	111,418,354
Indiana	108,617,278	S. Carolina	985,898
Iowa	46,534,322	Tennessee	34,362,626
Kansas	11,775,823	Texas	11,517,302
Kentucky	54,625,809	Utah	2,343,019
Louisiana	24,161,905	Vermont	32,184,606
Maine	79,497,521	Virginia	38,364,322
Maryland	76,593,613	Wash. Ter.	2,851,052
Massachts.	553,912,568	W. Virg'a.	24,118,051
Michigan	118,394,676	Wisconsin	77,214,326
Minnesota	23,110,700	Wyoming	765,424
Mississippi	8,154,758		

The Bethlehem Murder.

The murderer of Mr. Monroe Snyder, at Bethlehem, Pa., is still at large. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict on Tuesday to the effect that the deceased came to his death by an effusion of blood on the brain, the result of injuries caused by some person or persons unknown. It is supposed that Mr. Snyder, after leaving the depot, started for home, reaching the bridge over the creek after nine o'clock, where he was attacked by a party who had followed or were lying in wait for him, and before he could defend himself; that he was struck with a bludgeon or sandbag, producing instant death, and that the body was then thrown over the side of the bridge, after which the murderer leaped over a low wall at the end of the bridge into a pig-pen, and, walking back through the snow to where the body lay, robbed him, and to make sure of death, stabbed him, but as no blood flowed it is evident that life was already extinct. The friends of the deceased offer a reward of $5,000, and the authorities $500, for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

A BETHLEHEM dispatch says the jury in the case of Monroe Snyder were called by District Attorney Loudan and Coroner Moser, of Lehigh county, to hear the testimony of several new witnesses.

ONE of the most cruel and outrageous cases of cruelty on record occurred in Marshall county, Kentucky, according to the Lewisburg *Gazette*, a week or two since. Two drunken men found a poor man barefooted, and procured a pair of horse shoes, and with hammer and nails proceeded to nail them on his feet, using their knives freely in paring the feet to make the shoes fit. One of the aggressors has left for parts unknown.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THERE are 177 inmates in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind.

A FARMER in Blair county has successfully raised winter pears on a maple tree.

WORK will be commenced on the Johnstown & Somerset Railroad as soon as the weather permits.

MRS. JOSEPH HOLTIGER, of Lancaster, has sued her husband, thirty years her junior, for desertion.

THE strike of the puddlers at the Pennsylvania Iron Works, Danville, still continues without show of early satisfaction and resumption of work. The puddlers demand $6,50 per ton, and the proprietors say they cannot afford it.

THE annual contest between the literary societies of Washington and Jefferson college will take place on March 19. The question for discussion is: "Should appointments in the civil service be determined by competitive examination?"

ON the 16th inst., the clothing of a little daughter of Mary L. Lanning, of Bridgeport, Fayette county, caught fire, and the unfortunate child was burned so badly before the flames could be extinguished that she died in a few minutes after the occurrence.

MICHAEL O'DONNELL, an employe of the Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, had his left hand terribly crushed and the little finger of his right hand mashed, on Saturday afternoon last, while engaged in oiling the machinery attached to the air lift at the blast furnace.

THE gross receipts of the Reading Railroad during the past year (1872) were $12,135,038; gross expense $8,063,542; net profits, $4,061,496. The whole number of passengers carried over the road last year was six million six hundred and eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and ninety-one.

A PENNSYLVANIA youth, on receiving a severe cowhiding from a young woman whom he had jilted, rather congratulated himself than otherwise, remarking that if she treated him so when they were not married, it was impossible to tell what he would have suffered at her hands after marriage.

MRS. MICHAEL DRESS, of Schuylkill county, Pa., gave birth to seventeen children in seven years, in the following order: First one child, then twins, then triplets, then four children at a birth, then again triplets, then twins, and again twins. All the children lived to reach manhood or womanhood.

JAMES ESTEP was found in an insensible condition on Friday night last at the Williamsburg Furnace, badly hurt in the head. He died on Saturday morning. The wound is supposed to have been inflicted with a billy. Daniel Amhiser was arrested and lodged in the Hollidaysburg jail on suspicion of being the murderer.

ON Wednesday of last week, a little son of A. F. Gabler, who resides some three miles east of Brownsville, fell from the back of a horse, striking his head against a stone, and producing so much contusion of the brain that he died during the ensuing night. The little boy, who was between six and seven years of age, was taken on the horse's back for amusement.

CHARLES COCHRANE and John McCollum have been held to bail in Philadelphia, for cruelty to a horse. The animal, having a heavy load, was mired, when a small chain was attached to his jaw and fastened to another cart in advance. The horse attached to the latter was then started, and the chain pulled the jaw and the tongue of the stalled horse off, necessitating his being killed.

LATE on Sunday evening a man named James Milliken, employed at the store of Mr. Charles Lackey, Pittville, Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, went to his stable to attend to his horses, and was severely bitten by one of them. The back of his hand was bitten, the small bones of his arm below the elbow crushed, and the arm above the elbow mangled. The injured man was taken to the Government Hospital on Shoemaker's Lane, Germantown.

A LITTLE son of Margaret Hathaway, of Wayne township, Greene county, aged nearly three years, fell into a kettle of hot water, the 13th inst., scalding him to death. The family were working in the kitchen, and the little boy, with the other children, was at play in an adjoining room, he came running out into the kitchen full speed, pitching into a kettle of boiling water, which had just been taken off the fire. He lived eighteen hours, during which time the little fellow's suffering was terrible.

ON TUESDAY of last week the body of Mrs. Helena Harper was found in the Maurice river, at Millville, Northumberland county. An inquest was held and the following curiously worded verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury: "That the said Helena Harper, on the 11th day of February, 1873, at Millville, accidentally and by misfortune fell into the Maurice river, and was then and there sunbeated and drowned, and as jurors in this case we solemnly believe that the said Helena Harper, in manner aforesaid, did accidentally come to her death, and not otherwise."

A YOUNG girl, grand-daughter of Mr. George Lindsay, of West Chester, has had hidden away in her ear, a white pebble stone the size of a small pea, for a year and a half. She was playing with it and accidentally got it fast in the ear, and as it did not pain her much, she concealed the fact until a few weeks ago. She was suffering with pain in the head, and confided the secret to a relative, who probed with a pin and struck the stone, but was unable to get it out. A physician was finally consulted, and with little effort succeeded in abstracting the bright little intruder.

THE Beaver *Argus* says the salaries of the postmasters in Beaver county are as follows. It will be seen that there are thirty-five postoffices in the county, and the cost of attending to them in the aggregate amounts to $6,157.00:—Baden, $94; Beaver, $720; Beaver Falls, $950; Blackhawk, $25; Brush Creek, $15; Comettsburg, $6; Darlington, $160; Economy, $67; Frankford Springs, $130; Freedom, $170; Georgetown, $68; Green Garden, $10; Harshaville, $14; Holt, $8; Homewood, $220; Hookstown, $150; Industry, $150; Kendall, $17; Knob, $6; M'Cleary, $6; New Brighton, $1,200; New Galilee, $250; New Scottsville, $5; New Sheffield, $42; North Sewickley, $54; Ohioville, $42; Poe, $10; Rochester, $920; Rock Point, $140; Service, $13; Seventy-Six, $14; Shippingport, $12; Smith's Ferry, $280; Wall Rose, $29; Water Cure, $160.

THE Reading *Eagle* recounts the terrible work of a mad dog in Berks and Lancaster counties. It says a huge, heavy dog, wild with hydrophobia, came swooping down upon the people residing within the vicinity of the Allegheny Church, on Thursday last, and in a very short time had attacked and bitten a large number of dogs in that vicinity. The affair created the wildest excitement, as the terrified dogs went barking and yelling in all directions in that section of Berks and across into Lancaster county. The huge mad dog that first made his appearance made three attacks upon the person of a young son of Aaron Kachell, but was driven off before injury was done. On the succeeding day he attacked an employee of Von Neida's mill, by jumping at the breast of the miller, but was finally, after a hard chase, on Friday, captured and killed at Reamstown. In the vicinity of the Allegheny Church, five valuable dogs were bitten, that in turn set upon the neighboring animals to such a degree of ferocity that in a very short time every dog in the neighborhood had been attacked and bitten. Forty-seven dogs in all were actually attacked, which necessitated their instant slaughter.

THE OLD WORLD.

SPAIN.

Preparing to Fight the Carlists.

MADRID, February 26.—The Government is organizing an army of twenty battalions to fight the Carlist insurgents.

The New Cabinet.

MADRID, February 25.—The ministerial crisis terminated by the election to-day of the following Government by the National Assembly: Figuras, President of Council, received 231 votes; Castellar, Minister of State, 237; Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 220; P. C. Y. Margall, Minister of Interior, 226; Acasta, Minister of War, 149; Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 176; Tetvan, Minister of Finance, 169; Chao, Minister of Public Works, 172; Serrano, Minister of Colonies, 173. After the newly elected Ministers had taken their seats Figuras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme.

Carlists Marching Upon Navarre.

PARIS, February 27.—In the north of Spain it is reported that a band of Carlists, commanded by Ollo, is marching toward Navarre. The insurrectionist chieftain Doregaray has issued an order directing the municipalities to send all their young men to join the Carlist forces. The insurgents are threatening Pampeluna in strong force, and General Paira is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. The Government troops are fortifying Irun.

RUSSIA.

Socialist Insurrection.

VIENNA, February 26.—A Socialist insurrection is reported among the peasants in the Russian provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. The insurgents, it is said, are murdering their opponents, and plundering and burning property. A large force of Russian troops sent to suppress the insurrection was defeated.

HARRISBURG.

The Provisions of the Local Option Bill as it Now Stands.

The Local Miners and Operators and the Screen Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1873.

SENATE.

Opposition to Chinese Laborers.

Mr. RUTAN presented a petition of 1,300 citizens of Beaver county, asking the Legislature to pass a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members in Congress to vote for a bill to prevent the further importation of Chinese laborers. Mr. Rutan said their petition was mailed to him on the 3d of February, but was not received until to-day. He presumed the delay was owing to the fact that the person mailing supposed the Senators had the franking privilege, and therefore did not pay the postage. He also presented a joint resolution, in accordance with the request of the petitioners, and moved to proceed to its consideration.

Objection was made, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Cattle Running at Large.

Mr. RUTAN also presented a remonstrance of one hundred and fifty citizens of Hanover township, Beaver county, against the passage of a law preventing cattle from running at large.

HOUSE.

Bills and Petitions.

Mr. ALLISON, of Washington, presented the following bills and petitions:

A further supplement to the act incorporating the House of Refuge, approved April 22d, 1850; to confirm the purchase of certain real estate in Washington county by said House of Refuge, and move the Pennsylvania Reform School, and authorize the board of directors of said Pennsylvania Reform School to execute bonds and mortgages; also an act to change the road laws of West Bethlehem township, Washington county; also a petition for and one against the same; also a petition of farmers, tradesmen and manufacturers, citizens and taxpayers of the county of Washington, praying for an appropriation in aid of the National Centennial Exhibition.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1873.

Local Option.

Immediately upon the call to order this morning, Mr. MAHON, of Franklin, offered his resolution for a special session this afternoon.

Mr. BALLANTINE amended it by making public bills on the calendar the special order.

This would throw them within three bills of the local option bill, and within easy reach. The resolution was adopted, with the amendment. Shortly after this, several committees, which had been in session, came into the House, and when informed of the advantage the local option men had gained, went to work to reconsider the resolution. This brought Mr. Mahon up again, and an exciting debate took place.

Mr. MAHON gave notice to the friends of Local Option that it was intended to do away with the advantage they had gained.

Mr. MCCORMICK said that the gentleman from Franklin, by one frivolous objection after another, has prevented public legislation. He was ready to meet it, but all the delay which this bill has suffered is from the friends of this bill. This bill was reported on last Wednesday, and was on the public calender next day, which is something unusual. It was in the General Judiciary Committee, of which the gentleman from Franklin is Chairman, which delay in reporting the bill to the House.

Mr. MAHON replied sharply, and

Speaker ELLIOTT called him to order.

Mr. MAHON said that if the Speaker thought him out of order that perhaps a majority of the House did not.

Mr. LATTA tried to calm matters by asking for a vote.

Mr. JOSEPHS tried to get in a word, but

Speaker ELLIOTT called him to order.

On the call of yeas and nays, the reconsideration was defeated by 39 to 49, and the temperance men were 15 votes ahead.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of appointing a commission to revise and amend the tax laws of this Commonwealth. The object of the resolution is to provide a source of revenue which will be stricken out of the estimates if the local option bill passes.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1873.

Fairly Met and Fairly Decided.

There was not so much of a contest at yesterday afternoon's session over the Local Option bill as was expected. The temperance people had it all their own way, and there was neither excited discussion nor a close division. The Philadelphia members, under the impression that the pending bill provided for a spring election on the license question in their city, opposed it with a good deal of warmth, and manifested a disposition to filibuster; but I believe it is now generally conceeded that the bill does not require any decision by the people of Philadelphia until the regular election in the fall. All this Local Option legislation has been a good deal mixed up, as if it come from brains muddied with beer rather than clear-starched with cold water. An amicable arrangement was agreed on yesterday afternoon, between the friends and opponents of the bill, that it should only be passed to a third reading, and all filibustering should cease. The friends of the bill could do no better than this, as they lacked, four votes of the necessary two-thirds to pass it under a suspension of the rules. The vote on that motion stood 58 ayes to 35 nays, six members being absent. Of the Allegheny county delegation, all happily present, Messrs. Ballentine, Ramsey, Newmeyer, Sample and Young voted to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and Messrs. McCormick and Wainwright against.

The bill before its passage was amended on motion of Mr. Ballantine, in a manner that will remove all doubts as to its application to Allegheny county, by the addition to it as a separate section of Mr. Graham's bill that passed the Senate last week. The day of the election is fixed on the third Friday of March, but to obviate all trouble as to the legal notice of such election, a proviso was added that eight days' notice of the election by the Sheriff should be sufficient. The gist of the bill, as it now stands, is that our election be held on the third Friday of March, in Allegheny county, on the question of "license" or "no licence;" that the votes of the cities and the county shall be counted and the result declared separately; and that only eight days' notice shall be requisite for the said election. If the county votes "against license," and the two cities, or either of them "for license," then all licenses in the county will expire on the first of May, and in Allegheny and Pittsburgh too, if either or both of them, should vote the same way. If the cities vote for license the existing order of things will remain for the next three years.

The general opinion here, among both friends and opponents of the bill, is that the county and Allegheny city will go largely against license, but that in Pittsburgh the probabilities are the other way. It is admitted that it will depend a great deal on organization, and in this respect the liquor men have now the advantage, as was abundantly shown by the way they captured the meeting on Saturday night at the City Hall. Their leagues and minor organizations, and the ease with which their voting strength can be reached and concentrated, gives them a manifest advantage. But this ought to be more than neutralized by the interest the churches and temperance organizations take in the decision of the question. They have the voting strength to carry the day if it is brought out.

It is stated here that the wholesale liquor interest in different parts of the State, has already been injuriously affected by the likelihood that the license system will be abolished in almost every county. Of course if saloon dram drinking is to cease, and the saloons are to be wiped out, the jobbing trade in the ardent and the brewery business will suffer at once in anticipation. Capital in that business will be devoted to other investments. The manufacture of whisky, however, will not be much affected, as the demand for spirits for use outside the State, even supposing there is no secret or open market in the State, will not be reduced from what it now is, to any appreciable extent. Even Massachusetts, with a law much stricter than Local Option, does a fair jobbing and manufacturing business in New England rum, a good proportion of which is sent abroad to the heathen, who don't know any better than to drink it. However, this is getting a good ways off from our Local Option bill, which will probably be finally passed by the House on Monday night. The friends of the measure, so numerous in Allegheny and other western counties, it is only justice to state, are largely indebted to Mr. Mahon, of Franklin county, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for the energy he has displayed in pushing the bill through. His tenacity on this point brought him in conflict with other members on different occasions, but he adhered to his purpose with unflagging zeal, and put the question so pointedly that there was no eligible opportunity for dodging if there had been such a disposition.

Coal Miners and Coal Operators.

A delegation of coal miners and coal operators, here from Allegheny Co., had a conference with our members of the House and Senate, last night, in the Senate chamber, relative to the coal measurement bill introduced by Mr. Newmyer, of which a synopsis has heretofore been given. There was a fair attendance of other members of the Legislature, and the speeches of the operators and miners were listened to with a great deal of interest. Messrs. Stone, Horner and McIntosh appeared on behalf of the operators, and Archibald and Steiner for the miners. The operators insisted as an amendment of the pending bill, that all coal mined in the bituminous region should be screened: that the screens should be uniform in size and of sixty superficial feet—ten feet by six—and there should be one and a half inches between the bases of the screen,—the miners to be paid for all coal passing over the screen at the rate of seventy-six pounds to the bushel. The miners, on the other hand, objected to the screen, and held they should be paid for all merchantable coal, whether lump or nut. The operators replied it was unfair to compel them to pay for nut coal, because it was mere rubbish which must be got out of the way, and brought them no profit. The conference broke up without there being any indications of an agreement between the representatives of the two classes.

This morning some concessions were made on each side, which, if approved by the operators and miners at home, will result in a bill acceptable to both. The proposition is that a screen shall be authorized, with the bars one and three eighths inches apart; the demand of the miners for uniform coal cars with their capacity branded on them, and for an inspection of the eighing of the coal, by a representative of their own, and an appeal to arbitrators and the Sealer of Weights and Measures on disputed questions being conceded. Mr. Ramsey has a bill embodying these features, which will be moved as an amendment as soon as the Coal Measurement bill is reached on next public calendar day.

Local Option Votes Returns

Have been received from nearly all of the counties in which a vote was taken on the Local Option question on Friday last. Centre county gives about 1,000 majority, and Blair county about 2,600 against license, while Schuylkill county votes for license by about 3,000 majority, and Northumberland county for license by a about 400 majority. the vote of Lycoming county is believed to be against license. The result in Susquehanna county is not yet definitely known. Wayne county goes for license by 500 majority, and Cambria gives a small majority the same way. In addition to the counties named, a majority against license had been reported previously in Bradford, Cameron, Clearfield, Jefferson, Tioga and Wayne, while the city of Reading has voted for a license by 1,700 majority.

ARCTIC.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

New Judicial District in Pennsylvania.

The bill creating a new Judicial District in Western Pennsylvania, which passed the House, will not pass the Senate. It is doubtful if it is even taken up.

Condition of the Appropriation Bills.

The following is the present condition of the pending appropriation bills: Naval and military appropriations, in conference committees; legislative, post office and army appropriations, hanging between the Houses—no conference committees appointed; sundry civil, reported to the Senate to-day; deficiency, not yet taken up in the House.

The Case of Ames and Brooks.

Efforts will be made to procure a reconsideration of the action of the House censuring Ames and Brooks. These gentlemen think the slightest censure undeserved and their friends will endeavor to revoke the decision of the House.

The Kansas Senators.

Senator-elect Ingalls, of Kansas, arrived here this evening.

Senator Pomeroy's friends say they will start an investigation of his election, and use every effort to prevent him from taking his seat in the Senate.

The Senate Appropriation Committee sat fifteen consecutive hours yesterday.

The President's Southern Tour.

President Grant has not given up the idea of a southern tour. He will probably start about the middle of April.

Public Thieves at Work.

A multitude of lobby schemes for depleting the public treasury are being sprung upon Congress daily. Investigations have no terror for lobbyists.

Terrible Catastrophe at a Fire—Three Persons Killed and Seventeen Injured.

BOSTON, February 27.—A fire in Sammett's mattress manufactory broke out about ten o'clock this morning. Sixteen girls were at work in the fourth story. They all reached the adjoining roof and were safely rescued, except Mary Ellen Moore, who was injured in jumping from the third story, and Mary Keys, in jumping from one roof to another. At eleven the upper portion of the wall fell outward, carrying with them ladders and a score of firemen. Sammett occupied the three upper stories of the building, which was of brick. The second story and ground floor were occupied by Fessenden & Osgood, dry goods dealers; Piper, confectioner; Norton, restaurant; Harris, hair dresser; McLoud, producer; Lowell, plumber. The killed were John Prince, Jr., James Straps, and B. P. Stowell. Seventeen persons in all were injured, many seriously, including Sammett.

Murderous Affray Between Women.

VIENNA, MO., February 26.—The *Banner* gives an account of a murderous affray between women four miles from that town, last Tuesday. It appears that Mrs. Julia Brown and Mrs. Catharine Orton engaged in a quarrel, in which Mrs. Orton struck Mrs. Brown a severe blow with a stone. Mrs. Bowler, a sister to Mrs. Orton, then attacked Mrs. Brown, and a fight ensued, during which Nancy Kates, the mother of Mrs. Orton, came to the aid of Mrs. Bowles, and Mrs. Brown was struck over the head with a heavy fence board. At this juncture Mr. Night, the father of Mrs. Brown, arrived, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. But as he was leading his daughter away, Mrs. Bowler rushed upon Mrs. Brown, and dealt her a savage blow in the right side with a butcher knife, from which she fell and expired in two minutes.

Senator McClure's Bill Amending the Free Railroad Bill of the State Denounced.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—A large meeting of the citizens was held this evening at the Oil Exchange in this city. A resolution was passed denouncing the McClure bill now before the Senate at Harrisburg amending the free railroad law of this State. A committee consisting of several prominent citizens was appointed to correspond with other parts of the State for the purpose of starting a general movement to procure the passage of a more perfect free railroad law than the present one.

The Deposed Judges to be Reinstated.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—The following joint resolution of the McEnery Legislature was promulgated this evening:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, that Gov. McEnery be and is hereby requested to use the civil and if necessary the military of the State to reinstate the judges of the third, fourth, seventh and eighth District Courts, of the parish of Orleans, on their respective benches, and to sustain them in the exercise of their judicial powers.

Death on the Rail.

NORTH EAST, MD., February 25.—Messrs. Hasson, Lynch and John T. Abrams, citizens of Cecil county, were killed by a train from Philadelphia this morning while walking on the track. Two trains were passing in opposite directions. They stepped out of the way of one and in front of the other.

Six Squares Destroyed by Fire—200 Houses in Ashes.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—A fire in the Third district this afternoon destroyed nearly six squares. About two hundred houses and their contents were consumed. The loss is estimated at $250,000. About two hundred families are left homeless.

UNIONTOWN.

Longing for the Springtime—Matters Around the Court House—Soldiers Want Land Warrants—An Evening of Melody.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

UNIONTOWN, PA., Feb. 26, 1873.

Our town is comparatively quiet these cold winter days, but court next week will liven us up some. Nearly every one is wishing for winter to end, and spring to bring her balmy airs. Business will then be more brisk, and our citizens will perhaps be clear of colds in their heads.

SECOND TRIAL OF STAUP.

The second trial of Jacob Staup, for murder, will come off this court, and will likely occupy most of the time of the first week. The Sheriff has ten or eleven other regular boarders, most of whom will probably be tried at this term.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

The County Commissioners are having the court room modernized somewhat by removing the straight-backed old seats heretofore occupied by the Grand Jury, and providing comfortable and substantial chairs for the jurymen, and have also surrounded the same by a handsome railing, corresponding with that around the bar.

SOLDIERS IN COUNCIL.

The soldiers of this county held quite a respectable (in numbers) meeting in the Court House on Saturday, the 22nd, and passed resolutions, asking Congress to grant them warrants for land, and also saying that they thought themselves as much, if not more, entitled to the public lands as any great and wealthy railroad corporation.

MUSICAL.

The lovers of music, in around our town, were, pretty generally, present at a concert given by the widely celebrated "Hutchinson" family last evening, and were delighted with the performances and the music. It was the second trip to our town by them, and we sincerely hope that they are as well pleased with us as we are with them and will come again.

The Parker's Landing Counterfeiters.

Boston Buck came up before Commissioner Gamble yesterday for a hearing on a charge of being implicated with Gilbert, the Parker's Landing operator, in the manufacture and sale of counterfeit coin. Mr. Gilbert was the only witness called. He testified that Buck was at their house about a year ago, when he intimted her husband in the art; that Buck, when the coin had been moulded, "finished" them, and otherwise helped her. The last time Buck visited the house he gave her a five dollar bill for her husband, which proved to be counterfeit.

Buck, on this evidence, was held for trial in the sum of $5,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. He exhibits certificates of deposit in the Clarion Bank showing that his real name was Boston Buck—and not an alias as had been supposed. He is said to be the owner of two large farms in Clarion county.

....The monthly petroleum report for December is at hand. The figures show a great falling off in the production, owing to the cold weather and the suspension of operations by many of the producers. The total production during December, as shown by the difference in stocks at the beginning and close of the month, and the shipments meantime, was 683,712 barrels, or a daily average of a little more than 22,000 barrels. This is a falling off, as compared with the yield of November, of about 1,200 barrels daily.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

THE Allingham murder trial has resulted in the conviction of Briceland in the first degree. All the evidence,—circumstantial and direct,— pointed to the one result.

THE bill appropriating $300,000 for public buildings in Pittsburgh passed yesterday just ten minutes before Congress adjourned, and was the last signed by the President in his first term of office.

THE prize-fighters found a convenient location at Collier's Station for their brutal sport. The coldness of the day did not prevent the attendance of the roughs,—about a thousand being present to witness the contest.

THE frauds perpetrated on the Bank of England are now thought to reach the gross sum of $1,000,000. They comprise one of the most daring and successful movements of the kind known. The probability is that the persons who were smart enough to perpetrate the fraud, are sufficiently shrewd to escape detection.

THE close of the war with the Modoc Indians will gratify all right-minded persons. There are reasons for believing that these Indians were more sinned against than sinning. At all events their courage and skill have commanded very general respect, and it is felt to be very proper that they should have a home guaranteed them, in some friendly part of the country.

WE mentioned a few days since that the bill, increasing the salaries of the members of Congress would probably be snaked through during the closing hours of the session of Congress, and the event has justified our suspicion. A Committee of Conference agree to report, increasing the salary of the President to $50,000, and that of members of Congress to $7,500 The House at once adopted the Conference report, and the Senate could not be expected to do otherwise. Thus Butler has finally carried his point.

IT is understood that the President announces the very laudable intention of not making extensive changes in the public service,—his view being that where persons are performing their duties satisfactorily, there is no reason why they should be turned out, merely to give place to some one else. However disappointing this may be to the very many who are expectants, it certainly is but fair to those who are in office, and to the service generally. Incessant change can only result in keeping inexperienced persons in the service, while the absence of change affords those who are in the opportunity to gain the experience so essential to the proper performance of their duties.

THE effect of the Local Option bill, as passed by the House, is not to consolidate the election in this county, but the cities and townships will vote separately, and the effect of their votes will be to give license to either portion of the county that may vote for it. The following, from the act passed, shows the true bearing of the law:

"When such municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs do not occur on or before the third Friday of March, then in any such the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the township of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township election, and the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to by the Courts or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, separate from the votes of the boroughs and townships in any county wherein said city be located, and if a majority of such votes in such city be against license then no license shall be granted for such city, and if a majority is for license, then license may be granted for said city."

THE bold position taken by Bishop Gilmour, of the Roman Catholic diocese, of Cleveland, asserting the supremacy of the Church over the State, while perfectly in accord with the pretensions of the same school in Europe, will not answer for this country. Abstractly speaking, a man's religious convictions should be his highest and best, but these should have reference, not to a particular church organization, but to the religious duties and feelings required of us by the Bible. The fallacy of the Bishop's agument is the pretension that the claims of the Catholic Church in this country can override those of the Government. This cannot be. Our Government theory is, that there is no union between Church and State—that the State has its particular line of duties, and the Churches theirs. It claims that there is no necessary conflict between the two. But Bishop Gilmour makes an issue, on the school question. This is arrogant. Our school system is not intended to be in the interest of any denomination whatever, and Catholic children enter them with precisely the same advantages as Protestants. Why, then, set up a claim for Catholic schools, to be sustained by public funds? Does mere educational contact with Protestant children endanger the permanency of Catholic children in their Church faith? We think not. If so, they are endangered anyhow.

THE INAUGURATION.

The weather yesterday continued clear and cold, rendering very disagreeable the out-door exercises connected with the inauguration. Despite this, the streets of Washington were thronged, and the usual display incident to such occasions, took place. Our news columns give the general features and incidents of the inauguration, which, in point of enthusiasm and display, has never been equaled by any event of the kind since the formation of the Republic.

The inaugural address is compact and brief, but clearly and succinctly shadows forth the views which will govern the President during his term just entered upon. He will use his influence toward conferring civil rights on the colored people. He still believes in gathering up contiguous territory, but after his San Domingo experience, declines to again make any recommendations on the subject till the people show themselves in favor of it. He has no faith in the idea that Governments are weakened by extension of territory. "Rather do I believe," he says, "that our Great Maker is preparing the world, in His own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language." The pith of what he proposes is contained in the following paragraph:

"My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, and, compared with the world's standard of values—gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with the distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce, and a share in the carrying trade upon the oceans; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports—the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor; and by a humane course, to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization."

The address closes with an allusion to the fact that when the rebels fired on Sumter, he entered the public service, unacquainted with influential persons, and that since then he had attended faithfully to his duties, never asking for promotion. With a grateful acknowledgment of the honors conferred upon him, and an allusion to the slanders which had been his portion, he closes. The address does not aim to be regarded as a pretentious affair, but is clear and concise, and embodies all that needed to be said. President Grant is too well known to be under the necessity of uttering a series of formal promises. The gist of the speech is, that during the past he largely confined himself to remedying evils, which were the result of the war, and of former diplomacy. This is done. Now he proposes the development of the country, and to this end will consecrate his experience and talents to the work before him. The aim is a lofty one, and none need doubt but that it will be carried out as promised.

OUR TAX SYSTEM.

We are in receipt of a paper read before the Social Science Association of Philadelphia, criticising very properly our system of taxation, whereby heavy burdens are imposed on our manufacturing and industrial interests. Portions of the paper are rather prolix, irrelevant details being presented at considerable length, but its general purpose is entirely commendable. Our citizens have been aroused on this subject, but we do not learn as yet that they have made as decided an impression on the Legislature as we could wish. Our present system of taxation originated when the State was bankrupt, and Sidney Smith was holding it up for animadversion on both sides of the Atlantic. Says Mr. Elder, discussing this before the Social Science Association:

"It was felt that every source of revenue should be used, so as if possible to redeem our credit, without regard to justice or to any well conceived system. The Legislature had power to do this, and to lay their hands upon property without fear of consequences; but the renewal of that system in 1868 is without a shadow of excuse. The State was then overburdened with revenue, and could hardly dispose of it. It was difficult to keep the surplus in the hands of the treasurer, and it found its way out in various ways. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts they have made to induce the Legislature to look at this thing seriously, to see what injustice they were doing, every effort has failed up to the present time. I believe there is a new attempt making to remedy this evil."

This, in a few words, explains the situation. The tax on industries and manufactures was laid under the stress of absolute necessity, and compares, in this particular, with the income tax levied by the General Government during the war. As a necessity, growing out of the exigencies of war, it was tolerated, but with the close of the war came the demand for the repeal of the income tax. The several taxes on industries in this State were originally levied as a necessity—why they should be continued is a problem that no person can intelligently answer. They are oppressive, burdensome, and injurious to our prosperity. They are not needed by the State, and amount to but about half a million yearly. Deprived of them, $2,000,000 could still be paid annually on our State debt, from other sources of income. Add to this, that it places the State in a very equivocal position. Our reputation is that of being the great protectionist State—anxious at all times that the General Government shall levy duties on foreign competitive manufactures, while at the same time the State levies onerous taxes on those industries located within her borders. Viewed in any and every light, these taxes are a shame and disgrace to the Commonwealth, and merely serve to supply the Treasury with a large and entirely unnecessary surplus.

The effect of this unwise taxation upon our manufacturing supremacy as a State, is pointed out in the pamphlet before us very clearly. It is very strongly urged by careful observers, foreign as well as native, that other mineral States will usurp our hitherto pre-eminent position, as an iron manufacturing State, unless we attract rather than repel capital. The States of the South, West and East discriminate in favor of chartered manufacturing companies, rather than against them. The code of Alabama excepts from its taxes on Acts of incorporation, and all Acts incorporating manufacturing companies, and they are subject to a tax upon the value of their capital stock of one per cent., any portion which is invested in property being first deducted. Georgia imposes an equal tax according to its value upon the stock and earnings of corporations. Michigan, by Act of 1853, levied a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of corporations for manufacturing purposes in lieu of all other State taxes. Wisconsin taxes as personal property such portion of the capital of incorporated companies liable to taxation on their capital as shall not be invested in real estate. The code of West Virginia taxes the real and personal property of corporations at their value, deducting debts, etc., and provides that where the capital of a company is assessed the property represented by it shall not be, and in such case the stockholders are not obliged to list their stock. The laws of Vermont, Rhode Island and Ohio are similar; the property of corporations is taxed as other property, and, as provided by the code of Vermont, "in assessing shareholders for their stock in any manufacturing company there shall first be deducted from the value thereof the value of the machinery and real estate belonging to the company." New Jersey, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota grant equality of taxation.

Add to this, that in other States premiums are actually bestowed on companies organized for manufacturing purposes, and we see the full strength of the competition to which we are subjected. The city of Joliet, Illinois, gave $175,000 to the company that erected the rolling mill and steel works at that place, and the town of Lagrange, Missouri, gave a large bounty to a similar enterprise. Thus while Pennsylvania actually discriminates against her home industries, other States are actively at work building up interests of a manufacturing nature. The effect of this policy is not hard to see. Capital will seek employment where it is least hampered, and has the largest opportunity for securing remunerative returns. Hence the policy of Pennsylvania can only result in limiting her industrial development, while the liberal policy pursued by other States must result in their rapid advance in wealth. We have called attention to this subject before. We do so again, because we do not certainly know that the committee to look after it are making effective progress. We hope the present Legislature will remedy the evil we have thus clearly pointed out.

Distance for Planting Trees.

As the season for planting trees has arrived, for convenience we reproduce a table heretofore published of the distance and the number of trees required for an acre.

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50

Most nurserymen recommend the planting of apple trees 30 feet apart each way, or in poor soil 25 feet. Standard pears and cherries 18 to 20 feet. Plums, apricot, peaches and nectarine 16 to 18 feet each way. Currants and goosberries 3 to 4 apart; cherries 8 feet apart each way. Many plant apple trees much closer, say 18 to 20 feet each way. This is a good distance when no hoed crop is to be raised, and when it is desirable to have the trees shade all the ground.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

The Gaieties of a Dublin Season.

A LEVEE AND A DRAWING ROOM AT THE VICE REGENT COURT.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet, Theatres, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

DUBLIN, February 11, 1873.

I wonder would a letter about the gaieties of Dublin, and in a manner descriptive of superficial social life in the Irish capital, be of any interest to your readers? I think I may venture, to write because out of the thousands of readers of a great paper there are always some to be found who are interested in any subject that is treated of, and in Pittsburgh there are doubtless citizens to whom my story of Dublin society will come like a pleasant memory of bygone pleasures, and long past convivialities.

In Pittsburgh, social events are phenomenal; here they are normal. With you they are spasmodic, and any one who goes to a ball or a banquet once every fortnight during the winter, and to half a dozen tea fights or evening companies during that time, may well be regarded as being somewhat excessive in his gaity, and rather too fond of dissipation. Here it is quite different. Just now we are in the midst of "the season," a period of about three months, during which people who are "in society" expect to be out, or if at home, to be entertaining company, every night. Upon a stranger, like your correspondent, this call of society is louder than upon a native, because he receives invitations from many of the numerous cliques into which the people of every city are divided.

Do not imagine from this that I mean to inflict upon you a catalogue of the feasts and revels in which I have been indulging. It is doubtful if one has a right to burden one's personal friends with what to them must be Barmecide banquets; but it is certain that the public have a right to be shielded from such an infliction. The private balls, the delicious dinners, the charades, theatricals, musical soirees, reading parties, five o'clock teas, charming as they may be to partake of, lose flavor and interest in crossing the sea; but perhaps an account of some of the public entertainments, especially of such as are peculiar to Dublin, may better stand transportation.

Socially, "the Castle" is the centre of Dublin. For three months it is the residence of the Lord Lieutenant and his household, from whence he dispenses the vice-regal hospitalities. About the middle of January this year Lord Spencer moved in from the Vice-regal lodge, and a "levee" and "drawing-room" were given. The levee was held at mid-day, at which time such persons as wished to pay their respect to the representative of the Sovereign, appeared in court dress—knee breeches, silk stockings, gold laced coat, embroidered vest and chapeau-bras—and crowded into an anti-chamber, through which I pushed my way, luaghing at the curious appearance of such of my friends as I saw then, for the first time in such masquerading guise. At the upper end was an iron railing with a funnel-shaped opening through which, the pressure from behind discharged in a compressed condition each individual who reached it. Once through, I gave my card to an aid-de-camp, my name was shouted out twice, and, following the sound, I approached the Lord Lieutenant, made my bow, received his, and passed on. The ceremony was over; I had passed the ordeal; I had been presented at court; it was only a vice-regal court, but what of that! Lord Spencer, with his manly, dignified bearing, his orders of the garter, and St. Patrick, his noble birth, is quite as good a representative of royalty as any member of the family whom he represents; and I doubt if the levees held by the Prince of Wales are much different, excepting in the greater number of titled gentlemen in attendance.

At the levee none but gentlemen were admitted, and His Excellency received alone; but on the evening of the next day a "drawing room" was held by both their Excellencies, and was a vastly more brilliant entertaining thing than the other. I went at nine o'clock and after long delay in the line of carriages my turn came. I was let down at the grand entrance and passed up the great staircase between two rows of white-wigged liveried servants. At the top I met some friends who had been at numerous previous "drawing rooms" and knew the ropes, so, placing myself in their hands, I ceased to be nervous and took to looking about. The first room we entered was thronged with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, gorgeous in apparel and ornamentation. There were jewels galore, there were court trains, there were antiquated dowagers, shrewd campaigners, and young girls trembling because they were about to be presented, and then there were generals in scarlet, judges in black, and courtiers in every description of court dress. I was twenty minutes pushing through this throng to the door at the upper end of the room, through which only a few score people were allowed to enter at once. In the next room there was not so much of a crowd, but another delay; for at the upper end was a sort of iron cage, which is popularly called "the pen," into which only five or six are admitted at once. Once in that, I had nothing to do but give my card to an aide-de-camp, walk straight forward through the presence chamber, bow twice in passing Lord and Lady Spencer, and emerge on the other side in the famous St. Patrick's Hall. With ladies it is different. In the pen, one of the aides takes her train off her arm and arranges it; then, if she is to be presented, she approaches the Lord Lieutenant to whom she courtesies. His Excellency then kisses her on the cheek, the lady courtesies to Lady Spencer, who takes her hand, and then she passes on and out of the room. If it is not the lady's first appearance at Court she goes forward and courtesies twice, but is not kissed.

Once out of this, with the feeling of freedom from constraint which came after, for the first time, passing through a scene of this nature, St. Patrick's Hall, crowded as it was, was a relief. A fine band was playing in one of the galleries, a number of paintings adorned one wall of the brilliantly lighted saloon, while on another was hanging the massive Marlborough plate—tens of thousands of dollars' worth of silver vessels. Around one side and one end of the hall ran a refreshment table, behind which stood numbers of liveried servants, ready to serve one with tea, coffee, sherry, claret, bread and butter, cake, creams or ices. For an hour I promenaded, or, more correctly, I forced my way up and down this saloon, admiring the brilliant beauty of the dresses, wondering at the transformation of persons of my acquaintance by their gaudy apparel, and, aided by a young lady on my arm, criticising the costumes. About half-past ten a whisper that the drawing-room was at an end ran around, there was a pressing back of the crowd towards both sides of the hall, the great doors at the top were flung open, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and the procession entered and passed through. First came the Chamberlain, gentlemen ushers and other members of the household in Windsor uniforms. The Lord Lieutenant, bearing the Ribbon of the Garter, followed, with Lady Spencer, who wore a coronet of diamonds and a broad band of superb brilliants across her breast. Her dress was of deep blue velvet, with a train very long and carried by two little pages dressed in slashed doublets and hose of blue and white satin. After these came a number of the especial *swells*, some of them visiting in the castle, such as the Marchioness of Drogheda and Lady Athlumena, and then the ceremony was over. After that people began to go home, though they were welcome to stay, but carriage after carriage took its load and departed, and by one o'clock everybody was gone. We have no such brilliant assemblies at home. I have never seen such a display of jewels, most of them in antique settings, as was there, and the absence of black dress coats added greatly to the gaiety of the scene—you will understand how much, when I tell you that the American Consul is the only gentleman admitted in ordinary evening costume.

Ever since this inauguration of gaieties the castle has been brilliantly hospitable. Almost every night, or at least three or four times a week, dinners and dances have been given, and to-morrow there is to be a ball to which about 600 invitations have been issued. These castle festivities sometimes interfere a good deal with private people's entertainments, for an invitation to the castle is equivalent to a command, and no excuse, saving absence from the city, or illness, will suffice. To show how this often works I need only mention that I had accepted an invitation to a party of some fifty or sixty persons, for to-morrow night, but on receiving an invitation to the castle ball, I had to notify the other people that I could'nt go, and I have since heard that more than half of those who had accepted had to do the same thing, which is calculated to annoy the would-be hostess of so many recalcitrant guests.

There is rather an amusing story told of Lady Rosse (Lord Rosse is famous for his telescope) who is described as a somewhat bigoted Protestant. She was asked to dinner by some people whom she had never seen, and she forgot their number. So she told her coachman to drive to Rutland Square and stop where there seemed to be a dinner party. This the coachman did, but unfortunately there were several dinner parties, and the coachman stopped at the Lord Chancellor's. When Lady Rosse was announced, the Lord Chancellor and Lady O'Hagan, though they did not know her, came forward and received her cordially, and she supposed them to be her host and hostess, whom she had not seen. Things went on very well until quite late. Just as the party was going down to dinner, Cardinal Cullen was announced, and when he entered with his red robes the ladies dropped on their knees to receive his blessing. This was too much for poor Lady Rosse, who demanded to know where she was. An explanation ensued, and Lady Rosse insisted on going home, but her carriage was gone, so she had to get a cab and depart. She sent an invitation next day to Lord and Lady O'Hagan to dine with her, which I believe they declined. For the main truth of the story I can vouch, as it only happened last week, and I had it from one who was there and saw it all.

Pretty much as the drawing-room at the Castle inaugurates the season in court circles, does the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet begin the round of gaieties among the city men. The Lord Mayor is elected annually; he gets the Mansion House to live in, and ten thousand dollars salary, but he is expected to spend about fifteen thousand. A retinue of servants, a number of State carriages, an inaugural banquet, a great ball, and a general open-handed hospitality are looked for from him. The present Lord Mayor, Alderman Macky, held the office once before, several years ago. He was inaugurated this time on New Year's day last, and his inaugural banquet was given last week, in the "round room," a large ball room added to the Mansion House many years ago when George IV. was King and paid a visit to Ireland. Tables for about 500 people were set in the body of the hall, while a semi-circular table running around the dais, on which the throne stands, was occupied by the Lord Mayor and his most distinguished guests, including the Lord Lieutenant and a number of other noblemen, members of Parliament, Judges and members of the Vice-regal household. The dinner was capital, well cooked and nicely served. The wine was very good and in unlimited profusion. (Hock with the fish, punch with the soup, sherry and champange with the other courses, claret *ad libitum* after the desert, and yet I did not see a single man, of the more than five hundred, who was intoxicated. To become so on such on occasion, or at any private dinner or ball, would be regarded as a most flagrant breach of propriety. The days of three bottle men have gone). A very good band played during dinner, and the Lady Mayoress and a number of her friends gathered in the galleries to hear the speeches. The Lord Mayor, of course, proposed the "Queen," which was received with cheers, and "God save the Queen" by the band; then he proposed "the Lord Lieutenant," and that gentleman replied in a long, dry speech, full of statistics about the prosperity of Dublin and of Ireland in general. He also replied to the toast of "Lady Spencer," and proposed that of the Lady Mayoress. Then there was the usual list of toasts and speeches. The House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Bench, the Bar of Ireland, (to which the band played "Groves of Blarney"), the Press, etc.

And now that these two public events are over, there is a flood of festivities of all sorts, such as almost overwhelms one unaccustomed to them. It is possible to go out every night; it is also possible to go to afternoon teas besides, but three balls in one evening it is hard to attend to, yet I know people who try to do that.

In the way of theatres I can tell you little, save from the advertisements. I managed to get to the Gaiety about two weeks ago, to hear The Beggars' Opera, and I have also seen the splendid pantomime now running at the Royal. On Saturday the burlesque opera troupe, which has been occupying the Gaiety for the past six or eight weeks, concludes its engagement, and will be succeeded by an English opera company, of which the principal attractions are Castle, the American tenor, who has had great success in London, Mr. Nordblon, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and the Misses Blanche Cole, Lucy Franklin, and E. A. Duprez.

If I write again I may tell you of less frivolous things, should I have any to tell of.

W. K.

Farm Work for March.

Make up your mind what you intend to do. Sit down and count the cost. Do not undertake more than you can perform. It is unwise to commence work that you are not able to finish in due season. Many a farmer loses more by getting behindhand with his spring work than would buy another team, and pay the wages of a man for a year.

Underdraining on all wet soils is indispensable to real success in farming. A well-drained and well-worked heavy soil is rarely affected by drouth. Every enterprising farmer will do more or less draining every spring. If he once commences to underdrain, and does the work well, he will not be likely to stop until he has made all his land dry.

Let off Surface Water.—This is always in order. Farmers will let it off wheat, but very few ever think of letting it off a bare stubble. If there is no crop to kill, they think it can do no harm. A few hours' judicious labor will often let off more water in a day than the sun at this season can evaporate in a month.

Sow Grass and Clover Seed on Wheat early in the spring, unless you propose to harrow the wheat. It is seldom that the seed is injured by the frost. Do not spare the seed, and be careful not to miss any land.

Plowing should not be done while the land is wet. Much, however, depends on the kind of soil, and whether it was fall-plowed or whether it is sod. The latter always *seems* drier than the former. As a rule, it may be said that no land should be plowed when it sticks to a bright steel mold-board.

The Cellar.—Whatever you do or fail to do, do not neglect the cellar under the house. Remove everything that is decaying. Clean up. Whitewash the walls. Ventilate thoroughly and often.

The Principal Work of the Month in this latitude is to get ready for sowing and planting in April and May. See that the seed is ready, the implements in order, the harness well oiled and repaired, and the horses in good condition for hard work.

Things You Should Always Have on Hand.—Some of these cold mornings, a cow will calve. You tell your man to "give her a warm bran-mash." "But," he replies, "we are out of bran." This should not be. Bran is one of the things that should always be on hand. Salt is another. And so is flaxseed. Unless you are within easy distance of a drug store, it is well to keep a few common medicines on hand—such as salts, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, ginger and laudanum. Keep them under lock and key. A syringe for giving injections should always be kept—and kept in order. A slight attack of colic can often be cured by an injection of warm water and soap.

Young Pigs should be fed all they will eat and digest. Nothing is better for them than corn pudding and milk. As the pigs get older and the weather warmer, corn meal, soaked for 12 or 24 hours in cold water, may take the place of the "pudding."

Ewes Heavy in Lamb should be allowed plenty of exercise, but they must not be driven through drifts of snow, or allowed to slip on ice, or jump fences or ditches; and especially avoid crowding at doors or gates. Treat them gently. If for any reason you have to catch a ewe, do not frighten her, and if possible do not turn her up on her back.—*American Agriculturist.*

Good Points of a Cow.

Observation and experience have taught some rules to be observed in the choice of good milkers, which though not infallible, are by no means to be despised. The characteristics of a good milker, are: 1. Youth. A cow is in her prime from four to six years, and the best paying time to buy is just after the birth of her second or third calf. 2. Prominence and fullness of milk veins, and velvety softness of skin. The milk veins run down on either side of the animal towards the udder, and are easily perceptible to the eye, or can be readily found by pressure of the hand, if the animal is not over fat. The skin should be soft and mellow, not hard, rough, and "staring." 3. Symmetry, fullness, and softness of the udder. It should be broad, well spread out, projecting behind the legs, and also reaching forward under the belly. There should be a softness and thinness to the touch, and absence of fleshiness and thickness. 4. Perfect number and condition of teats. If one teat is wanting, about a fourth less milk will be the result. A cow's udder is not, as some suppose, a barrel with taps, but is divided into four different compartments, called "milk glands," each of which has its own tap or teat. It is not only important that the full number of teats be present and in working order, but it is desirable that they be well placed, not crowded together, but pretty far and uniformly apart; rather long and tapering; all pointing out and downward; equal in size and even appearance. 5. Docility and quietness of disposition. These are indicated by large, mild and clear eyes, and an air of contentment generally. A cow that is quiet and contented feeds at ease, chews her cud with entire satisfaction, and will secrete and yield more milk than any restless and turbulant animal having similar milking characteristics in other respects.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured riotous baby
Against the cottage wall:
A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall.
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jewelled chalice,
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without the blackbird whistled,
High up in the old roof trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of baby
Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
That danced at the lattice-still.

Ah me! in a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
We measured the baby to-day.
And the little bare feet that were dimpled
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together
In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
A fair little face lay smiling
With the light of heaven thereon;
And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
Dropped from the rose, lay still,
Never to catch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded still.

We measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That waited him below,
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childless moan;
For to the height of the sinless angels
Our dear little one had grown.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
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One Puddling Furnace, double;
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As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.
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160 feet fronting on Pennsylvania avenue by 104 feet fronting on Chartiers street, on which is erected two small and one large brick dwelling.
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ja2:d1

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By virtue of an order and decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, the undersigned will upon the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, sell at public auction, the following described real estate, as the property of Gordon & Wright, bankrupts, viz. all that certain lot of ground with its appurtenances, situate in McClure Township, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania; beginning at a corner of lands of James H. Wright, Annie S. Phillips and Amelia E. Wright; thence along line of land of said Phillips and Amelia E. Wright, N. 17¾° W. 246½ feet to a private road; thence across it 27 45-100 feet to a post; thence crossing it S. 30¾° E. 33 feet, to a post on its east side; thence by the same course and by land of James S. Liggett, 188 feet to a post; thence S. 75° E. 127 75-100 feet; thence N. 83° E. 114 4-100 feet to a post; thence S. 20½° E. 187 feet to a point, and thence by land of said James H. Wright, S. 76½° W. 295 feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 101 6-10 perches; and having thereon erected

A FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE

of six rooms and good cellar, also a Carriage House and Stable and other out buildings, it being the same premises which said Geo. G. Frazier and wife by their Deed dated July 9th, 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Allegheny County, in Deed Book, vol. 301, page 6, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Wright, the equitable owners. This property will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon, now owned by the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., dated July 9th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Mortgage Book, vol. 148, page 62, conditioned for the payment of $5,000 in three years from the date thereof with interest from its date, payable semi-annually; the interest thereon being paid up to January 9th, 1873.

ALSO

At the same time and place, clear and free from all liens. The following described real estate situate in the City of Allegheny (formerly the Borough of Manchester), County of Allegheny aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the north side of Fayette street, at the distance of 170 feet westwardly from Manhattan street; thence extending westwardly on Fayette street 23 feet 9 inches; thence extending back northwardly, preserving the same width, and parallel with Manhattan street, 124 feet and one inch, to an alley, of which it has the privilege, and having thereon erected a frame house of three rooms; being the same premises which William G. Frazier by Deed dated April 20th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Book vol. 297, page 4, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon and held by him in trust for the said firm of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by tight Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

COLUMBUS COLEMAN,
JOSEPH APPLEGATE,
Assignees in Bankruptcy of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1873. fe17:h73

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 21st day of Feb., A. D. 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM B. DUMM, of Warren, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
mh4:35 U. S. Marshal for said District.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN P. PENNY, Esq., deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

THOMAS PENNY, Administrator,
fe5:h12-w McKeesport, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.— NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JAMES M. SAINT, late of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against the Estate will present them for payment and those indebted to the Estate will make payment forthwith.

JAMES SAINT,
JOHN F. SAINT, } Executors.
SHARPSBURG, Feb. 18, 1873. fe19:h68-w

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a., on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1872. ja29:g9

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
se2

LEATHER.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.
MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 15 cents each. Both for 25 cents.
Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

HOME NEWS.

BLOWN UP.

Burglars and Gunpowder—An Attempt to Explode a Safe Proves Disastrous to a Building.

The town of Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about six miles from the city, has suffered for some time from the depredations of thieves, whose tastes were differently displayed from overcoats and chickens to the contents of safes and tills. Early yesterday morning, however, the thieves met with such a scare which will probably prevent further operations for the present. About three o'clock a terrific explosion aroused the citizens in the vicinity of Burgess Hill's office, and suggested earthquakes, boiler explosions, and kindred pleasantries. An investigation showed the office of the justice to be utterly demolished, as if it had recently participated in a nitro-glycerine explosion. It did not require much time to learn the cause of the disaster. An attempt had been made to blow open the safe in the office, which was done as effectually as the most sanguine burglar could have anticipated.

The office is a small one story frame structure, nearly new, located on Main street, and back of the depot, and opposite the Chartiers Hotel. Besides being used as the office of the Burgess, the place is used as the meeting place of the borough Council and the office of the Building and Loan Association of the place. A temporary partition had been run across the office, and the back room thus formed was occupied as a jewelry store by a Mr. Ross. A large safe stood in the Burgess' office, and this had been the object of the tremendous demonstration.

The operators, in their anxiety to do the job thoroughly, had overcharged the safe, and when the match was applied the safe was not only blown open, but absolutely blown to pieces. A large and costly desk standing near the safe will now make good kindling wood, while as for the partition—it was shattered too much even for toothpicks. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that those burglars didn't wait to examine the contents of that safe.

THAT WIFE POISONING CASE.

Nunns, the Spposed Murderer, in Custody.

On Tuesday evening, by advice of District Attorney Bayne, Mr. John Cribbs, of Johnson's Station, made information against William Nunns, before Mayor Blackmore, charging him with the murder of his wife on information received, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Detective Dressler and Wm. Wylie of Parnassus, started for him at New Castle, where it was learned he was, but from there he had gone to Steubenville, not waiting for the officers. In Steubenville he was spotted by the police as a suspicious character and a telegram was sent, by the Chief of Police of that city to Mayor Blackmore stating he was there and wanted to know what to do about him. An answer was returned telling the Chief to arrest him, which was done yesterday morning, by officer Worthington of that city, who also sent a dispatch to Chief Irwin. Detective Wilmot was sent after him, and he arrived with his man last evening, when he was placed in cell No. 2, in the Central Station.

Nunns was very communicative last evening to reporters. He does not deny giving his wife the croton oil, neither does he deny he wrote and gave the letter to Mr. Wylie. He says his wife has been suffering nine years with consumption. If an examination of the stomach is made he will be cleared. He says he left after making all arrangements for her funeral, but he had no money, and went to collect some in order to defray expenses. He says he can make it clear to the District Attorney that he is innocent. His statements were given somewhat flightily and rather contradictory, as he seemed to be suffering considerably from mental excitement. He will probably have a hearing this morning.

ANXIOUS TO DIE.

A Man Makes Four Attempts to Shoot Himself—Domestic Trouble the Alleged Cause.

Last evening a few minutes before eight o'clock, a little scene occurred in the Allegheny Mayor's office, which created some excitement, and for a time considerably relieved the general monotony which there prevails. Mayor Callow had just retired, leaving Clerk Irwin in charge of the office, when a middle aged man stepped into the private office and asked for a sheet of paper. His request being complied with, he scribbled a few lines, and then putting his hand into his pocket, drew a revolver. Just at this instant a young man who had followed him, came forward and attempted to wrest the weapon. He scuffled awhile, and finally the young man, with the assistance of half a dozen policemen secured the revolver, when the would-be suicide was locked up.

From explanations that followed, it appeared that the man was G. W. Atkins, who formerly kept a shoe store on Federal street, Allegheny, but recently has been residing in Butler. He removed to the city a few days ago. He gave "domestic grievances" as the cause of his action. The young man, his son, stated that in coming down street, the father had made four attempts to kill himself, but he (the son) had prevented him. The father, when in the cell, expressed a determination to kill himself within twenty-four hours.

THE BETHLEHEM MURDER.

Some Additional Developments—A Material Witness Found.

The murder of Mr. Monroe Snyder in Bethlehem township, will be remembered by our readers, as full particulars have been given of the terrible deed, in the GAZETTE, as far as they were obtained. The murder has been wrapped in a cloak of the darkest mystery, no one having appeared who was a witness to the terrible tragedy. However, it now turns out that the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of this city, was on his way to New York to attend the Convention that was to prepare an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, acknowledging God, stopped at this place. He saw three men strike Mr. Snyder and afterwards throw him over the bridge. He gave this information, and consequently he was detained as a very material and important witness, thus not getting a chance to attend to his business in New York. His evidence may clear up the mystery. The inquest has been ordered to be re-opened in order to take the evidence.

Attempting a Compromise.

Yesterday morning a joint committee meeting of coal operators and miners was held at the office of Thomas Fawcet, on Water street, to effect a compromise in regard to the size of the screens. The bill now before the Legislature was taken up, and the first section, fixing seventy-six pounds of merchantable coal as one bushel, and two thousand net as one ton, whether nut or lump coal, was first considered. This was objected to by the operators, who held that it did not define what merchantable coal is. The miners, on the other hand, held that if the coal can be sold at all it is merchantable. This section was then laid over, but the second section, providing that the cars shall be branded by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, was agreed to. The next section, which provides that disputes shall be referred to the Sealer of Weights and Measures for settlement, was also agreed to. The committee was unable to agree upon the size of the screen, and adjourned without reaching any satisfactory conclusions on the real points at issue.

The Washington County Homicide.

In the Allingham murder trial yesterday, several witnesses testified to Briceland being at Paris Station on the afternoon of the murder. Mrs. Truax testified that Briceland came to her house near Paris Crossing at supper time on December 4th; that he went to bed there about nine o'clock, leaving his coat, hat and boots in the room in which she slept; that between twelve and one o'clock she got awake, and saw the coat in the same place, at which time she also heard Briceland snoring and gritting his teeth, the door between the two rooms being open; that he took breakfast there the next morning; that when she got up in the morning his boots, which she had greased the previous night, were still on the hearth, and that she noticed there were no marks of dirt on the grease or on the soles. This witness took up all the morning session, and her cross-examination consumed nearly all the afternoon. No new facts have been elicited. Detective Cupples was telegraphed for yesterday to give additional evidence. He left in the afternoon.

Another Counterfeiter in Custody.

Yesterday morning Detective Pender arrived in the city from Forrest county, having in charge "Boston" Buck, a counterfeiter, and alleged dealer in counterfeit money. Buck was a colleague of Gilbert, who is now in jail, being committed there after a hearing a few days ago. They made the money at Parkers Landing, and in the hearing of Gilbert, testimony was adduced implicating Buck. Assistant District Attorney Adams accordingly sent Officer Pender in search of him, and Buck was found about twenty-six miles above Tionesta, in the wilderness of Forrest county.

The moulds which the men used for making five, ten, and twenty-five cent pieces together with about half a pound of the metal were found in a cave in the rear of Gilbert's house, at Parkers Landing. Buck will have a hearing this morning.

....A fire occurred in Monongahela City on Tuesday morning, by which a large part of "Jones Block" was destroyed, involving a loss of about $16,000. From the Monongahela *Republican* we learn that the losses are distributed as follows: "Isaac Jones, $8,000; J. De V. Hazzard & Co., $3,200; Thomas Wilson & Co., $3,200; R. C. King, $350; M. Bowman & Son, $500; Stephen Applegate, $500; James C. Martin, $100; Robert Nelson, $100; Miss Lizzie Gilkinson, $500. Messrs. Devore & Walker hold insurance for Wilson & Co., $2,000; Applegate, $3,000; Bowman & Son, $6,500. M. R. Taggart holds for Jones, $5,000; King, $3,500; Nelson, $500; Hazzard & Co., $2,000. Martin and Miss Gilkson have no insurance." The fire, it is thought, originated from burning soot dropping through an old flue into the cellar.

....The Rev Dr. Preston will have the sympathy of his multitude of friends in the bereavement occasioned by the loss of his consort, Mrs. Caroline S. Preston, which occurred last evening. Mrs. Preston had attained the venerable age of seventy years, when she was "garnered by the reaper." She was a lady of rare excellence of head and heart, and one who for her sympathetic nature, her kindly disposition and her mental culture, and christian graces, had won the highest respect and esteem of all who were privileged to enjoy her acquaintance.

The Attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of Miller, Humiston & Co., of the National Colony, to be found in our other columns.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 612:dyW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

TEMPERANCE.

Telling Address to the Women of Allegheny County.

INCIDENTS OF TERRIBLE REALITY NARRATED.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The call of "The Allegheny County Temperance Association," for a mass meeting, to be held March 11, 1873, will, it is hoped, meet with a hearty and earnest co-operation from every woman in the county. The fact that a local option law, with regard to licensing drinking saloons, will be acted upon at that time, should stir up and incite every woman to do all in her power to bring every male friend, over whom she can claim the least influence, to come boldly out on the side of temperance at this critical moment.

What does it matter if we are not permitted to cast our direct vote against this evil of license, we have the still small voice of love and persuasion, with which to draw the thoughts of our loved ones into the same channel as our own, and if we use it with our whole souls, by the blessing of God, we shall be the means of casting more votes for the right, than the most zealous supporters of woman's suffrage can ever hope to do. Upon no one does the misery and suffering resulting from intemperance fall with more crushing weight, than upon woman. No duty is more incumbent upon her, than that of doing all in her power to stay its deadly progress. There are many reasons why the license law, almost unlimited as it is, should become a dead letter, and intoxicating drinks prohibited from sale, entirely, except by our druggists for medicinal purposes. To enter into, or discuss these reasons, would swell this article beyond the space allotted to it. We will specify one, however, which daily presents itself to our consideration.

On our business streets we find many of our most spacious warehouses filled from base to dome with a poison that "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," which is to be sold wholesale throughout our land, carrying death and destruction in its retail progress, leading its victims from the broad avenue to the side street; from thence to the dark court and miserable alley; from thence to the cold, damp cellar; from thence to the drunkard's grave, from thence, *oh, where?* These warehouses are owned by Christian men and women, many of them influential members in our most popular churches, constant in their attendance upon the church ordinances, and ready to place in its treasury the price of human hearts and immortal souls! No Christian man or woman can justify themselves in renting property to be used for any purpose positively detrimental to their fellow-beings. No one can deny that warehouses, saloons, or tenements of any kind rented for the purpose of selling liquor, either wholesale or retail, are so many sink-holes, reefs and maelstroms, where the bark of every human being may be wrecked for time and eternity.

In localities most densely populated by the middle classes, we find, at least, three out of every ten of the most comfortable tenements rented for drinking saloons; in those where the lower classes are most to be found, at least one to every ten, is a licensed drinking saloon, where men meet to smoke and drink, and fight, and decoy into their hellish precincts the steps of the unwary. Great indignation is felt toward the poor baker in Allegheny city, who, unwittingly, no doubt, poisoned some little children with his fancy cakes at Christmas, while the wholesale and retail venders, of the most subtle poison in the world, are openly licensed by our legislators to poison the whole community without fear of judge or jury.

Thirty years' experience in the various benevolent operations of the city, justify us in saying that two-thirds of all the suffering we have met with, has been the result, directly or indirectly, of drunkenness. One of the coldest afternoons of the past month, a little boy came to say that his mother was dead—had died the night before, and lain all day without preparations for burial. On investigation, we learned that the woman had a husband, but that he was in such a state of beastly intoxication that it was impossible to make him comprehend that his wife was dead.

On another very cold evening, a woman came with an infant in her arms, and another little one at her side; she said her landlord had turned her out of doors and placed her things upon the pavement. She had no money and no place of shelter for the night. Her husband left home in the morning, knowing that the landlord was to eject them from the premises at one o'clock. She had traveled all the afternoon with her little ones from one drinking saloon to another, in the hope of finding him, and of his providing a shelter for them. She had been successful in her search, and he was then lying in a saloon on Liberty street, too drunk to recognize her, or his children.

Late one night a woman was seen roughly pushed out of the door of a drinking saloon. Her story was a sad one. Her husband had left home early in the morning, promising to return with coal and food,—all day long she waited; mother and children suffering from cold and hunger, but he did not come. At this late hour, her children, exhausted with crying having fallen asleep, she had come out, hoping to find him. Going from one to another, she at last found him in the saloon from which she had been ejected. She had plead with him to go home with her—told him their little ones were freezing and starving,—but, spurning her from him, with a blasphemous oath, he bade the proprietor "kick that crazy woman out of doors."

These are no fancy sketches, but incidents of terrible reality, that are daily multiplied in this great city of licensed drinking saloons. As we read the sickening details of crime and horror daily published in our city journals, we find that at least nine-tenths of them have their foundation in the use of whisky and other intoxicating drinks. The mother of a family, a smart, intelligent woman, addicted to drunkenness, on being remonstrated with, said, if I could only avoid the sight of it, I could overcome my desire for it, but I cannot walk along any of the streets without seeing the bottles containing it, and the places where I can procure it; the very sight sharpens my appetite to such a degree that I can sacrifice children, friends, a good name, and all that I hold dear to obtain it; the sight wakens within me a devil who will not sleep, until appeased with liquor. I have resolved, a thousand times on my knees, before my God, that I would never touch it again; but the tempter's snare is so constantly before me, that I have no power to resist. Let this unfortunate woman commit what crime she may in her drunkenness, the law should have no power to punish her, for the law is answerable for her offence. "Out of sight, out of mind," is a maxim which has truth, as well as philosophy, in it, and this woman is one of a large class of unfortunates, men as well as women, who, could they be kept from contact with liquor, would soon gain the ascendancy over their appetites for it.

Banish every drinking saloon from our streets, close and seal up every liquor store and bar room in our midst, and our Jail, our Penitentiary, our Work House, our House of Refuge, and we had almost said, our Insane Asylum, will be tenantless when the present occupants have been discharged. The miserable hovels of the poor will be exchanged for comfortable dwellings, at rents which their industry will enable them to pay. Warehouses and places of merchandize will be held at rents within the reach of poor but honest young tradesmen who cannot now engage in business because the heavy rents demanded would engross all the profits of the capital, energy and industry they might have at their command.

Give us a law of prohibition instead of a license law, and the poor tax may be abolished, for the poor will be self supporting. The large sums of money now expended for the protection of life and property, can then be used for beautifying and improving our city. We can then, without any increase of taxation, have a public park with all its accessories of health and enjoyments; where the invalid, the toil worn laborer, the lover of beauty and the children of poverty, as well as of wealth, may rest, or walk, while both heart and eye are cheered by the sight of cool fountains and lovely flowers.

Women of Allegheny county! can you not do something to awaken an interest in this great and momentous question—so fraught with misery or happiness to our race? Is there not, in every town in this county, some mother, wife, daughter or sister, who will canvass the neighborhood in which she lives, and procure every signature within her reach, to be appended to a petition, not only for an optional license law, but for a total abstinence law in Allegheny county? It is time to be up and doing. Thirty thousand of our fellow beings annually go down to a drunkard's grave. This great sin of drunkenness, like a tidal wave, is sweeping over our land with a cruel velocity that threatens to engulf all who come within its reach.

> Rouse ye, rouse ye friends of Temperance!
> Start afresh with hope renewed,
> Do not rest a single moment
> 'Till the arch-fiend is subdued.
> True, defeated now ye may be,
> But discouraged never will,
> Though ten thousand rummy voters,
> Rally round the death-fought still.
> Though ye fail, be not desponding!
> Friends of Temperance battle on!
> For prohibition sound the tocsin
> 'Till the field is nobly won.

PHILANTHROPIST.

Pittsburgh Female College.

If you have a daughter to educate and desire to find a first-class school for her, do not fail to read the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Female College. The College has for years lead every College in Pennsylvania, and deservedly ranks with the best schools for ladies in the United States. Indeed but few can claim to be its equal.

The buildings are large, well lighted and ventilated, finely located, and finished in good style. The course of study is well selected, and the methods of teaching thorough. Every department is made a specialty and supplied with special teachers. Five teachers are employed in the music department, and twenty-five in the different departments. The discipline and moral tone of the school are the best. Added to all this, the charges are claimed to be less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. The spring term will commence March 26. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the afflicted parts, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swelling, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere recommended as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses or cattle it is infallible. TTHS&S.

The Great Organ—The Burdet—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecing customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

A Man Blows Out His Brains at the Red Lion Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a pistol shot was heard in one of the rooms of the Red Lion Hotel. A servant girl ran to see from whence it came. In room No. 1 she found lying in the bed, weltering in his blood, John H. Buckley, a resident of Rochester. Alongside of him lay a single-barreled Smith & Wesson pistol, and a box of pistol cartridges stood upon the table. No motive could be assigned for the rash act, except that the deceased had been drinking for some time past, and that he was laboring under a depression of spirits. He was connected with a foundry at New Brighton, with his father-in-law. He leaves a wife and two children. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any readers of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE receipts for opium in India, last year, were over eight million pounds.

A HORRIBLE case of murder is reported from Soochow, a man having been bitten to death by the other members of his trade guild.

A CABLE telegram from Spain is printed thus: "The statue of Washington has been displaced from the face of the town hall of Barcelona." The proper reading of this is, "A statue of Washington has been *displayed* from the facade, &c." A slight difference.

THE revised returns of the census of 1871 show that the total population of the United Kingdom at that time amounted to 31,628,338. Of this number 21,495,131 belonged to England, 1,217,135 to Wales, 3,360,018 to Scotland, 5,411,416 to Ireland, and 134,538 to the adjacent islands in the British seas.

A PIG-JOBBER of Tralee, Ireland, rightly named Savage, was lately discovdered in the act of tearing the flesh with his teeth from the arms and shoulders of his old mother. He had knocked her down and broken several of her bones before beginning to eat her. He was in liquor, and is in jail.

THE English Court of Chancery have at last made a decision in the Townly estate, which has been before the court for thirty years. It appears the estate was confiscated because three of the owners came over to this country and settled here. The estate is valued at the large sum of $250,000,000, and 100 heirs in the United States were interested in it.

A NEW method of heating railway carriages has been widely adopted in Germany. A composite fuel is used, which burns very slowly, and is inclosed in a copper box "hermetically closed." The heat is said to last for twenty-four hours, if necessary. The fuel is called the "charcoal parquettes." At $65 per ton the cost is said to be almost nominal, and the apparatus costs only $6 to each compartment.

A FAMILY of Irish giants is now on exhibition in England. They are from Queen's county, and are named O'Neill. The mother of the family is 45 years of age, stands five feet two inches in height, measures round her arm 26 inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist five feet six inches, and weighs 378 pounds. Her eldest son is 25 years of age, stands six feet two inches, and weighs 257 pounds. The eldest daughter, 29 years of age, stands five feet six inches in height, and measures around the arm 27 inches, across her shoulders one yard and a half, round her waist eight feet, and has the enormous weighs of 546 pounds.

STORY OF AN OCTOROON.

The Courts Deciding a Child's Fate.

An interesting case was decided in the Brooklyn Court, on Monday last. In 1865, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, Mr. Frederick Griffing, in accordance with a wish of his wife, adopted a beautiful octoroon girl, aged eight years, whom he found at Mario, Alabama. The child lived there with a mulatto woman and her reputed husband, the latter being the father of the little girl. Mr. Griffing drew up a written document, in which he agreed to adopt the child, make her one of his family, educate her, and permit her on reaching the age of eighteen to choose whether she would remain with him longer or not. The agreement was signed by Mr. Griffing and the child's father. The octoroon was delighted with her new home and parents. She showed not a tinge of African blood. For a year or two she received instruction from a governess. Her education was carefully looked to, and as she grew up she developed more beauty and more than ordinary inlelligence. Two years ago she was sent to Glen Cove to an educational institution, where she has remained until recently, when she was called home by unusual circumstances. Her father died several years ago, and his widow married again. She was induced, a few weeks ago, hoping to be bought off, to sue for the restoration of the child to her old homo in Alabama. Mr. Griffing opposed the suit, on the ground that the mother had consented to the adoption, and that she is a disreputable woman. The young girl said she would sooner drown herself than return to her mother. The referee decided that the agreement holds good, and the young girl must remain with her adopted parents until she becomes of age.

A New Confidence Game.

A well-dressed young man stopped at a Vermont hotel last week for a few days, and made acquaintances. The evening of the second day of his arrival a nice young lady came along, unattended, and instantly attracted the attention of the impressible youngsters, who canvassed her charms freely as they sat apart from her at supper. The stranger youth even went so far as to say that he would marry her if she would have him, and offered, for a substantial wager, to pop the question and have the marriage ceremony performed right away. The wager was accepted, and also the proposal of marriage, made so suddenly to her by the young man, and the parson called in, who soon united the twain. The sum wagered was paid over to the happy bridegroom, and he and his bride set off next day on their wedding tour. What lends romance to the circumstance is the fact that the young couple had already been man and wife for a year.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

Prince Bismarck has recently made a speech which brings confusion to those who have attempted to attribute his partial retirement to a disagreement with the Emperor. He explains that he has borne the burden of an accumulation of offices for many years, but that he is no longer strong enough to do it. He reminds the people that he is growing old. Bismarck was, for a long time, Minister-President, which required him to direct the policy of the various members of the Cabinet; he was also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the head of the Administration of Alsace and Lorraine. He has resigned his position of Premier and retained the two latter. It would be but natural to suppose, in the absence of his explanation, that he would have preferred to resign the two latter, as a means for reducing his labors, and retained the higher position, if he had exercised his own choice.

THE death of A. W. Fenno, of Booth's Theatre, was a singularly easy passage from this world to the world beyond. Like an actor changing his parts he changed from mortality to immortality in a moment. Sitting in his chair in an attitude so easy as to show he was not expecting death, he expired without knowing he was dying. At noon he was in full life, and at night "hunted down" to life's certain end.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE budget submitted to the Ontario Legislature calls for $2,771,028, an increase of $923,072 over last year.

IN THE streets of Paris 45,000 vehicles annually run over 1,135 people, of whom 12 per cent. are mortally injured.

MANCHESTER, Del., still keeps up the habit of tolling a bell at 9 o'clock p. m., as a warning for the people to go to bed.

IT is thought the destructive fire in New Bedford, Mass., last week, was caused by a monkey confined in the saloon where it originated.

A COLONY of emigrants has been organized in Jersey City. They will leave for Nebraska about March 15, and will settle on Republican River.

A PATENT medicine advertised as an infallible cure for the opium habit has lately been analyzed and found to consist of morphine dissolved in colored syrup.

THE prisoners in the Missouri Penitentiary receive a pound of tobacco apiece every month, at an expense to the State of between $3,000 and $4,000 a year.

THE War Department prohibits payments of rent or any allowance for quarters or fuel of officers' servants, until sanctioned by more specific legislation.

A COUNCIL has been called in Norwich, Vt., to investigate to action of the Congregational minister, who has been declared guilty of playing blindman's bluff.

MAGGIE M'LAUGHLIN, a wet nurse in a private family, in Buffalo, while starting a fire in a sick room, Sunday, set fire to her clothes and burned to death before assistance could be rendered.

A PHANTOM mule, ridden by a spectral miner, who carries a half dozen pickaxes swung about him, has greatly terrified the workmen of Muldraugh Hill tunnel, in Taylor county, Kentucky.

A SCHOOL teacher in Sullivan county, Indiana, while out riding recently, fell off his horse and fractured his leg. The unfortunate man, being unable to move, lay on the road and was frozen to death.

BEFORE the death of George Keen, which occurred recently, he confessed the murder of Rachel Whittaker, near Centerville, Wayne county, Ind., thirty-two years ago. He was tried and acquitted at the time.

A NEW ORLEANS girl recently kissed a negro drayman in the street because he had just saved her little sister from the wheels of an approaching car. The fortunate darkey also received $100 from the girl's father.

THE first mule ever taken into the Hoosac Tunnel was brought up recently after three years' residence in the bowels of the earth. He began to kick vigorously as soon as he reached the surface—a thing he was never was known to do before.

IN THE case of Patterson vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, at Dixon, Ill., for the last week, the jury on Friday brought in a verdict for $9,000. The plaintiff was an engineer, and lost his leg by reason of his engine been thrown from the track by a defective rail.

THE Richmond *Independent* says: "On Thursday last Mr. Jacob Stutsman, living on Pine Creek, Elkhart county, Indiana, while giving a young calf instructions in the art of drinking milk, was bit on the little finger by the little animal, from the effects of which he died on Sunday."

A PEDDLER named James Avery, of Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, was arrested Wednesday, charged with the murder of William Kohlman, whose body was found in the woods, at Caldwell, last July, with two bullet wounds in the head. Avery's wife gave the information which led to the arrest.

BOSTON has just launched the only clipper ship built in the United States for several years, and the event is a remarkable one in connection with the efforts making to revive our commerce. The vessel is described as a magnificent one, 233 feet long, with 41 feet breadth of beam and 24 feet depth of hold.

PAUL MAY, last June, attempted suicide in London with a young companion who succeeded. When Paul's wounds healed he was tried for assisting in his companion's death. Acquitted, he was returned to Berlin, and has now been convicted of stealing the money with which they both started on their spree.

MORE than $14,000 was collected in a single county in Massachusetts last year as the tax on dogs. It is now proposed to place a tax on cats; and if matters progress favorably the luxuries of the locality will soon pay all the taxes called for. By the way, can anybody tell why cats shouldn't be taxed as well as dogs?

A HORRIBLE crime has been unearthed about four miles from Yellow Springs, Ohio. A colored woman, named Duncan, murdered her grandchild and attempted to burn the body in a stove. Failing in this, she buried the remains beneath the flour, where it was found. She is now lying in Xenia jail awaiting trial.

O. S. MUNSELL, President of the Bloomington Wesleyan University, Illinois, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately. It is represented that this action was taken to avoid expulsion. It is charged that he has been repeatedly guilty of gross and immoral conduct with the young lady pupils of the institution.

A SCAMP from Albany recently swindled an old shoemaker and his wife at Williamstown, Mass., by buying for $1,000 their interest in the estate of the woman's brother, who died in Albany recently, while it was worth $50,000. He told them there was but little property, and that there would be trouble in settling it, and they might not get anything.

A MULE in Memphis is supposed to have a propensity for practical jokes. Being attached to a street car, he became perpectly immovable. All the men in the car got out and were pushing it with all their might, when Mr. Mule suddenly dashed off at full speed, leaving them all sprawling in the mud. They will not be so ready next time to help a distressed driver.

GLENWOOD, Iowa, has a sensation in the shape of a human skeleton found by a wood-chopper on cutting down a hollow tree. Indications are that it has been there a hundred years or so. Evidently some noble red man of the forest had climed the tree to the spot where the body forked, and where, at the fork, the hollow in the tree came through to the outer air, he had slipped in and starved to death.

A STATEN ISLAND young man was so worked up, when he called to take his girl to prayer meeting the other night, to find that another fellow had played the early-bird trick on him, that he followed the couple and hung around the sanctuary till the meeting was over, and, when they came out, drew his revolver and banged away at the "other fellow" until the pistol ran down. He hit everything except what he fired at, and, before he could wind up his weapon, he was in jail.

A BLIND man named Beck, residing in Indianapolis, Indiana, has made a confession of the murder of two girls, Mary Nennerby and Catharine Gunler, aged respectively eleven and four years. The murder was committed in June, 1870, along the banks of the White River, near Indianapolis, and created the most intense excitement at the time, but was surrounded by an apparently impenetrable mystery, and no possible clue could be obtained as to the guilty party. It is said that Beck has become blind since the commission of the crimes confessed.

PERSONAL.

MISS ROSE HERSEE has the mumps.

FATHER BURKE promises another visit to America next summer.

EX-GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR is traveling in the Southern States.

SENATOR SUMNER'S health has materially improved, and he is now pronounced out of danger.

IT is proposed to add the nice sum of $150,000 to the annual allowance of the Prince of Wales.

MRS. LUCY DAVIS, sister-in-law of Jefferson Davis, died in Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 18, aged seventy-eight years.

SENATOR BOGY began his career as a page in the Missouri Legislature, when he drew a salary of fifty cents a day.

IT IS stated as an interesting bit of social gossip that Mr. Henry Wilson, the Vice President, is about to be married.

IT is rumored that Henry Berry Lowery, the North Carolina outlaw, is not dead, as reported, but is living in New York.

THE four lady students at the Wesleyan University have given $25 of the $500 fund made up by the University Boat Club.

ON THE third day of the marriage of the Emperor of China, he and his young bride appeared in dresses valued at £360,000.

MISS SARAH COVERT, of Chardon, Ohio, recently assumed the legal status of a *feme covert* by matrimony at the age of twelve.

LIEUTENANT FRED GRANT is stationed at Fort Griffin, Texas, where he is reported to be very popular with officers and men.

THEODORE BLITZ, son of Signor Blitz, died Saturday morning, at the residence of his father in Philadelphia, of consumption.

MISS JENNIE BROWN, of Wisconsin, has received fifty yards of watered silk as a reward for saving three men from a watery grave.

THE widow of ex-President Polk recently gave a public reception to the members of the Tennessee Legislature at her residence in Nashville.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL and his wife, two aged residents of Dexter, Mich., died within half an hour of each other on Sunday, February 16.

MR. SAMUEL A. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts, has given $50,000 to found a chair of mathematics and natural science in the Illinois College.

M. LACROIX, foster-brother of the late Emperor Napoleon, has just died. He was a fine architect, and designed the Elysee, St. Leu and l'Aisle du Vesinet.

THE lady to whom Henri Rochefort was married, just before she received the last sacraments of the Church, has recovered her health and walks about Versailles.

MRS. FRANCES GREENLEAF SPARROW, wife of Rev. Dr. William Sparrow, and niece of the lexicographer, Dr. Noah Webster, died in Baltimore on the 20th inst.

THE Japan *Gazette* of the 23d of January published the following announcement: Benrikoshi-Uyeno-Kaganori has been appointed Minister of Japan at Washington.

HENRY TAYLOR, who for thirty years has rocked the "Cradle of Liberty" in Boston, (that is, has been Superintendent of Faneuil Hall for that period,) has declined reappointment.

AN inventory taken of the late Edwin Forrest's personal estate shows that he had property valued at $320,385; over $100,000 in securities on deposit, stocks, &c.; jewelry, $4,071; paintings, $47,000, and 7,357 books.

PRESIDENT CHENEY, of Bate's College, Me., has secured in Boston a subscription of $100,000 for the benefit of the College, with the condition that other friends of the College increase the sum to $200,000 within five years.

A REMARKABLY active Virginian centenarian, John Burkart, having for many years lived in a hollow tree without manifesting any tendency to hop the twig, took himself a wife a few months ago when considerably past one hundred.

A WORTAY old lady offers the following advice to girls:—"Whenever a fellow pops the question, don't blush and stare at your foot. Just throw your arms around his neck, look him full in the face and commence talking about the furniture."

THE death of the venerable Timothy Whittemore, formerly President of the Greenwich Bank and Greenwich Insurance Company, is announced. He was one of the presidential electors from New York State who voted for General Taylor. He was in his 89th year.

MASTER EDWARD PINDAR, of Duxbury, Mass., a colored youth about nine years of age, by the death of an uncle, has just fallen heir to some thirty thousand dollars. Master Pindar is said to be a remarkably bright youth, attending a private school patronized by the *elite* of Duxbury, and ranks among the very first scholars there.

LORD LYTTON put the number of really great men in the world at twenty. That liberal estimate goes to show that Bulwer, with his sixty-seven years and his many works, had not grown old. Another evidence of his youthfulness of spirit exists in the fact, stated by Prof. Jewett, that he intended to devote next summer to the study of Plato.

SENATOR BLAIR, of Missouri, is so feble as to require the assistance of a servant or friend while walking around the Capitol. His disease, which is partial paralysis of the spinal column, is of a kind that gradually wears away the physical strength of the victim, and, unless checked by skillful medical treatment, aided by careful nursing, is exceedingly dangerous.

MISS BELLE BON, of Brownstown, is complimentary as well as gifted. She describes the young beaux of that city in "words and figures" as follows: The cigar smoking, tobacco chewing, peanut eating, candy sucking, ill-mannered, lazy, gawkish, self-conceited, nobbish popinjays of the town, who are vain as peacocks and stupid as Colorado potato bugs. Miss Belle Bon is "twenty-three" years old.

AT a village in Morrris county, New Jersey, an extraordinary wedding was the other day celebrated. The bridgroom was sixty-five years of age and the bride a blushing school miss of sixteen. On the wedding day, according to the contract, $11,000 was made over to the bride in fee simple, leaving a balance in the hands of the groom said to be about $90,000. The day after the wedding the bride called at the district school house, removed her school books, saying that she would not hereafter need to study them.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—English papers announce the death of the Countess of Cadogan.

—Hon. Simon Brown, editor of the *New England Farmer*, died in Boston on Wednesday.

—Reports are current of heavy embezzlements the by Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge, Mass., consisting of United States and other bonds.

—The commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey to procure statues of Kearney and Stockton for the halls of Congress appropriated $16,000 for the purpose.

—A fire in Alton, Ill., Tuesday night, destroyed the shoe store of Smily Brothers, the dry goods store of Richard Flagg, and the drug store of H. W. Chamberlain. The loss was between forty and fifty thousand dollars, but mostly insured.

—The Kansas City and Council Bluffs Railroad has been mortgaged for eight million dollars, to provide funds for the better equipment of the road, and to procure additional grounds, pay floating liabilities, and provide for contingencies.

—Lima (Peru) dispatches to the 14th of February state that Colonels Carninds and Ceballas, the exiled revolutionists, were shot at Hanco on the 6th, while escaping. An armed mob forced its way into the halls of Congress, accused the Government of complicity in the assassination of these men, and demanded a change of the Ministry. A change seems imminent. A revolution is feared.

—The London *Telegraph* of the 14th says: A lamentable loss of life occurred in Liverpool yesterday. A fire broke out in the packing room of a seed and rice merchant. In a room adjoining seven women were employed, two of whom escaped by the stair case. The other five, in consequence of terror, rushed towards the packing room, and were suffocated and burnt to death.

—In March, 1868, the American Express Company's messenger was robbed near Cincinnati of nearly twenty thousand dollars by Lew Domlan. Subsequently he went to St. Louis, and while attempting to rob a house in the suburbs was shot and killed by a detective. Domlan left considerable property, and the express company brought suit against the Public Administrator. The suit was decided on Monday by Judge Kram, giving judgment in favor of the plaintiff for twenty-four thousand dollars.

—The Swiss Government has formally recognized the Republic of Spain.

—Russia is not disposed to recognize in any manner the present Spanish government.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the second Connecticut district nominated James E. English for Congress.

—A Dayton (O.) dispatch reports the death of Mr. J. B. McCormick, aged eighty-three years, of the reaper manufacturing firm.

—Alexander H. Stephens was elected to Congress from the eighth Georgia district. A small vote was polled, there being no opposition.

—The steamer Chas. S. Hords, on Wednesday morning, struck an obstruction four miles below Savannah, Ga., and sunk. Six men are reported drowned.

—Italy, Austria and a majority of the European powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of a regular government.

—Near Greenport, Long Island, the schooner Turf, of Trenton, N. J., went to pieces on the 21st inst., and all on board were drowned. Four bodies have been recovered.

—The Pennsylvania Coal Company has advanced its prices for coal, for March, over February prices, at the rate of fifty cents per ton on all sizes except stove coal, which is sixty cents per ton.

—At Geneva, Illinois, on Tuesday, the jury in the case of Samuel C. West, charged with the murder of Mark Newburg, in Oswego, Illinois, in September last, rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. West is seventy two years of age.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Shipping List says: The arrivals of seven hundred tons on a very dull market has caused a slightly easier feeling in Scotch Pig, and some parcels have been taken at a shade under previous quotations. Business on the part of importers is confined principally to small parcels for consumers, for which full prices are asked, Eglinton $54@55, Glengarnock $56 Gartsherrie $60, and Coltness $62.50, we understand that $59 was offered for a lot of Gartsherrie but refused; sales about 225 tons Glengarnock ex ship, at $56; and 76 do. Eglinton $51, both time. For American Pig there is a fair inquiry for No. 1 and No. 2 X, and some sales reported at $50 for the former and $48 for the latter. New English Rails are very quiet—also American—and quotations are somewhat nominal: old English are generally held at $58 for T., and $60 for D. H., small lots only being obtainable, the bulk of the stock being held for higher figures; 100 tons D. H sold on private terms. Scrap is in some inquiry, but the extreme difficulty of moving goods either on land or water interferes with business; we quote the market at $57.50@60 per ton, without sales. Refined Bar continues steady at our quotations, with fair deliveries, considering the state of the streets. We note sales of 3,000 bdls. American common sheet, May and June delivery on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views Sales of No. 1 foundry at $49.50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4 2-10c per lb, and nails at $5.25 per keg.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts up to this time have been light, unusually so, and the indications are that they will continue so during the balance of the week; the arrivals from Sunday up until six o'clock this morning footed up but 46 cars through stock, and all, against we should judge, anyhow, 200 cars during the corresponding time last week. Business has also, as might be expected, been considerably restricted, the sales up until noon to-day footing up 459 head, against, if we remember correctly, 875 head the same time last week. Sellers, in view of the very light supply, are holding at an advance of about ¼ to ½c per lb, and the most of the cattle sold thus far brought higher prices, but buyers are very shy, as the eastern markets were no better, and they don't seem inclined to pay the prices demanded. There is an average attendance of Philadelphia buyers, but they have bought very sparingly as yet, and the sales on New York account up until noon to-day did not exceed half dozen cars. McConville and Joshua Holmes, are the only New York buyers that have bought up to this writing; Peter Klemen and Julius Voetter are here, but they have not invested as yet in a single bullock.

Extra 1,500 steers may be quoted at 6¾@7c; prime 1,400, 6½@6¾; prime 1,300, 6@6¼; good 1,100@1,200, 5¾@5¾; good 900@1,000, 4¾@5. Sale of 34 prime 1,300 steers at 6.60—¼ to ½ more than they would have brought last week; 13 good 1,250 oxen at 5¼; and 15 good 1,300 bulls at 4.10. It is difficult at this writing to foretell how the market will wind up, but the indications at present are unmistakeably in the sellers favor.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep is reported as being large, fully up to, if not in excess of the same time last week; trade was quite satisfactory to sellers on Monday and Tuesday, but last night the arrivals were large and to-day buyers were trying to pull prices down, and as a natural consequence business was checked; how the matter will turn out it is impossible at this writing to fore-tell, but we think we are safe in hazarding the assertion that they will not altogether carry their point. Owners, generally, of this class of stock, particularly those who have anything good, will not submit to much of a reduction; if they cannot get what they consider a fair price, the probability is that many of them will ship on further east.

Instead of giving quotations we annex a few sales, as follows: 150 fine wool Merinos, 103 pounds at 7 cents; 328 open wool, 80 pounds at 5¾; 89 do. 84 pounds at 5¼; 81 do. 82 pounds at 5¼; 83 prime fine wool, 86 pounds at 6.30; 90 coarse wool, prime, 5½; 182 fair fine wool, 80 pounds, at 6 cents.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and mostly common in point of quality; and while the market is fairly active, it is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Prime heavy hogs, such as are bought for shipment to Philadelphia, may be quoted at 5.80 to 5.90 and very scarce; a salesman remarked at noon that he believed that if he had a few cars of extra that he could have obtained the even 6 cents. Light hogs, commonly denominated Yorkers, may be quoted all the way from 4.75 to 5.20, according to quality.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue light, and, as noted in our report of Wednesday, the market is firmer; in regard to prices as compared with last week, the reports were very conflicting. Some salesmen reported good thick cattle scarce—all decent butcher stock selling at an advance of from ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb; others, that the feeling was a shade better in consequence of the very limited supply, but that prices are not quotably higher; others, again, while admitting that the "run" is very light, claimed that the heavy receipts during the past two weeks, and overstocked condition of the eastern meat markets, causes the market here to rule dull. These are the views entertained by some of our salesmen, and we give them for what they are worth.

Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations: extra 1,200@1,500 steers, 6@7; prime 1,100@1,300, 5.25@5.75; good 1,000@1,100, 4.50@5; stock cattle 800@1,000, 3.50@4; mixed and rough, 3@4.

HOGS.

The arrivals of prime heavy hogs continue light, and with a steady demand prices are firm, though not quotably higher. Light hogs continue in fair supply and the market as compared with the early part of the week, is a shade easier. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 5.80@5.90; and Yorkers range all the way from 4.75 to 5.25, according to quality.

SHEEP.

The market since the date of our last report, has undergone no quotable change—prices were a shade better on Monday and Tuesday, but, since then, under the influence of increased receipts, the feeling has been easier. Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations: Extra coarse, 95 to 100 lbs. 5.75 to 6.00; Extra, 95 to 100 lbs. fine, 6.50 to 7; Fair, 75 to 80 lbs. 5.00 to 5.25; Common, 70 to 75 lbs. 4.50 to 4.75.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The market continues inactive. Dealers are anxious to push sales, but buyers are not inclined to purchase at what they consider high prices. We notice no further decline, but a weak and unsettled feeling prevails. Advices from London and Liverpool are not very encouraging to holders; they report a decline and a still greater anxiety to reduce stocks. Mr. James Lynch advertises 2,000 bags Western Texas at public sale on the 27th inst. The sales here comprise 28 bales Mexican at 24 cents; 15 do. Colorado, 19½; 2,000 lbs. Fall California, 32; 40 bales scoured do. 75@80; 195 do. Mestiza, 125 do. Mestiza and Montevideo, 4,500 lbs. Noils, 50 bales Cape, and 200 bags Texas, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The market remains in the same unsatisfactory state noted at the close of our last review. Holders, however, take a more favorable view of the situation, and, while not exactly predicting an early advance, are of the opinion that prices have about reached their lowest point. We quote: Pennsylvania and Ohio, super Saxony fleece, 65@68; full-blood merino fleece, 60@63c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece 58@62c; half-blood fleece, 57@60c; common and quarter-blood fleece, 50@55c; common fleeces, 47@50c; tub-washed, 63@67c; unwashed, 43@45c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Snowing all day, and butchers buy more freely, fearing blocked roads. Cattle: receipts yesterday and to-day 2,400 head, making 6,800 head since Saturday, against 8,100 last week; sales quicker and a shade better prices, but not enough to quote the advance; all fresh, and some stale lots sold at 9¼@10½c for Texans, 10¾@11½c for thin to medium natives, and 12@13½c for fair to prime; some extra would go higher; a drove of 1,000 lbs Cherokee tidy at 10½c, 56 lbs cwt; 7 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 11¼@13c; 2 cars Ohio, 7½ cwt, 11½@13½c; 4 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, 11½c, 57 lbs. Sheep to-day 3,200, making 15,500 this week, against 14,300 last week; trade steady; uniform rates; only some thin culls at low prices; quotations 5½@6c for poor, 6¼@7c for thinish to medium, and 7½@8c for good to prime; some extras 8¼@8½c; a car fine wool State 110 lbs 8c; a car 107 lbs 7c; a car 83 lbs Ohio 5½c; 2 cars culls 64 lbs. Hogs: arrivals 44 cars, making 21,900 since Saturday, against 24,700 last week; market strong; fully ¼c advance, live selling 5¾@6c; city dressed at 6¾@7¼c; 7½c for 200 lbs; western dressed 6¼@6¾c.

BUFFALO, February 27.—Cattle: receipts 476; total for the week 5,984; market slow and weak at yesterday's prices. Owners and holders remain firm yesterdays' decline, and most of the stock in yards will probably be shipped east; in first hands about 800 disposed of, sales 133 Illinois steers at 1,249 to 1,354 lbs, $5,40@6,00; 52 Ohio steers at 1,000 to 1,108 lbs, $4,45@4,70; 152 Indiana steers at 1,127 to 1,260 lbs, $5,25@5,50; 36 Indiana cows and heifers 1,014 lbs, $3,75; 340; Missouri steers at 1,025 to 1,491 lbs, $4,87½@5,90; 20 Michigan stockers 900 lbs $4,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,800, total for week 15,800; market at dead lock; standing; no sales to record; yards full of sheep and little prospect of agreement of prices. Hogs: receipts 4,500, total for the week 15,100; market moderately active at a slight advance on yesterday's prices; sales about 1,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 140 and 248 lbs $5,40@5,50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., February 25.—Beef cattle: receipts 95 head; supply extremely light owing to the snow blockade; few cattle offered, hardly sufficient to establish prices; sales ranging at about last week's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,082 head; prices a shade higher; sales in lots at from $3,50 to $5,50 each; extra $6@7.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW LIFE FOR THE LANGUID.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of langour, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing "as the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling and promptly taken as a remedy for all the minor ailments as well as for the more serious complaints.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—LEWIS—On Tuesday, February 18, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Clinton, Pa., by Rev. D. K. McKnight, Mr. ROBERT C. HAMILTON, of Washington county, Pa., and Miss MOLLIE J. LEWIS.

McCOY—LYTLE—On Thursday evening, February 20, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Chichester, Mr. CHAUNCEY F. McCOY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss IRENE M. LYTLE, of Altoona, Pa.

HAMNETT—BRIGGS—On Thursday evening, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain Thomas W. Briggs, by the Rev. F. Stover, CHAS. J. HAMNETT, M. D., and Miss MARY MELISSA BRIGGS, all of Baldwin township.

MILLER—HUSTON—On Monday, February 24th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. M. Davis, Mr. GEORGE L. MILLER, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY A. HUSTON, of Latrobe, Pa.

COWLEY—BUCHANAN—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. E. Swift, Mr. JOHN COWLEY, of this city, and Miss MOLLIE BUCHANAN, of Allegheny.

DIED.

GILL—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, February 21, 1873, at 5 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. MAGGIE GILL, wife of Henry C. Gill, formerly of this city.

JONES—At the residence of H. L. Stiles, Esq., Cincinnati, O., February 22, 1873, at 11½ o'clock P. M., FRANK, youngest son of Harry C. and Anna Jones, aged 2 years and 5 months.

OXLEY—On Saturday evening, February 22d, at 8:20 P. M., JOSEPH R. OXLEY, aged 35 years and 3 months.

McINTYRE—On Monday morning, February 24, 1873, CARRIE GATCHELL, daughter of John and Kate McIntyre, aged 2 months and 12 days.

GRAHAM—On February 25, 1873, at the residence of her parents, Philipsburg, Beaver co., Pa., HANNAH M., daughter of Lafayette and Mary Graham, in the 16th year of her age.

STOTLER—On February 15, 1873, at San Jose, California, H. M. STOTLER, Esq.

BAKEWELL—On Wednesday afternoon, February 26, NANNIE, only daughter of Benjamin P. and the late Euphemia Campbell Bakewell.

FERGUSON—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., MARSHALL T. FERGUSON, in the 20th year of his age.

DONNELL—On Wednesday, February 26, 1873, Mrs. SUSAN DONELL, wife of John Donell, aged 61 years.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞TURNPIKE ELECTION.—AN ELECTION will be held by the Stockholders of the GREENSBURG AND PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD CO., at the Central Toll House, on Turtle Creek Hill, on MONDAY, 3D DAY OF MARCH, NEXT, for the purpose of electing three Managers and two Auditors to serve for the ensuing year.
R. H. NEGLEY, Treasurer.
fe19:b80-S&dmb1-3

☞ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7:s69-d&S

☞BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
no11:d35MWF-W

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
au14:w2-d&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be sold at public out-cry, on the premises, about a half mile from Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, '73,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the FARM belonging to the heirs of James Atkinson, deceased, commonly known as the "Stony Hollow Farm," containing

125 ACRES,

about 75 of which are cleared. There is a BRICK COTTAGE, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings erected thereon, in good condition. The land is underlaid with Coal (and a bank opened), Fire Clay, Brick Clay, a 9 foot vein of Potter's Clay, and a vein of good Limestone. The land is well watered, having eight never-failing springs.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold the following, viz: 1 Wagon, 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Grain Drill, Plows, 1 Coal Car, etc., etc.

For terms or particulars inquire of the undersigned, at Freeport, Pa.

H. W. GRANT,
TRUSTEE.

ALSO, on the same day and place, the following personal property of Mrs. Lydia Atkinson: 3 Head of Horses, 2 two-year old Colts, 1 yearling Colt, 2 Milk Cows, 1 Heifer, 3 Calves, 1 Set of Harness, Plow, Horse Rake, Hay Ladders, sleds, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
mal:20-S LYDIA ATKINSON.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Disease than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours 9 A. M., to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE 15 cents each. Both for 25 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Iowa and Nebraska Lands

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington and Mo. River R. R. Co.,

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. interest.

PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEO. S. HARRIS.
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

☞And please say in what Paper this advertisement was seen. fe11-S

FARM OF 105 ACRES,

On Lowry's Run, in Ohio Township,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19th,

AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Will be sold on the premises, in Ohio township, 2½ miles from Emsworth, formerly Fleming Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., the farm of Joseph Crawford, containing 105 acres, 70 acres of which is cleared and the balance covered with good timber. The improvements are a frame Cottage House of 3 rooms, good log barn, grain house and corn crib.

Terms at sale.

A. LEGGATE & CO.,
fe21:h90 S AUCTIONEERS.

PITTSBURGH

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Elegant Buildings. Well Selected Course of Study. Eight Departments.

TWENTY-FOUR TEACHERS.

Five Music Teachers. Native Teachers of French and German. Charges moderate. Spring term commences MARCH 26. Send to the President,

REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
For a Catalogue. fe21:S

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF........TERRENCE CAMPBELL

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
fe6:23-MTHS DUFF & CAMPBELL.

BETTER THAN BONDS!

An investment in the lands of the National Colony will pay 100 per cent. better than any Bonds or Stocks upon the market. A small sum invested NOW will secure a good farm. For particulars address

MILLER, HUMISTON & CO.,
mal:8-S Toledo, Ohio.

HEALTH AND WEALTH!

With good Homes, in good society, may be found in the NATIONAL COLONY by industrious, temperate people. No others need apply. For the COLONY JOURNAL, with full particulars, send stamp to

MILLER, HUMISTON & CO.,
mal:19-S Toledo, Ohio.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. se14:y54

LOVERS GUIDE (new edition) 192 pages illustrated—Model love letters—Art of gaining love of and marrying whom and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases, also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, &c., that all should know. Price only 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents. Address J. W. STEPHENS, Publisher, Newark, N. J. fe8:h10-S

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address
GEORGE A. HEARD & CO.,
no30:e2-S Boston, Mass.

WHISKERS. One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. fe19-S78

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,

No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,

No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS $14.00, $15.00, $18.00 AND $20.00.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS fresh from Boston always found on Hand at these Houses.

Artificial Limb Company.

Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.

Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.

Manufacture

ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

Also, on hand and made to order. Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of suppers's and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS CO.,
748 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.

RICHARDSON'S

New Method

FOR THE

PIANO

Unequalled—Incomparable! So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and its annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.

THE TEACHER

Cannot use a more thorough or effective method.

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Cannot study from a more concise or attractive system.

THE DEALER

Cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer and greater demand.

Sold everywhere. Price, $3 75.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
fe19:ws-S 711 Broadway, New York.

L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN,

And the F. C. LIGHTE

PIANO.

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall,
de19-S Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.

Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

We, the undersigned Executors of the estate of MILTON HARGER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

On Saturday, March 8th 1873,

That tract of Land known as the Old Harger Mansion, farm in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing about sixty acres, upon which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling, with frame back building, frame Bank Barn, stone Milk House, and other outbuildings, and also Orchard of choice fruit.

This property is 10½ miles from Pittsburgh, ¾ mile from the Brownsville Road, and is well watered, and is underlaid with Coal and limestone; convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills.

Terms reasonable, and made known at Sale.

PETER SIMMONS,
H. E. McCORKLE,
Executors.

Persons wishing information about the property can call on H. E. McCorkle, near the premises, or by mail, address Surgeon's Hall, Allegheny county, Pa.
fe15:h63-S

IN THE FIELDS AGAIN WITH PROF. GRAY.

STANDARD

BOTANICAL TEXT BOOKS,

By ASA GRAY, M. D., Fisher Professor Harvard University.

More extensively in use than all others combined. This justly celebrated series of Text Books presents the latest and most accurate Principles of Botanical Science.

HOW PLANTS GROW.—The most charming Elementary Scientific Text Book ever published. Fully illustrated. Price, $1 12.

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Lessons and Manual.........................$3 00
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Liberal Terms offered for introduction. Samples of any of the above, for examination, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price.

Send for full descriptive circulars.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
fe8:h81:WF-cowS 138 and 140 Grand st., N.Y.

WEST POINT

BOILER

WORKS,

No. 12 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

SEEDSMEN,

ja31:g86-d&eowS 137 Liberty street.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Stock offered for Spring planting is very superior embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, viz: Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety. Ten trains daily stop at Nurseries, Edgeworth Station, from Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended, Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

☞No tree peddlers employed to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. fe8:127-S

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS, special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
de14D&W. Florists, 112 Smithfield street, Opposite Postoffice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Dress Goods,

Opening To-Day at

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW BLACK SILKS,

Opening To-Day at

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Spring Poplins,

Opening To-Day at

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Bleached Muslin,

Opening To-Day at

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW TABLE LINENS,

Opening To-Day at

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW BLACK ALPACAS,

Opening To-Day at

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Gray and Black Silk Pongees,

Opening To-Day at

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Green and Black Striped Goods,

In Great Variety at

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,

172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
d&S

The Wheat Field of America.

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm, and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872,) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
je1:r87-eowS Corner Ninth street, New York.

A NEW TOMATO.

I introduce this season, a new Tomato, the CANADA VICTOR, which is probably the earliest of all varieties. It combines just what is wanted, viz:—extreme earliness, large size, the round shape, solidity, richness of color, with an entire freedom from greenness and cracking around the stem, and first-class cropping qualities. Single packets of 25 seeds, 25 cents; five packets, $1. Packets of 25 seed selected from the few very earliest, 50c. My Seed Catalogue free to all. Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
fe1:g53-S Marblehead, Mass

J.E.CALDWELL&Co

902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now ready their Magnificent Stock o

FINE GOODS,

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,

FANCY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Attractive Goods at Moderate Prices.

902. CHESTNUT STREET. 902.
de13-S

LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters of Administration have been granted to T. A. Patterson and Wm. McSkimins on the estate of JAMES SAINT, Sr., deceased, of Plum township, Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
T. A. PATTERSON,
WM. McSKIMINS.
New Texas, Allegheny Co., Pa.
February 25, 1873. ma1:l14-S

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MILLER late of the township of Snowden, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to
PHILLIP SIMMONS, Administrator,
Library P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.
February 15, 1873. fe19:h 4 S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to George Sickman and Jacob Mowery on the estate of SARAH WOODFORD, deceased, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SICKMAN,
JACOB MOWERY,
Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa.
JANUARY 18, 1873. ja3:g20

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to
SAMUEL DICKSON,
JNO. McMICHAEL,
Executors.
ja18:g17-S

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.
ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township,
L. T. UNKS, 412 Carson street,
ja11:72-S South Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LESNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to
J. W. BOYCE, Administrator,
South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873. ja11:g6-S

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all parties having claims against said estate are requested to make themselves known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.
JOHN CURRY, Administrator,
Elizabeth Tp., near Elizabeth.
ja11:56-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to
DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or
JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall,
Executors.
ja11:g8-S

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
se2:d&8

ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

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M. W. RANKIN, J. S. REYMER,
JOHN F. SCOTT, R. H. PALMER, Jr.
J. H. BORLAND,

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 4, 1873.

Congress has adjourned and without accomplishing anything for the relief of the business community. Free banking, which would free us from many difficulties, is apparently as far off as ever. The curtailing of our circulation is wrong in principle and ruinous in practice. In the matter of benefit to the community, the old state bank system had its advantages, for under that system the circulation was increased as the demand for money rose, and decreased as the demand for money decreased. Our national banking system has many advantages and many good features, but the arbitrary limit fixed by it for circulation is a very bad feature—and to this unyielding, inflexible law can be ascribed much of our financial trouble. We need an elastic currency—one that will yield to the demands of business. If we had free banking, extending the privilege of banking with a circulation to all who would put up the necessary security, there would be no occasion for a tight money market. The supply of money would be regulated by the demand and the volume of circulation be increased or reduced as the necessities of business would require. Again, with a free banking system there could be no combinations made by speculators for the locking up of money. In London the speculators are deterred from any such attempt by the fact that the Bank of England can at any moment issue as much circulation as may be needed—and there is no limit to the amount of the issue. Hence a lock-up of money is unheard of in London, and it ought to be so here—and can be made so by the same means—free banking.

Our local money market remains in about the same condition. Money is scarce in some quarters, while in others there seems to be plenty. The rates remain as before reported. The national banks are holding their balances well in hand in anticipation of a call for a statement during this week or next. After the report is made they will feel better able to increase their discount lines.

The stock market in New York to-day seems to have pretty well recovered from the bearish tendency of yesterday. Prices generally closed to-day at an advance. The adjournment of Congress will have an important effect upon the market.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street:

M. & M. National Bank.	$69.00
Security Trust Company.	104.00
Improvement Trust Co., $27.05 paid in.	23.00

The Secretary of the Treasury, agreeable to the last announcement on the subject, issued a call for $50,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862, on which interest will cease June 1st. This call is made in pursuance of an arrangement with the syndicate. The numbers of the called bonds are as follows, the same being inclusive:

Denomination.	Numbers.	Amount.
SECOND SERIES 5-20s, OF 1862, COUPON.		
$50s	19,766 to 27,798	
100s	25,936 to 66,646	
500s	16,180 to 41,374	
1,000s	27,444 to 71,259	
THIRD SERIES 5-20s OF 1862, COUPON.		
50s	1 to 1,200	
100s	1 to 4,752	
500s	1 to 3,000	
1,000s	1 to 5,733	
Total coupon bonds.		$45,000,000
REGISTERED 5-20s OF 1862.		
50s	841 to 1,233	
100s	5,992 to 8,883	
500s	2,959 to 5,350	
1,000s	13,151 to 20,680	
5,000s	4,103 to 6,402	
10,000s	8,775 to 7,092	
Total registered		5,000,000
Grand Total		$50,000,000

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	115	115
U. S. Sixes—1881.	116⅞	116⅞
" —coupons.	118⅜	118⅜
5-20—1862	115⅝	115⅝
5-20—1864.	115⅝	115⅝
" 1865	116⅜	116⅜
" 1865 new.	114⅜	114⅜
" 1867.	116⅜	116⅜
" 1868—coupons.	116⅜	116⅜
10-40s.	111⅜	110⅞
10-40s—coupons.	111⅜	111
Currency 6's.		114
New 5 per cents		113
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	101⅞	102⅜
Erie.	63¼	64¼
B. H. & E.	8⅞	8⅞
C. C. & I. C.	36⅞	37⅞
St. Paul	52	52¾
Do. preferred.	73	73⅞
Michigan Southern.	91⅞	93⅛
Do. Central	108	107⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	89	90
Rock Island.	112¾	113
North Western Common	80	82
Do. preferred	88⅜	89⅜
Pacific Mail.	53	55⅛
Atlantic Mail.		4
Western Union Telegraph.	85⅞	88¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	45	45¾
Union Pacific.	34⅞	35⅛
Toledo & Wabash.	72⅞	72⅞
Adams Express.	94⅞	94
American Express.	66⅞	66
U. S. Express.	72⅞	71⅞
Harlem.	127⅞	128

NEW YORK, March 4, 1873.

Money was stringent in the main to-day, although there were intervals of comparative ease. Stock brokers paid from 1-32 to ⅛ per day, with a considerable business at 1-16. Time Loans were made at 7 per cent., and a commission of 1 per cent. for 30 days and 1½ for 60 days. Some banks are shipping currency to Chicago and Cincinnati. Sterling heavy at 107¾@108. One of the leading German houses was drawing against $2,000,000 bonds of the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, recently brought out on the London Exchange, at 79½. Gold strong, ranging at 114¾@115⅛, closing at 115 old. Loans were made at 4 per cent. to 1 32 for carrying, and 1-64 for borrowing. Clearings $72,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $81,700. Governments very strong and steady. State securities dull, with Tennessees lower. Railroad bonds more active, with a decline in Union Pacific firsts, while land grants were firm and higher. The stock market was affected by reports that Congress at the last moment authorized by Ryder to an appropriation bill to a re-issue of $44,000,000 of Treasury notes contracted by Secretary McCulloch, and prices advanced 1@5⅛ per cent., the rise being the most marked in shares which suffered most in the recent decline. The market reacted somewhat before the close on sales to realize profits. It appears the directors of the Pacific Mail Company agreed to purchase four of Webb's steamers for $1,000,000 and made an appropriation for the completion of the iron vessels for the route, now fitting up. The 2,700 shares reserve stock of the company were sold when the stock was at par. It is understood that Mr. Stockwell has, at the request of the directors, placed in their hands additional collateral securities for mortgages on his private property. The improvement in stocks was most marked in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central and Panama. The latest figures show a reaction from the highest rates, but the market closed steady.

The Governor of Georgia to-day signed the bill appropriating $67,000 for the payment of interest on $2,298,000 gold quarterly 7 per cent. bonds not negotiated for the State by Henry Clews.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¼; 5-20s of '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 116½; do do new, 114⅜; do '67, 116⅜; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 113⅜; 10-40s, 111⅜; currency 6s, 114.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 80; Virginia, new, 50; do old, 60; North Carolina, old, 31½; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87⅛; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 83½; American Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 71⅞; Pacific Mail, 54⅞; New York Central, 102⅜; Erie, 64⅛; do preferred, 70; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 107⅞; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89⅜; Northwestern, 82; do preferred, 89⅜; Rock Island, 113; New Jersey Central, 102¼; St. Paul, 52⅞; do preferred, 72⅞; Wabash, 73; do pref'd, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 10; do pref'd, 35; Chicago & Alton, 109¾; do preferred, 112⅞; Ohio & Mississippi, 45⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89⅛; Burlington & Quincy, 110¼; Lake Shore, 93⅞; Panama, 93; Illinois Central, 121; Union Pacific, 34⅞; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 36⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104⅞; Hartford & Erie 8¾; Bankers' Bills 108⅞.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 4, 1873.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, the cold weather having placed an embargo on shipments, but the demand is only fair, and prices are without quotable change, 1.50@2 per bbl. for common to fair, and $2.50@2.75 for prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged ranging from $2.50@3 per bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER—The supply of good butter continues light, and with an average demand, it may be quoted at 30@33 for good to prime, and 34@35 for choice.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50.

CHEESE—Standard brands of Goshen are still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 17@17½.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted nominally at 15½@15¾ by the car load, and 2@3c additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged, Apples, 3@4; Peaches, halves, 7@8; Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the stinging cold weather, the receipts are apparently on the increase and the market is weaker; some dealers are still asking 26@27, but there are very few sales at anything over 25.

FLOUR—Trade continues light, and the market is quiet and unchanged; we continue former quotations, $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $9@9.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. We understand that there have been some few sales of Minnesotas at a fraction less than our quotations but $8.50 is generally regarded as the ruling price. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue light, hence prices are still maintained, $1.75@1.80 for good to prime red and $1.85@1.90 for white. Wheat is higher relatively in this market than flour and it follows, therefore, that there will soon have to be a change one way or the other. Oats quiet and unchanged, 40@41 cts for black; 42@43c for mixed and 44@45 for white. Some dealers allege that it is very difficult to realize 45 cents for white, and we are cognizant of a sale at 44. There is no change in Corn; shelled is still quotable at 50 cts on track and 51@52 free in elevator. Ear, 50 cents in bulk 51@52 sacked. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged; at 90 cents. Barley continues quiet but prices are without quotable change, 85 to 90 for spring and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade continues slow and unsatisfactory, which may be attributed mainly to the continued cold weather, and then, again, the tightness in money matters rendering it very difficult to make collections, has a depressing effect. Rio Coffee is reported easier in the east, but prices are still maintained. Sugars present no new features worthy of special notice and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24c. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio 28 in lb packages; 27½ loose. Roasted Java, package, 33, loose, 32.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½; Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 14; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 13; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11⅝; Ex. C, 11½; C, 11¼; C, 11⅛; H. & E. C. ExC, 11. Monumental Ex C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10@10½; N. O. Sugars, Choice 10¾, Prime, 10½; Good, 9¾—stock small. P. R., 10@10½—light stock.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 73@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

SUNDRIES—Penna. Con Lye, $8.00. Philadelphia, $7.75. Bi-carb. Soda, kegs, $7½. Boxes, $8½. Hammel's Ex Coffee, $1.50. Oswego & Durveas Corn starch, 11; silver and satin, 19. Buffalo Corn Starch, 10; Buffalo Gloss starch, 9. Pearl Starch, 5½. Shot, $3 per bag. Lead, 12. Wheeling Tobies, $10.50.

HAY—There was a full supply of loose hay in Allegheny this morning, and although it was dull, prices were well maintained, ranging from $27 to $35 per ton, according to quality. Sales of baled on track, at $24 to $28, and the demand is reported rather better.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—The arrivals have fallen off considerably within the past week or ten days, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are no better. We continue former quotations. Bran 85@90cts. Seconds $1@$1.10. Middlings $1.20@$1.30.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely, but prices, especially for good stock, are still maintained, $6 to $7 per barrel.

POTATOES—In light supply, but prices are no higher, and we continue to quote at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13¼c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8½c; Plain Shoulders, 7¼c; Rib Sides, 8¼c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in trcs, 9½c; half bbls, 10c; pails, 10½. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Dull. Clover, $5.50@6; Timothy, $3.50@4. Flax, $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 5, 1873.

The crude market continues quiet and unchanged, $2@2.10 per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 5½@5¾c delivered here. Refined continues dull, with no quotable change in prices. 17½ on spot or March, Philadelphia delivery; 18¾@18⅞ for April, and 19@19¼ for May. The export trade is said to be crippled somewhat by the scarcity of tonnage and consequent high rates of ocean freights. There is still some inquiry from the west, but the volume of business continues light; sales were reported at 15½ free on cars here, but some operators considered this about ¼ a cent above the market. There was a bid from the east at 14¾, but there are no sellers as yet below 15, and not very many even at that.

Oil barrels continue very quiet, but there is no quotable change in prices. Country make, $1.85; city 19 lb hoops, $1.90; 10 lb hoops, $2. There was a bid of $1.85 from Titusville for 2,000 brls, but sellers could not be found under $1.90 for 9 lbt hoops.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Braun & W., 412 bbls to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co., 206 bbls. to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.
Central Ref Co. 150 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.
Lockhart F. & Co. 304 bbls to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 366 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co., 37 bbls to William King, Philadelphia.
Wormser, M & Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bro & Co., Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger, 100 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros., 250 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.
J. Spear & Co., 48 bbls to Dale & Hart, New York.
Central Oil Co. 130 bbls, benzole to J. R. McKee, New York.
J. Spear & Co, 55 bbls benzine to J. R. McKee, New York.
Total 2258

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. Fisher	155
Vesta O W, acct. O J. Grier.	597
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	624
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King	154
Riverside O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	943
Fairview O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	254
Hutchinson O W, acct. "	1069
Radiant O W, acct. W W Richolas	160
Brilliant O W, acct. S. M. Camden	142
Eagle O W, acct. Fisher Bros.	155
Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M.	228
Citizens O W acct O. J Grier	1155
Nonpareil O W, acct. S. M. Jobinson	314
Sunbeam O W acct. Hackett	160
Vesta O W, acct. Stevenson	461
Vesta O W, acct. B S Duncan	547
Total	7091

Provisions Market.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows: From all we can gather, the final summing up will not vary materially from the reports of the packing estimated weekly. The season seems to look more and more promising for the packers as each week progresses. The continual call from all points for increased supplies, and the apparent necessities of all foreign nations, added to our own domestic wants, render operators confident that our increased packing will hardly be sufficient, even at last year's prices, to carry us through to another season. Our shipments are increasing weekly; a large proportion of the meats and lard being exported direct on through bills of lading, not only to various English ports, but also to the several consuming points on the European Continent. Our stocks will probably prove smaller than generally anticipated,—the drain has been so excessive and continuous. The statistics as to barreled meats, mostly mess pork, are truly amazing.

From the 1st of November, this season, to the present time, our receipts of pork sum up less than 5,000 barrels, while for the corresponding time last year they summed up over 60,000 barrels. Our shipments for the same year sum up over 150,000 barrels, against about 50,000 barrels for the corresponding time last year. In other words, while last year our receipts not only replenished the draft on our manufacture by shipment, but increased our stock some 10,000 barrels. This year our manufacture has been entrenched on over 145,000 barrels. Of course, much of this may be accounted for by the heavy stock of old mess held here the opening of the season, and of which it is understood over 60,000 barrels are included in the shipment but most of this has gone into consumption or applied as stock at New York and other points. The shipments of course include prime mess, extra prime, rumps, &c., but it is doubtful if the aggregate of these be so large as last year. The true solution of the enigma as to our light receipts can be found in the fact that the country points, with hardly an exception, made little if any mess pork, detered not only by the fact that meats were more advantageously salable in other forms, but our known heavy stock of old mess acted as a bugbear to all the western country. This old mess must now be taken for actual consumption at reduced prices, as it is not available for speculative purposes. It is difficult to give any reliable opinion as to the stock, but our best information would lead us to believe that it cannot be over 50,000 brls of new and 38,000 brls of old mess. It is well known that the packing of mess pork here was extremely limited and confined to but few houses, some of our largest houses not having put up a single barrel. Last year the manufacture of barreled pork was returned by the packers at 152,000 brls which with the excess of 10,000 brls of the receipts over shipments, ought to have given us a stock of over 160,000 brls; but, as returned by our packers and warehousemen at the close of the season it was only 95,162 brls mess, and 6,614 brls all other kinds of pork, total 101,775 brls. The stock of mess at the large supplying points, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Milwaukee, is much smaller than usual, and important points, such as Keokuk, Peoria, Indianapolis, etc., have made hardly any, while the markets on the seaboard, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans, are comparatively bare, so that there will be probably a more urgent demand for, and a greater proportionate advance in, mess pork from now on than in any other product.

New York Wheat Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—We have had a very dull and unsatisfactory Wheat market since this day week, the arrivals have not been large, but with less favorable news from Europe, reduced limits to shippers orders, great scarcity of freight room, a further decline in flour, the demand has been extremely limited, and those compelled to sell have had to submit to a large decline, and even at the concession there is a very limited inquiry, and we find prices of all descriptions are of uncertain value. Shippers hold but few orders, and the present heavy and depressed state of the Liverpool market is quite a surprise to the trade. The heaviness at Liverpool is due to the large importation from California. This to us is quite surprising as it is well known that the surplus of California last season did not exceed 24,500,000 bush; of this about 22,000,000 bush. can be spared for Europe; of this nearly 20,000,000 bush have been shipped: but we propose to give the exact number of bushels in our next weekly review. The very limited exports from this port during the month of February have been a great surprise to the trade, and it will be seen we have not reduced our stock to any extent during that month, and the features of this branch here and at ports south of us since January have been quite disappointing and extremely unsatisfactory. The extreme severity of the weather during the winter, and the great stringency of the money market have exerted a very unfavorable, and at times a demoralizing influence, but with a return of mild weather and a better supply of tonnage we may anticipate a more cheerful state of things. The exports of the week are 51,663 bushels against 303,957 bushels the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace.o.	6	Shoenberger & Co.o	1
Pitts Bolt Co. o.	1	Reese, G & Co.o	2
Nimick & Co.p.	3	Hussey W. & Co.o	3
McKnight D & Co.	1	Zug & Co.o	1
Total.			18

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Moorhead.m	3	J. Reamer	5
J. W. Porter.m	1	Caughey & H.m.	5
Total.			14

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Graff B & Co.o.	3	Nimick & Co m.	10
Harbaugh M & Co.o	2	Carnegie & Kloman.o	8
Total			23

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son.m	1	Lewis O & P.m	3
McKnight, D. & Co.m.	7		
Total.			11

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton in good export demand; middling upland 20¼c; sales of futures 17,850 bales as follows: March 20 3-16@20¼c; April 20½@20¾c; May 20 13-16@21 15-16c; June 21@21 5-16c; July 21@21 9-16c. Flour in fair demand; receipts 2000 bbls; superfine western and state $5.10@5.65; common to good $6.75@7.30; good to choice $7.35@8.40; white wheat extra $8.30@10.30; extra Ohio $7.00@10.30; St. Louis $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet; Corn meal heavy; western $3.25@3.35. Whisky quiet at 94c. Wheat very quiet; receipts 18,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.65; in store $1.64; unf riot red western $1.72; No. 2 northwestern store $1.48. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Clover seed heavy at $8.80@8.75. Timothy at $3.65@3.75. Corn a shade better and in moderate demand; receipts 28,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 65½@66c; State 63½c; new western mixed 64@65c; yellow western 65@66c. Oats heavy; receipts 41,000 bushels: new western mixed at 48@50c; white 50@51½c. Eggs dull at 30c. Hay steady. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet; Rio 15@20½c. Sugar moderately active; fair to good refining 8½@8¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 63@71c. Rice steady at 8@9c. Crude petroleum at 8½; refined do 19½c. Turpentine easier at 60½c. Provisions. Pork firmer; new mess $16.62½; prime mess $14.25@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams 11@12c; shoulders 7c. Middles steady; long clear 7½@7¾c; short clear 8c; seller April 8¼c. Lard firm and in good demand for future delivery; western steam 8 7-16@8½c; kettle 8¾@9¼c; seller March and April 8 11-16c; May do 8¾c; April buyers option ninety days 9c. Butter quiet at 18@30c. Cheese quiet at 12@17c.

LONDON, March 4—4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93½; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie Railway, 51⅝.

LONDON, March 4.—Tallow 44s 3d. Spirits petroleum 18@18½d. Refined do 17¼@17½d.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—U. S. bonds: 5-20 of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes 57f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅛d; Orleans 10d; sales of 12,000 bales, of which 7,000 was American and 1,000 speculation and export. Seller March or April. Shipments of cotton from Savannah or Charleston 9⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 11s 7d@11s 11d; club 12s 2d @12s 6d; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 27s@27s 3d. Cheese 72s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib 39s 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three days 5,000 qrs; American; receipts of wheat for the past three days 13,000 qrs; American 11,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but not quotably lower.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Refined petroleum 44f.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and the market unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.19½@1.19¾ cash; $1.21½ seller April; No. 3 do $1.07½; rejected 92@93c. Corn dull but lower; No. 2 mixed 31½c cash; 32c seller April; 36c seller May; rejected 27½c. Oats dull and prices drooping; 26½c cash; rejected 23c. Rye steady; No. 2 65c. Barley dull and prices drooping; fall No. 2 71½@73½c; No. 3 ... Timothy seed quiet and unchanged. Provisions in speculative demand and prices higher. Mess pork closed at $13.95 seller April. Lard steady with a moderate demand at $7.80 cash or seller March; $8.00 seller April. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sales: shoulders 5c packed; country loose 4½c; short rib middles 6½c; loose do 6c; 13 pounds average 6¾c. Dressed hogs: demand fair and prices advanced to $5.20@5.50 for fair to choice. Whisky: demand fair and prices advanced to 87c.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Cattle: receipts to-day 119; total for the week 1,547; market dull and slow; sellers are demanding ½c advance; quality of stock fair but not quite as good as last week's run; about 500 disposed of; sales of 220 Illinois steers 1,181 to 1,335 lbs. at $5.62½@6.25; 28 Indiana steers, 1,122 to 1,167 lbs. at $5.25; 30 Missouri steers, 1,316 lbs. at $5.87½; 28 Missouri oxen, 1,492 lbs. at $5.75; 19 Ohio steers, 997 lbs. at $5; 19 Ohio cows and heifers; 1,000 lbs at $4.25; 10 Michigan oxen, 1,686 lbs. at $5. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 600, making a total supply for the week thus far of 3,000; receipts light; all last week's shipped east. Hogs: receipts to-day 100; total for the week 8,000; market dull; only a few loads in the yards, for sale at $5.50; sale of 1,400 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. at $5.25@5.50.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Tobacco more active; sales 330 hhds. Bagging quiet 13@14c. Cotton quiet; low middling 18¾c. Flour easier; extra family $7.25; No. 1 $8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.70@1.80. Corn firm at 40@42c. Oats firm at 32@33c. Rye quiet at 80c. Mess pork advanced to $14.50@14.75. Bacon advanced, shoulders at 5¾@6¼c; clear rib sides at 8¼c; clear sides 8½c. Hams: plain at 12½c; sugar cured 12¾c, all packed. Bulk meats: shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7½c; hams 9½@10c loose; ½c higher for packed. Lard; choice leaf in tierces 8¾@9c; kegs 9½@9¾c; good 7¾c; small lots on orders ¼@½c higher than above quotations. Whisky declined to 85@86c; but the demand is good.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The dry goods business was fairly active with commission houses, but jobbing trade was checked by the severely cold weather. The cotton goods market was buoyant for all descriptions of brown, bleached and colored cotton, and prices ruled strong and regular. Woolens rather quiet except for fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings. Agents for shawl manufacturers made their opening of spring styles to-day, and received a fair amount of orders. Polka spot prints were in good demand, and medium colors were well sold up in first hands. Foreign goods were rather better.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cotton steady at 19½c. Flour steady at $7.60@7.75. Wheat firmer at $1.65@1.70. Corn quiet 39@40c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Oats steady at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil steady at 93@95c. Eggs weak at 20c. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Mess pork $14@14.50. Lard steady and offerings light; steam 7¾c; kettle 8@8½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7½c with sales. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾c clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¼c. Hogs firm, shippers' $4.90; butchers' $5.25@5.50; receipts 1,250. Whisky active at 85c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Corn: mixed 67½c; white 69c. Bran easier at $1.05. Hay firmer; prime $28@30; choice 33c. Pork firmer at $15.50. Sugar firmer; inferior 6½c; fair 7¾c; good to fully fair 8¼@8¾c; prime 9@9½c. Molasses: prime fermenting 65c. Whisky dull at 90@95c. Others unchanged. Cotton active; sales 800 bales; good ordinary 17¼@17⅝c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¼@19⅜c; middling Orleans 19¼@19½c; receipts 8,930 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,649; stock 201,868.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Cotton lower; middlings 19c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats easier; No. 2, 29½c on east track. Rye dull; prime 63c. Whisky steady at 88c. Mess pork firm; $14. Dry meats strong at 4½@7@7¼c. Bacon strong; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8⅛c; clear sides 8¾c. Lard nominal at 7¾c. Hogs unchanged at $4.50@4.85. Cattle dull; Texans $...@4.50; native cows and heifers $4.50@5.75; feeders $3.12½@1.50.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; western superfine $5.50@6.50; extra $7@8.25; family $8.75@10.25. Wheat unchanged. Corn: mixed western nominally 48c. Oats steady at 46@47c. Rye quiet at 85@90c. Mess pork $15.25@15.50. Bacon active; shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8⅝c. Hams: sugar cured 13@15c. Lard firm; steam 8¼c; kettle 8¾c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky steady.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1.75; No. 1 white Michigan $1.80; amber do. spot $1.67½@1.68; seller April $1.72@1.72½; seller May $1.76; No. 1 red $1.74; No. do. spot $1.60; seller April $1.67½. Corn a shade higher; high mixed 39@39½c; low do 38½c; yellow 40c; no grade 37½c. Oats: No. 2 held at 34½c. Clover seed $5. Dressed hogs $5.80.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—Flour firm at $5.50@8.65. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at $1.60@1.70. Corn in fair demand at 30@32c. Oats: demand good at 31@32c. Meats strong; bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon: shoulders 6¼c; clear sides 8¼c. Lard steady at 7¾c. Hams firm at 7¾@12¼c.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 17¼c. Flour, Grain and Corn Meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions active. Bulk Meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 8c. Lard: kettle dried 9c. Sugar cured hams 13½c; country bacon lower from wagons. Bacon: shoulders 6¼c; sides 7¾c. Hams 9½c.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull but firm; No. 1 red $1.70; No. 2 do. $1.60@1.65. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 at 40c. Oats dull. Refined petroleum steady; car lots at 16c; track lots held 16¼c higher, according to the extent of the order; legal tender Ohio 23¼c.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, good ordinary 16¼@17½c; low middlings 18¼c; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000. Flour quiet and unchanged at $6.50@10.25. Corn Meal lower at $2.25. Corn: demand good at 58c. Oats dull but unchanged at 46@48c. Hay quiet at $28@32. Bran quiet at 21½c. Bulk Meats and Lard quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1.27½; No 2 do $1.21¼. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 28½c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 33½c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates; No 1 67c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No 2 73c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Flour very dull but unchanged. Wheat nominal. Rye 85c. Corn firmer; yellow 58@60c. Oats quiet and steady. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined do. 18¾c; seller March 18¾@19c; April 19c; do. May. Whisky 96c.

OSWEGO, March 4.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn 60 61c. Barley held at $1.10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—20 cars coal, Sable C Co; 11 do stone, C Howard & Son; 11 do do, N Y & C G C Co; 1 do junk, J Hamlin; 13 hides, A Holsteine; 5 bbls flour, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 box butter, J O'Brien, 2 do eggs, 3 do do eggs, J C Cuddy, 3 do do, R H Adams; 1 do do, McAllister & J; 1 brl butter, S S Marvin & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—12 bdls chairs, T B Young & Co; 5 bgs seed, 10 bbls turnips, Aiken W & P; 10 dod knobs, Jones & N; 3 do meal, G McClure; 3 do do, McIntyre & B; 8 do s iron, Zug & Co; 10 do butter and eggs, P Duff & Son; 2 do do, H Rea; 10 do do, 14 do apples, Head C & Co; 2 do do, 11 do eggs, H J McCracken Bro; 10 pkgs do and butter, 15 sks rags, Steel & Co; 10 bxs cheese, Arbuckles Co; 187 bgs m feed, 80 do oats, Schnelbach & H; 29 kegs a butter, J A Graff, 300 b pkgs, B B Moore; 25 pkgs furniture, Lemon & W; 16 bxs paper, Hostetter & S; 1 car oil bbls, C A Worncastle; 10 bxs cheese, Auerbach & W; 7 pkgs eggs and butter, Voigt M & Co; 5 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—4 barrels oil, McKeown & T; 15 do m dust, Armstrong Bros; 10 do oil, Paine, A & T; 7 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 2 do eggs, Loh & C; 19 do pigs feet, 50 do lard, 44 do grease, W H Hays & Son; 35 do molasses, S P Shriver; 39 do do, S Ewart; 100 do flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, J Porterfield; 100 do do, F W Jenkins; 70 do cement, Mills & Co; 1 car barley, Houck Mc & Co; 1 do do, McBane & A; 1 do hay, Adams & K; 1 do oats, H J McCracken; 1 do bacon, Brindley & Bro; 154 sks t seed, M B Suydam; 30 do barley, McHenry & H; 38 bales hay, Fairman & H; 50 tes hams, R Owens; 95 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 60 do cotton, J McCB Robb.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cars hay, H J McCracken; 28 bxs cheese, Loh & C; 1 barrel tallow, Reed & Co; 10 do eggs, H Rea; 10 do, Shipton & W; 100 do flour, Schnelbach & H; 57 do d apples, Dilworth Bros; 7 do do, P Duff; 4 pkgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 58 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 40 bls shovels, Myers & A; 10 sks c seed, McHenry & H; 1 car hay, Brady & Co; 10 do do, J J Pettitt; 15 bxs soap, J S Dilworth; 20 do sugar, Reymer Bros; 50 do do, 10 do syrup, W J Steel; 25 do tobacco, Wormser & J; 22 barrels onions, Voigt M & Co; 106 pkgs mdse, Harris & E; 9 cases tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 10 do do, Dilworth Bros; 200 barrels flour, Seghmyer & V; 200 do do, owner; 200 do do, Shomaker & Co; 150 do onions, W J Steel; 100 do flour, Hanaway & Co.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,
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Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
Specialty.
de18-MWF

RIVER NEWS.

Navigation is again suspended, and the indications at this writing are not favorable for an early resumption; the weather continues exceedingly cold; thermometer drawn close to zero, and the wind is still in the north-west. The Monongahela river is reported frozen over in pool No. 1, and as there is less ice coming out of the Allegheny; the inference is that it, too, is closed above. The river continues to recede steadily, with three feet eight inches in the channel at this point.

The Juniata, en route from Cincinnati, is laid up at Rochester, waiting for the ice to run out.

The West Virginia succeeded in fighting down through the ice on Monday night.

The remains of Capt. Anawalt were taken up to Brownsville on the mail boat on Monday night, for interment. The funeral was to have taken place there yesterday.

A Memphis special under date of 2d inst., to the Cincinnati Commercial says: The Smoky City, Dick Fulton and Oakland all arrived to-day from below with empty tows. The Ajax lost 5 loaded coal boats. The Charles Brown lost 2 and the Dick Fulton 1 between here and New Orleans going down.

The Exchange, en route from Nashville, left Cincinnati on Monday. It is not likely that she will be able to get up any considerable distance.

The Brill will be the first boat out for Nashville.

—Thursday's New Orleans Times says: We learn that one of the largest contracts since the war has lately been concluded by Messrs. Bollinger & Pegram, agents of the Texas and Pacific Railway company with the Red River packets to transport railroad construction supplies from this city to Shreveport. This contract will no doubt give the Red River packets plenty of business all summer.

—In the case of O'Brien vs. the Northern Line Packet Company at Burlington, Iowa, the jury returned a verdict of $504 for plaintiff the whole amount sued for.

—The New Orleans Republican says the Great Republic is probably the last vessel of such huge dimensions that will ever be constructed for river service in this part of the world.

—The wreck of the Commercial has lodged on the head of Hurricane Island, and it is feared a sandbar will be formed below it.

(For Latest River News see First Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND NASHVILLE,
the splendid steamer
BRILL.
Captain.................................A. M. COX
Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on TUESDAY, March 4.
fe21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms
of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, Spermatorrhea, or Semina weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
auI6:w88-d&S

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their season office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous illustrations from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

☞PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe remedy. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma in the office, and his 29 years standing in this city, and his cure of over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 5, and 6 to 7 P.M., Sundays excepted.

☞BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
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☞ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 160 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

FISH, FISH, FISH.
No. 1 Mackerel, Shore and Bay.
No. 2 " "
No. 3 " "
In barrels, half barrels, quarter barrel and kitts.
No. 1 White Fish.
No. 1 Lake Herring.
Full weight; new goods in half and quarter barrels. Also Split and Round Herring, Holland Herring, Cod Fish. For sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
oc2:a52

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 82 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.
jy22:p53

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
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KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
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Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
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JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
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M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, sash and Door Machinery, &c. &c. Repairing promptly attended to.
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GET THE BEST
Howe Standard, Sampson Standard
SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
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CLOVER HONEY IN GLASS JARS, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

FINANCIAL.

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Capital, - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
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George Wilson. John Kaiser.
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THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - $100,000
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Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collection and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
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Corner Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital, $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
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ASSETS JULY 1, 1872 .... $161,000
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.
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Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
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PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
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E. Maginn,
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THOMAS ROGERS, Jr., Cashier.
jy11:c73

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
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Security Trust Co.,
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Commercial Banking Company,
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.......................$200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
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Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

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Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
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Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
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Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.
aus:w40

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,
140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL.......................$200,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS.
John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Mcgraw,
Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.
Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
No. 50 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, ...$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas S. Marshall, John M. Martland,
Wm. F. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles H. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd,
Collections made in all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.......................$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Paid on Deposits.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
D. Ihmsen, Charles Siegling,
Terrence Campbell, J. B. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Thos. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
H. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
Jacob Phelan, F. Le Goullon, P. Kane
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Weekly Savings Bank,
NO. 181 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL, - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Six per cent interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.
DIRECTORS.
J. H. Carlisle, John H. Ditties,
Joseph H. Gray, S. A. Hill,
Henry Lloyd, Henry Langkamp,
W. H. Martin, H. J. Bachmaster,
George Wolf, J. Guy McCandless.
J. H. WALTER, President.
WM. HOLMES, Vice President.
THOS. H. HUNTER, Cashier.

United States Bank,
123 FOURTH AVENUE,
Opposite Dollar Savings Bank.
CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.
JOS. WALTON, President.
H. M. LONG, Vice President.
JOHN E. RIDELL, Cashier.
Interest paid on time Deposits.
Collections made on all accessable points.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.
JOS. WALTON, Coal Merchant.
H. M. LONG, PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
J. B. SMITH, Contractor.
W. H. HAGAN, Supt. Central Passenger Railway.
D. Z. BRICKELL, P. V. & C. R. R.
A. C. PATTERSON, Attorney-at-Law.
JAS. H. MITCHELL, Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.
JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.
S. A. COSGROVE, Anderson & Woods.
J. L. NEEB, Freiheits Freund.
J. MURRAY CLARK, Capitalist.
JACOB PHILLIPS, Eisner & Phillips.
A. M. CAVITT, Wallace, Cavitt & Co.

FREEHOLD BANK
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield Street,
Between Fourth avenue and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capital.......................$200,000
Freehold Privilege.......................500,000
DEPOSITORS SECURED
By Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other good securities. Married women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves. The Association has the right to build Rows or Blocks of Houses and sell the same, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $500,000.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.
OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.
Directors—Edward House, Robert W. Mackey, Thos. Steel, Jared M. Brush, Wm. Phillips, S. S. Boggs, John Paul.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOS. STEEL.
Cashier—JAS. P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.
MWF

INSURANCE.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, James Graham, Jacob Painter,
Robert Patrick, Geo. W. Evans, Thos. Mellon,
L. Walter, J. C. Fleimer, Wm. G. Frazier,
J. H. Hopkins, C. C. Boyle, E. H. Alexander,
Henry Gerwig, J. C. Lappe, M. Voegtly.
Dumas Lutz, Wm. Smith,
C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
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J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean. T. H. Nevin.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
MELLON'S BUILDING.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CUBBAGE, J. C. LAPPE, Vice Presidents.
ALEX. TINDLE, Treasurer.
J. W. J. McLAIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
James H. Hopkins, Calvin Adams,
A. G. Cubbage, John Evans,
James Bown, Louis Morganstern,
G. Weigel, John H. Stewart,
J. C. Lappe, Jacob H. Walters,
Alexander Tindle. William Halpin.
GEORGE OGDEN, General Agent.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Allegheny City Pa.,
Fire and Marine
OFFICE Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets
A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
A. McFarland, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
S. H. Hartman, S. S. Smith,
Edward Gregg, S. George, Jr.
Valentine Baker, J. G. Reel,
Joseph H. Borland, M. B. Suydam,
Wm. Schoyer, Albert Fileairn,
W. J. Langfitt, R. D. Moore,
W. G. Gibson, W. H. Parke,
Samuel Dyer, H. S. McGeary,
Wm. Roseburg, Alex. Hilands.
W. J. CARSON, General Agent
fe24

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Robert Miller, Jr.
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.
mh:m7

CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,
Phelan's Building,
No. 23 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
DIRECTORS.
N. J. Bigley, John Floyd, Capt. M. Bailey,
Daniel Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hill, S. McClurkan, Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith, John S. Willcock,
ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.
Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.
c34

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, No. 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
my22:r60

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

National Foundry & Pipe Works.

Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward. Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES.
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE
SPRING AND
AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.
de6:e42

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.
je11:c52

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

Charles H. Onions.
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se30:a10

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest.........J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE
STEAM
MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHES FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
au24:x83

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
oc14:z5-d&W

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT.)
HUGH M. BOLE.
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROOFS
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Sec. Ave., and 78 Third Ave
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
Scaife's Patent Wrought Iron Dome Head
Kitchen Range Boiler,
Every Boiler Tight and Tested at 130 lbs. Pressure.
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
AND COPPER PIPES.

Pennsylvania Iron Works,
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron.
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phœnix Roll Works,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.
no8:p41

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT,
BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.
fe8-b36

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron,
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.
oc3:69

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 168 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.
my8:r63

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
J. K. Moorhead & Co.,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES.
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First avenue and Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRIDGE WORK.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.
H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati.
Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 278, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street.
ja21:g52

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express..	2:56am	Mail Train..........	1:55am
Mail Train..........	7:45am	Fast Line..........	1:55am
Chicago Express	1:00pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Phila. Ex..........	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line..........	8:50pm	Pacific Express..	1:10pm
		Way Passenger..	9:30pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1......	6:40am	Wall's No. 1......	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1..........	7:05am	Brinton Accom. No. 1..........	7:30am
Wall's No. 2......	10:20am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1..........	8:30am
Wall's No. 3......	11:45am	Wall's No. 2......	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2..........	2:40pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4......	3:00pm	Wall's No. 3......	1:45pm
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wall's No. 4......	3:25pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1..........	4:50pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2..........	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2..........	5:30pm	Wall's No. 5......	5:55pm
Wall's No. 5......	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2..........	6:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3..........	9:40pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3..........	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6.	11:00pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4..........	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:56 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.
CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:00 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:50 A. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 3:35 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:50 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:36 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 1:03 P. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:30 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. de3

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail..............	6:50am	Springdale No. 1.	6:35am
Freeport No. 1.....	9:25am	Freeport No. 1.....	8:35am
Claremont Ac....	11:10am	Express..............	10:30am
Express..............	3:10pm	Claremont Ac......	1:08pm
Springdale No. 1	3:20pm	Freeport No. 2......	3:40pm
Freeport No. 2	4:40pm	Mail..............	5:45pm
Springdale No. 2	6:30pm	Springdale No. 2.	6:25pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 7:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line........	1:55am	Pacific Express....	2:35am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:45am	Wheeling Ex......	10:58am
Erie & Yo. Ex..	7:14am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Mail....	7:25am	Cl. & St. L. Ex.	1:58pm
Chicago Express	9:25am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	3:32pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex..	1:24pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	3:32pm
Pacific Express.	4:42pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	8:23pm
Wheeling Ex....	4:25pm	Chicago Mail......	8:22pm
Erie Express....	4:18pm	Erie Express......	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:25am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:25am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:05am
Leetsdale Accom	12:05pm	Enon Accom......	8:55am
New Castle Ac..	1:08pm	New Castle Ac....	10:53am
Enon Accom.....	3:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:55pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:28pm	Leetsdale Accom	5:38pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:42pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:28pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:45pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church......	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line........	1:58am	Southern Ex......	2:53am
Columbus Mail..	7:18am	McDonald Ac....	6:58am
Wash. Accom....	8:48am	Wash. Accom......	8:28am
Pacific Express..	9:23am	Steubenville Ac...	9:58am
McDonald Ac....	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex....	12:38pm
Southern Ex....	2:13pm	McDonald Ac......	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail....	6:03pm
McDonald Ac....	6:18pm	Fast Line........	8:28pm
Sunday Church train........	1:13pm	Sunday Church train........	10:08am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:38 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Monday, March 3, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1..........	6:20am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1.	6:46am
Through Mail....	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way......	9:00am	Uniontown Ac...	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2.	12:10pm
Uniontown Ac..	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3..........	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Through Mail....	5:55pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	Braddocks Ac....	12:30am
Braddocks Ac....	11:00pm	*Church Train..	10:05am
*Church Train....	1:00pm		

* Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Braddock accommodation trains leaving Pittsburgh at 11 p m and Braddocks 11:55 p m, will run on Wednesday and Saturdays only.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. S. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets,
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express.	7:20am	8:35pm
Night Express.	8:40pm	5:55am
Day Mail	11:50am	5:45pm
Brady's Bend Accom	3:20pm	10:35am
First Soda Works Accom	9:40am	8:20am
Second Soda Works Accom	5:55pm	2:15pm
First Hulton Accom	6:50am	6:40am
Second Hulton Accom	4:35pm	9:00am
Third Hulton Accom	10:50pm	7:20pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:20 am, arriving at Parkers at 11:42 am. Returning, leaves Parkers at 4:40 pm, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:25 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sunday), arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:50 am, and leave at 12:50 pm.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket office, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh.

STEEL WORKS.

New York, 80 Gold St. Chicago, 58 Main St.
Boston, 127 and 129 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe10-m55

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works,
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 332 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH.
my28-r16

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POWERS OF LEGISLATURE.

A Good Work Mapped Out for the Constitutional Convention.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS ON THE POWERS OF THE LEGISTATURE.

A Blow Aimed at Legislative Bribery and Corruption.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION CUT DOWN TO VERY SMALL LIMITS.

In the Constitutional Convention, on Saturday last, General Harry White, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Constitutional Convention, submitted the following report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

OATH OF OFFICE.

Before any member shall take his seat in the body to which he has been elected, he shall take the following oath:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that as a member of the Legislature I will in all things support, defend and obey the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and discharge the duties of my office with fidelity. And I do furthermore swear that I believe myself to be lawfully elected a member of this House, without any false return, bribery, corruption, or fraud committed by me, or others, with my consent.

Any member elect refusing to take this oath shall not be admitted to his seat, and any member violating his said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, in addition to such punishment as may by law be prescribed, shall forfeit his office and be ineligible thereafter to either house of the Legislature.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Each House shall judge of the qualification of its members, but contested elections for members of either House shall be determined by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the returned member lives, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

CONTEMPT.

Either House shall have power to punish for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to preserve order in the House or in committees, to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member for misconduct, not a second time for the same cause, but a member who has been expelled for corruption shall not be eligible thereafter to either House. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same act.

PASSAGE OF LAWS.

No law shall be passed, except by bill, which shall be preceded by a preamble, briefly reciting the reason of the Legislature for its passage; and no bill shall be altered or amended in the course of its passage through either House, so as to change its original purpose.

READING OF BILLS.

Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments thereto shall be printed before the final vote is taken, and no bill shall become a law unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against be entered on the journal, and the majority of the members elected to each House, be recorded on the journal thereof as voting in its favor.

AMENDMENTS.

No amendment to bills by one House returned to the other for concurrence shall be concurred in except by the vote of a majority of the members elected to the House to which the amendments are so returned, taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof, and reports of Committees of Conference shall be adopted in either House only by a vote of a majority of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL.

The Legislature shall not pass any local or special laws.

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys.

Relating to, or incorporating ferries or bridges.

Vacating roads, town-plats, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, grave-yards or public grounds.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimating of children.

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines or borough limits.

Creating offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of, evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals.

Regulating or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables.

Regulating the management of common schools, the building of school houses and the raising of money for that purpose.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability.

Remitting fines and penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Creating corporations or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall any bill be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the manner, from or authority to grant such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where a general law can be made applicable, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the powers or give the relief asked for.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL BILLS.

No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person or interest, and the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed.

LEGISLATIVE CONTRACTS.

All stationery, printing paper and fuel used in the Legislature and other departments of Government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the Legislature and its committees, shall be performed under contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the Government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General or State Treasurer.

No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer, nor to increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The general appropriation bill shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he disapprove the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval, with his reasons therefor, to the House in which the bill originated, who shall enter reasons at large upon the journals thereof, and immediately proceed to reconsider such bill, or the several items thereof disapproved. All items in said bill not so disapproved shall have the force and effect of law. Any item so disapproved shall be void unless repassed by two-thirds of each House. And as to such bill or any item disapproved, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting yea and nay to be entered on the journals of each House according to rules and limitations hereinbefore prescribed as to other bills. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution nor under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each House. No appropriation shall be made to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes.

THE CREDIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association whatever, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company or association or corporation.

CITIES, ETC., AS STOCKHOLDERS.

The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution, company or individual.

The Legislature shall not delegate to any commission of private persons, corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any public improvement, or to levy taxes or to perform any municipal function whatever.

GAUGING AND WEIGHING.

The Legislature shall not create offices for inspecting, weighing or guaging any merchandise, manufactures or commodity; this shall not, however, affect any office created or to be created to protect the public health and safety, or for supplying the public correct standards of weights and measures.

INJURIES TO PERSON OR PROPERTY.

No act of Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person or property, and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted.

RAILROAD LIABILITIES.

No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation held or owned by the Commonwealth shall ever be transferred, remitted, postponed or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be released except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

EMPOWERED TO REVOKE CHARTERS.

The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any hereafter to be conferred by or under any law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

PUNISHMENT OF BRIBERY.

A member of the Legislature shall be guilty of bribery, and punished as shall be provided by law, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, from any corporation, company or person any money, testimonial, reward thing of value, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action in any way is to be influenced thereby or who shall after his election and during his term of office consent to, become, or continue to act as the agent, attorney, or other employe of any corporation or person, knowing such corporation or person has, or expects to have, any personal or special interest in the legislation of the Commonwealth.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any money, goods, things of value, testimonial privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer, or any member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide by law to compel any person who may have offered or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one to testify against any person who may have committed the offence of bribery, as defined in the foregoing sections, and the person so compelled to testify shall be exempt from punishment for the offence concerning which he is so required to testify, and of which he may be guilty; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery, as hereinbefore defined, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Nothing in the foregoing sections shall affect the validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offence of bribery.

A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not have the right to vote thereon.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gigantic Forgeries on Bank of England.

LONDON, March 3.—A discovery has just been made of frauds on a gigantic scale on the Bank of England, committed by one Warren *alias* Horton, an American, through a series of skilful forgeries of the names of Rothschild and other great financial houses. A reward of a thousand pounds has been offered for his apprehension. The police are searching for him with hopes of success.

LONDON, March 3.—The discovery of the immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount and extent of the forgeries, as everything is involved in mystery. The Bank of England cautions the public against the negotiation of certain five-twenty and ten-forty United States bonds, aggregating $230,000. It is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated by a "ring" of American swindlers. The forgeries were discovered by the Rothschilds noticing in some bills a difference in the color of the ink used. The reward for the forgers has been increased to £2,500.

Later.—It is now believed that the frauds on the Bank of England will reach a million dollars.

The "Geneva Awards" in Parliament.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons this evening Julian Goldsmid put the question of which he gave notice last week in regard to the excess of the Geneva award over the actual losses sustained by the United States and what steps have been taken to procure a remission of such excess.

Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to have an opportunity of correcting a prevalent mistake. The American Government, he said, had £6,000,000 damages, but the Geneva Tribunal had awarded a little more than half that amount. The Tribunal had under the terms of the treaty of Washington, choice of two methods of payment; one reimbursement for individual losses, and the other the award of a gross sum. It decided to adopt the latter method. Following precedents, Her Majesty's Government could not go behind that decision.

The explanation was received with cheers.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection growing stronger.

BAYONNE, March 3.—The news received here from northern and north eastern provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlist secources, shows that the insurrection is growing stronger every day. The situation at Pampeluna is critical, and a rising of Federalists apprehended within the city. The National Troops withdrew on Saturday into the citadel, and the commandant threatened to bombard the town if the Federalists revolted. The Carlist chiefs, Allo and Dorregarray, with 4,000 men were within three miles of the walls. The garrison numbers 3,500 men. The reinforcements sent by General Pavia deserted on the march. The Carlists under Seballo recently defeated the Government force commanded by Celrinelty near Lornera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed. Celrinelty retreated to Barcelona.

The Insurgents are rapidly organizing their increasing forces in the Basque provinces, Navarre, Alva, Catalonia, Valencia and Arragon. The army at Vittoria, formerly under the command of General Morione, has been reduced by desertions from 12,000 to 7,000 men. It is reported that a Carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Araujuez, 25 miles southeast of Madrid.

RUSSIA.

Preparing for the Khivan Campaign.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—Preparations for the Khivan campaign are going on without interruption. The report that the expedition had been abandoned in consequence of the submission of Khiva has no foundation.

UTAH.

Public Interest in Frelinghuysen's Bill.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 28.—Frelinghuysen's bill is still monopolizing public interest among all classes, and great anxiety is felt as to its treatment by the House. Leading Mormons claim they are satisfied with it for two reasons: First, the amendments are triumphs over the Gentile Ring. Second, if the bill is passed it will bring to a final test all questions of difference between the Mormon Church and the Government. The *New Endowment* says: "If this bill becomes a law, Utah will witness a reign of order and a recognition of law which will be a certain precursor of an era of peace, and a business revival, which will make the desert blossom."

Brigham Young's organ reports the prophet in excellent health and spirits.

Reports from Surveying Parties.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—The agent of Salt Lake parties who was sent to the east coast of South America some months ago to investigate the rumors of wonderful discoveries of places of gold returned lately and characterize the reports as extravagant. Particulars as yet are kept secret, but it is known that some of our leading mine operators and capitalists left suddenly for New York a few days ago on this business.

Crime.

SALT LAKE, March 3.—A special from Ogden Junction reports a horrible outrage at that place upon an Italian lady, who, with her infant, had just arrived from Piedmont, on the line of the U. & P. Railroad, by a ruffian named Robert A. Lee. On pretence of assisting the victim in removing her baggage, he got her into his office, and there fiendishly accomplished his object. He escaped, but great excitement exists, and if he is caught, his chances are for lynch law.

LOUISIANA.

New U. S. Senator Elected By McEnery Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The McEnery Legislature to-day elected General W. L. McMillan United States Senator for the long term commencing March fourth. The vote was, McMillan 45, Warmoth 33, scattered 7.

There was much talk among politicians about the compromise, but such a termination of political complication seems improbable.

Peace at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A telegram from a high official in New Orleans says there is no apprehension of collisions. Governor Warmoth was the first to receive the news to-day of the election of General McMillan by the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana for the Senatorial long term. Warmoth congratulated McMillan, who is here.

Memorial from the Republican Members of the Missouri Legislature to the United States Senate.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The Republican members of the Legislature have drawn up and signed a memorial to the United States Senate, setting forth the history of the late investigation of the charges of corruption in the recent Senatorial election in this State, declaring that the testimony taken was partial, unfair and totally unsatisfactory; that some witnesses were not brought before the Committee, and that others were not thoroughly examined; that money was used in the Senatorial contest, and asking the Senate to order an investigation into the manner of the election of Louis V. Bogy.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Another Good Showing for the Past Month.

A DECREASE OF $5,277,880 FOR FEBRUARY.

The Present State of the Country's Finances.

WASHINGTON, March 1 1873.

Following is the public debt statement for February:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,339,245,700 00
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,753,813,000 00
Lawful money debt	15,988,000 00
Matured debt	3,093,240 00
Legal tender notes	356,684,302 00
Certificates of deposit	27,770,000 00
Fractional currency	45,292,106 00
Coin certificates	24,024,980 00
Total without interest	$453,171,388 00
Total debt	2,226,665,629 00
Total interest	29,616,755 00
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$65,930,781 00
Currency	4,600,902 00
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	27,770,000 00
Total in Treasury	$98,301,684 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,157,380,700 00
Decrease during the month	5,277,880 00
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,672 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 00
Interest paid by U. S.	18,509,280 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,185,353 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,927 00

THE MODOC WAR.

Negotiations With Capt. Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Judge Roseborough, E. Steele, J. A. Fairchild, Frank Riddle and several other gentlemen were at the camp of Capt. Jack on Saturday, and were met by about thirty Indians. The party took the Modoc terms of peace as follows; they must surrender to the military authorities and be removed to the reservation in Arizona, Indian territory, or Southern Cuba. The Council was very peaceably. The party remained in Capt. Jacks camp all night. The chief is quite ill and is anxious for peace.

Mr. Steele stated the propositions of the Commission, and all the Indians expressed their assent, but they would have nothing to do with Meachaquen or Jesse Applegate. They did not wish to return to Lost river, for they would be amongst enemies. Eight or ten warriors from the camp came out to General Canby's headquarters to meet the rest of the Peace Commissioners. Capt Jack, Scar Faced Charley and Schonochise, said they wanted to go to Washington and see Big Chief. Yesterday Mr. Steele and eight Modoc warriors, went from the camp out to General Canby's camp. It is generally thought the war has ended.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

A Scale of Prices Adopted.

A large meeting of coal operators of this city and vicinity was held on Saturday morning in the office of Thomas Fawcett & Son. Simpson Horner, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. W. A. McIntosh appointed Secretary.

The Secretary read the scale of prices adopted Feb. 21st, 1873, by the Tuscarawas Valley Coal and Mining Association, as follows:

Resolved, That the price of mining coal of standard thickness, (four feet) should be ninety cents per ton from February 1st to October 1st, and one dollar per ton from October 1st to February 1st.

When miners are paid one dollar per ton for mining coal, to receive five cents extra on every *three* inches the vein is less than four feet.

The resolution was adopted at length by the members present, after which the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The maximum price paid for mining has been (4) four cents per bushel for many years prior to last fall, at which time a number of operators were compelled to accede to a demand for an advance to (5) five cents per bushel, owing to the temporary necessities of manufacturers and private consumers, and whereas, the demand for coal, both for home and for foreign trade, has since materially decreased, and whereas, the profits of the business are so small as not to remunerate us for conducting the same when paying over (4) four cents per bushel; therefore

Resolved, That our business be conducted with a view to fixing the standard price for mining at four cents per bushel at all mines on the railroads, thus making the price uniform with the price of mining at the river mines, commencing not later than April 1st, 1873, and that the officers of the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange be requested to call a meeting on Tuesday next, to take definite action, and fix the time at which the reduction shall take place.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,639. Metallurgic Gas Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,640. Regenerator Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,646. Process for Converting Cast Iron Articles into Steel.—Richard A. Jackson, Pittsburgh, assignor to Isaac Charles, Allegheny, Pa., and James J. Johnston, Columbiana, Ohio; said Johnston assignor to William D. Rinehart, Allegheny, Pa.

135,650. Puddling Furnace—Evan Lloyd, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,679. Mop Head—George Washington Wheat, Philipsburg, Pa.

135,682. Portable Cooking Apparatus—George Yinger, Harrisburg, Pa.

135,686. Car Coupling—Casper S. Bigler, Harrisburg, Pa.

135,687. Reed Organ—Riley Burdett, Erie, Pa.

135,701. Wheel for Vehicles—Jerome F. Downing and Wellington Downing, Erie, Pa.

135,707. Turbine Water Wheel—William P. Hale, Lockhaven, Pa.

135,718. Driven Well—James Large, Gill Hall, Pa.

135,744. Tug-Buckle for Harness—Charles W. Adams, Wheeling, W. Va.

135, 830. Screw Cutting Device—Joel Bacon Low, Ravenna, Ohio.

135,856. Wrench—Joseph Smiley, Franklin, Pa.

135,871. Car Coupling—Liston B. Wilson, Caldwell, assignor to Isaac A. Wilson, Zanesville, Ohio.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Man Struck Down at Midnight.

On Saturday night about midnight a citizen saw a man running about in his bare feet, in the vicinity of the Hand street bridge, and acting in a very strange manner, and with blood running down his face onto his clothes. The man who discovered him took him to Dr. Dickson's drug store, at the corner of Penn and Hand streets, and the Doctor was aroused and dressed his wounds. The injured man gave his name as Oliver, and said he was the father of the notorious "Pug" Oliver. He had come from McKeesport, where he had been at work, and was crossing the Hand street bridge from Allegheny. When he reached this end he was suddenly attacked by some unknown individual, who struck him a terrible blow over the head with a poker. The physician, upon examination, found just such a wound as a poker would probably inflict. A large, deep gash was cut in the forehead, though the blow had not been quite strong enough to fracture the skull.

Local Option and Our Assemblymen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Richland township, Allegheny county, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Some of the members of our State Legislature voted for an adjournment, and others *dodged* the vote, thereby defeating the supplement to our local option bill; therefore

Resolved, That we heartily condemn their action, and do hereby pledge ourselves not to help nominate, or vote for, if nominated, any man as a member of either house, who is not known to be a sound temperance man.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE for publication.

The Turner Case.

A petition is being circulated in Titusville for the pardon of Joseph K. Turner, the young lawyer of that place who about one year ago was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the crime of forging bounty papers. It sets forth that he is now lying sick in the prison hospital, and it is doubtful that he will ever recover. His father is more than eighty years of age. He has no influential friends to whom he can appeal to aid him in procuring a pardon for his son, and is too old and feeble to attend personally to the getting up and circulating of a petition to the President. Hence prominent citizens have made the appeal in his behalf. As he was tried here, the particulars of his case must be fresh in the memory of our readers.

....The National Convention, called to urge the adoption of a religious amendment in the Constitution, assembled at Cooper Institute, New York on the 25 inst., and was called to order by John Alexander Esq., A committee or permanent organization was appointed and Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of this city, was elected permanent Chairman. Two hundred and twenty-six delegates were found present, representing fourteen States.

....Titusville has got a Fire Police. They paraded on Thursday last, according to the "*Courier*" of that village. Their uniform consists of a cap, belt and club. Aint that rather a light dress considering the season.

THE ANSWER.

The Economites' Response to Beaver Falls.

As we intimated would be the case, several days ago, the members of the Economy Society, after a full consideration of the subject, will return their answer to-day to the people of Beaver Falls, in reference to the employment of Chinese in the Cutlery works. As this is the first official statement of the Economy Society on the topic which has created such excitement and discussion, it will be read with great interest, while to the people of Beaver Falls, it will be of a particular importance. The document was first approved by the Economy Society, ratified by the Cutlery Company, and as herewith given in full, will be presented to the people of Beaver Falls for their action to-day.

To the Citizens of Beaver Falls:

Recently there appeared in our village of Economy a delegation of citizens from Beaver Falls, Pa., with a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens held in that place, wherein they complain of the introduction of Chinese labor into the works of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company by the trustee of our Society, and the other parties interested therein, by which white laborers, to whom, as is alleged, continuous employment in said cutlery had been promised, were displaced and obliged to leave the place, etc., and demanding relief of our Society, by whose agents and trustee, and by whose capital and influence, as is alleged, said grievances have been brought about. Our Society now deem it a duty to answer these complaints, and make a public explanation of its acts, and the more so, since the employment of Chinese labor has of late, for various causes, become more frequent in various other parts of the country.

The Cutlery Company is an organized corporation, transacting its business in the usual way through a board of directors, our Society being the principal owner of the stock, but having but one director in the board, and but one voice in its management. Our Society as such was not notified either by our agents or trustee of the intended employment of Chinese laborers by the company, and was not therefore consulted about it, but having been notified of the complaints in question, our council of elders resolved to examine into the matter.

On such examination we find the company organized as aforesaid now in apparently successful operation. We being the principal owners, as aforesaid, but other parties who had for a long time been connected in the management of our business in Beaver Falls, having also large interests therein.

The works now give employment to about one hundred and twenty white persons residents of Beaver Falls and vicinity, and about one hundred and ninety Chinese. The directors of the Company, without our knowledge as a Society, entered into a contract for the employment of three hundred Chinee laborers for a term of four years, and gave security for the faithful performance of their obligations.

These men receive their wages monthly, and are free to leave the employ of the Company at any time, if not satisfied, or for any reasonable cause they may be discharged from the Company.

We have been unable to find that the Directors have, in their action, or in their management of the business, violated any law or any rights of any party, but if such should be the case, the courts are open to decide upon it. When the present Board of Directors took upon themselves the management of the Company's business, which was only done as a last desperate effort to save it from utter ruin, they found it in a deplorable condition, heavy losses having been sustained, and its capital greatly impaired. The previous efforts to save said cutlery may well be likened to the efforts of a crew on board a sinking ship freighted with a valuable cargo. They applied to their next kinsmen, who, indeed, seemed willing to aid, on condition, however, that each should receive a certain portion, but upon a reckoning being made, it was found the proffered aid would cost not only the whole cargo, but require the ship, and quite an addition beside. In this dilemma, but one of two things remained to be done—stop the works at once and entirely, which would have discharged every employee, and entailed great injury, if not ruin upon the interests of the place, or do as was done by the managers, call upon these men to do a part of the labor and strive to continue operations.

The latter was adopted as the better course for all concerned. And may not we here express the hope, that aside from every other view of the question, this may prove to some of them at least, the call spoken of by the evangelical prophet—Isaiah, 55:5.

Our Society would be willing for the Company to dispense with Chinese labor, in the interest of peace and harmony, if convinced of any wrong done thereby, but fear to remove one supposed evil by causing another which would, as we think, necessarily follow.

But to meet the accusation of having countenanced the course pursued by the Company for the sake of lucre only, the council of elders of our Society has instructed our trustee, who is and has been a director in the Company, to bring all our share of the proceeds of the business during the next eight years, if we so long remain owners therein, before them, and they will then direct the expenditure of such money for the purpose of supporting missions, schools, the poor, etc., with particular reference to Beaver Falls; but we will not add to the amount of our funds invested in the business if it should not yield a profit. The cutlery business must, so far as we are concerned, be self-sustaining. As to those white employees, if there be any, who worked in the cutlery, and have, as is alleged, been wrongfully discharged by our agents or trustees, by reason whereof they suffered loss, it was the act of managers or the Board of Directors of the Company, not of our Society; but our Society desire, if any such cases exist, that they be properly and legally made to appear before a court of justice, and that they be fully compensated; and we pledge ourselves that if said company is not able to make such compensation, it shall be made by us.

We have full confidence in the integrity of our trustee, and the gentlemen who were concerned with him in the employment of the Chinese laborers, that they acted lawfully and from proper motives; and while, if consulted, we perhaps would not, and might not now, approve of the introduction of such labor, yet for the reasons mentioned we do not censure those who did introduce it.

Our agents in the transaction of business at Beaver Falls, and who are interested in the cutlery, have undergone much labor and trouble in their effort to save from utter loss not only their own interests in the Company, but also the interest of our Society. We feel grateful to them, and will not be unmindful of their faithful services.

If we are mistaken in our views that no rights have been violated by the managers of the cutlery in the employment of Chinamen, and this is shown us by proper legal authority, we will, as good and law abiding citizens, insist on their immediate removal, and use every endeavor to that end. Should, however, any lawless and violent course be resorted to in violation of the legal rights of the company, we, as a Society, would be compelled to protest; and in such case, in view of all the facts, and our previous efforts to promote the general interests of the place, we will feel obliged to withdraw our means not only from the cutlery business, but also from the place generally. This we would regret exceedingly to be under the necessity of doing as our desire has ever been to promote the prosperity of the place. On the other hand, if these men are permitted to remain quietly and peaceably at their work, our share of the proceeds shall be appropriated to the religious, educational and charitable purposes mentioned above. If our views are favorably received, and at the expiration of four years the employment of Chinese labor is disapproved of by the citizens of Beaver Falls, we will be glad to let them have our interest in the cutlery works upon very reasonable terms; and if they can operate them successfully without such labor we will be much pleased.

JONATHAN LENZ,
DAVID WIGAND,
CHRISTOPHER DIEHM,
LEWIS PFEIL,
DANIEL SCHREIBER,
JOHN WOLFENGAL,
JOHN GOETZ,
ANDREW KOTRBA.
Council of Elders of Harmony Society.

MARCH, 1st, 1873.

THE SCREEN BILL.

A Miner's Opinion of it.

WHITE ASH, March 2d, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Seeing so much written and so much has been said about the legislation asked for by the miners, and as a coal miner I hope you will give me space in your columns to rebut a few of the principal arguments of the opposing party. First, The coal operators claimed in Harrisburg that the nut coal that they sell to the citizens of Pittsburgh for ten cents per bushel was only rubbish. Now, if it is rubbish, it appears to sell well. Second, They claim that they cannot compete with merchants in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Virginia unless they get this nut coal as they do now from the miner for nothing. Now, there is not one of these States uses a screen more than from half inch to three-fourths of an inch between the bars, and all coal passing over said screen is deemed merchantable coal, and pays the miner for the same, and as the Monongahela and Youghiogheny coal is far superior in quality to all other coal going to market, why should they erect screens from one and a half to one and three quarter inches between the bars, as they now have, and pay the miner nothing for what passes through it, and why do the people of Cleveland say they can get coal cheaper from Pittsburgh than they can from Beaver and Lawrence counties, which is 30 or 40 miles nearer home? Simply because the profit realized from the nut coal, pays for shipping the lump coal. I should, as one miner, be well pleased to have the question properly discussed in some suitable place before a public meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh called for that purpose, and let them decide the question of payment for nut coal to the miner. As they have never had an opportunity to hear both sides of the question, it is possible for them to judge, and as the operators have never presented one petition signed by the people remonstrating against the bill, but on the other hand, the miners have presented petitions signed by thousands of citizens, asking for the passage; of the bill, which I think is enough to convince any member of the House that wishes to do justice, that the bill should pass, as all bills should either pass or be defeated by the weight of petition brought in its favor or against its passage; and by accepting of the bill proposed by the operators 10 feet long, 5 feet wide, and one inch and ⅝ between the bars to compose a screen would be injurious to that portion of Beaver, Lawrence, Fayette and Westmoreland counties, now using the small screen, I say let us either have the original bill of the miners or none at all, as the operators only wish to kill the bill by time under the pretense of making a compromise.

W. D. WOOLSLAYER.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

Business of the Month of February.

The following is a list of the Wills admitted to probate and Letters of Administration granted at the office of Register Gray during the month of February:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
William Prentice	Louisa Prentice
John Kleilein	Dougherty Kleilein
Cath. Boutzier	Charles Augiock George Schwan.
Charles G. Hammer	F. Josephine Hammer.
Ludwig Herp	Christiana Hern.
John G. Hilber	G. Anthony Fielding. Joseph Erny.
Nancy C. Adams	Adams Getty. David D. Bayard.
Jacob Fuchs	Abolionia Fuchs
Robert Cunningham	Robert P. Cunningham W. H. McGill.
Christiana Kolb	Philip Hoerr.
Marie Frey	Marcus Frey
Cornelius Raftes	Dennis Kearney.
John McQ Woods	Jeremiah Woods.
James M Saint	James Saint. John P. Saint.
Christopher Littinger	——
Bolit Smith	Mary A. Smith.
Daniel Conway	Sanford J. Crist.
Booz Martz	Martha Martz.
Michael Schraener	Margaret Schraener.
James Sands	Thomas Patterson. Wm. Maskimmens.
Mary McGregor	Robert McGregor. Wm. Falls.
Hannah Duncan	
Chris. Mankedick	Augusta Mankedick.
Ann W. Robinson	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bond.
Francis Devlin	Owen Morgan	$ 300
Elizabeth Williams	Sarah Williams	300
Catharine Ludolph	John Kaiser	400
Francis Bailey	Mary A. Bailey	15,000
Andrew Spealman	Wm. F. Spealman	600
Elizabeth Young	Edward Bailey	250
Sarah Castily d. b. necta	Thos. J. Keenan	2,000
Bessie Burk	Mary Finigan	100
John S. Singer	Alfred Kerr	1,600
Anna B. Hani	Augustus Hani	4,000
E. G. Hammer	George Snyder	200
Andrew Hopkins	Mary Hopkins	600
Robert Bell	Safe Deposit Co. of Pittsburgh	
Mrs. Ann Hare	Herman Lang	600
Uriah J. Tinker	Nathaniel Nelson	6,000
E. C. Aughinbaugh	W. B. Aughinbaugh	10,000
Joseph Miller	Philip Simmons	6,000
A. Freshwalter	W. A. Sipe	200
Sarah Grubbs	David G. Moon	1,200
C. Litteoger	C. Kimmer	3,000
HenryMcCullough	Mary McCullough	300,000
Dennis Healer	Ann Healer	600
Eliza C. Totten	Robt. C. Totten	2,400
Nancy Kirk	Franklin J. Kirk	200
Jas. P. Blackmore	Jas. A. Blackmore	500
Mary Commons	G. W. H. Commons	100
H. Duncan, c. t. a.	Alex McLean	20,000
John L. Hanna	Geo. B. Logan	1,000
WalterWadsworth	S. Wadsworth	1,200

A LITTLE SPICE.

What a Louisville Merchant Saw in the Union Depot—Three Parties Instead of Two—An Unexpected Visit.

A little flutter might have been noticed in the Union Depot on Thursday evening; had these waiting for their respective trains known what a feast of spice for their ears was going on. A lady had entered the depot about 8 o'clock and anxiously inquired of one of the railroad officials if he could tell her when the train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad would arrive. The gentlemen, who is courteous at all times and under all circumstances, gave her the desired information. He noticed she was a little flushed and seemed extremely nervous. She staid in the depot to await the arrival of the train. In due course of time the long expected train arrived. A gentleman jumped off, who, had any one taken particular notice might have been seen to draw from his pocket a blue handkerchief and carelessly wiping his face with it. The lady immediately noticed this, and greeted him with apparent delight and affection. Behind them (an unexpected witness to the scene) stood another gentleman, he, too, had got off this train. This party was a well known Louisville merchant. The lady, his wife. He had had some grave suspicions of his wife's fidelity. She had left Louisville to visit some friends at McKeesport. So she stated to her husband, but instead, had made the appointment with the gentleman above named. He is in business in Chicago, and was previously of Louisville, where he is well known. The husband in some manner had got wind of the intended journey, and concluded to follow on and see what he might see and abide results. The two gentlemen met, there was a word or two between them. The gist of it is this. "Who are you, sir? The gentleman addressed gave his name, "are you married?" "Pray why the question? I am." "Well, sir, I am this woman's husband, and you sir, ought to value the chastity of another's wife as you value your own." The Lothario was nonplussed, the aggrieved husband had taken him unawares. The scene is simply indescribable. There was no boisterous encounter, no drawing of pistols or letting of blood There were only two or three who witnessed the proceedings. The husband took his wife with him. They stopped over till the next train, and started for Louisville. The Chicago man skulked off. There was a carriage at the depot engaged by the lady to take them to a well known hotel on Smithfield street, but the driver was somewhat disappointed, when he found he did not get his passengers. He hadn't been paid for the drive to the depot. It is hoped that the woman has learned a valuable lesson, and that the husband who was wronged will be forgiving. The third party will probably never forget this little episode.

PETROLEUM.

Statistics Presented of Operations for the Year Past.

In an elaborate and carefully prepared resume of the operations in petroleum during the past year, we glean from the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, the following interesting statistics. It says:

In the producing districts of Pennsylvania developments was not carried on quite so extensively as in the previous year, but it met with an extraordinary and almost unprecedented success, the production for the year having averaged over 2,000 barrels daily larger than the previous year. The production of the United States and Canadas reached the enormous figures of 7,394,000 barrels, or 20,271 barrels daily. The discoveries of the year and the extension of the producing districts have shown more clearly that petroleum is inexhaustible. In Pennsylvania very extensive new fields have been found, while in Canada and West Virginia the old territory has been considerably extended.

The effects of the combinations to control the markets and the struggles of the conflicting interests kept the trade in an abnormal condition the most of the year. In January the price ranged about $4 00 per barrel for crude on the Creek, but fell as low as $3 30 in March. There was then an advance to $4 00@4 25 in the first half of June. The market then declined to $3 00 in September, but under a partial stopping of production the price suddenly advanced as high as $4 50. This was the outside price of the year. Altogether the business of producing was moderately remunerative. The refiners made large profits during the last half of the year.

The daily average product in America in 1872 20,271 barrels, against 18,100 barrels in 1871, and 17,900 barrels in 1870.

Coroners Monthly Report.

The following are the inquests held by Coroner West during the month of February:

February 3d. Thomas McCarthy, Barney McCurry, Charles Odee, Michael Reynolds, Patrick Howley, John Shehan and Anton Bachrist. Killed in the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, by an explosion of boilers at the American Iron Works on February 3d.

February 4th. Patrick Stack. Accidentally run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Turtle Creek Station.

February 5th, Cornelius Loftis. Died from a wound inflicted with a knife by Frank Russell, on the night of February 1st, at Sharpsburg.

February 5th, John Grishaber. Found drowned in the Ohio river opposite Manchester.

February 5th, John George Hilyer. Died of heart disease, in the Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 6th, Frank Gallaher. Suicide by drowning while laboring under insanity, near McKeesport.

February 10th, Isaac Miller. Accidentally run over by a freight train on the West Penn Railroad, Eighth Ward, Allegheny.

February 12th, James McKean. Died of injuries received from the explosion of a carbon oil lamp, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

February 18th, V. Guy Wise. Killed February 17th, by being accidentally struck by express train going east on Pennsylvania Railroad, near Spring Hill station.

February 23d, Edward McGuire. Killed by being accidentally run over by a freight train on West Penn Railroad, near Etna station.

February 25th, Philip Dolan. Fractured skull by falling on pavement in Spring alley, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 26th, Catharine Rogers. Died of heart disease, Fourteenth ward.

February 26th, John Buckley. Suicide by shooting at Red Lion Hotel, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 27th, Daniel Truxall. Died from injuries received by being accidentally struck on the head by a piece of ice thrown from flywheel in Reese, Graff & Co.'s mill.

Occupations of the Work House Inmates.

During the last year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three persons were committed to the Work House, and the following professions, trades and occupations were represented: Laborers, 793; Housework, 222; Puddlers, 53; Housekeepers, 43; Shoemakers, 42; Carpenters, 38; Moulders, 37; Blacksmiths, 35; Glass Blowers, 34; Teamsters, 30; Painters, 27; Printers, 26; Cooks, 24; Sailors, 22; Farmers, 21; Clerks, 21; Engineers, 18; Machinists, 18; Cigar Makers, 17; Barbers, 16; Miners, 16; Coopers, 13; Nailers, 13; Sewing, 13; Butchers, 12; Dealers, 12; Masons, 11; Tailors, 11; Book Keepers, 10; Salesmen, 10; Boatmen, 10; Bakers, 10; Railroaders, 10; Boiler Makers, 9; Boilers, 9; Stonecutters, 8; Plasters, 7; Gardeners, 6; Tinsmiths, 6; Brick-Layers, 6; Physicians, 5; Brakesmen, 4; Drivers, 4; Tanners, 4; Heaters, 4; Rollers, 4; Soldiers, 3; Polishers, 3; Saloon Keepers, 3; Brick Moulders, 3; Drovers, 3; Weavers, 3; Watchmakers, 3; Cabinet Makers, 3; Clergymen, 3; Finishers, 2; Marble Cutters, 2; Porters, 2; Midwives, 2; Confectioners, 2; Journalists, 2; White Lead Workers, 2; Engravers, 2; Druggists, 2; Hostlers, 2; Paper Hangers, 2; Book Binders, 2; Pilots, 2; Tobacconists, 2; Teachers, 2; Firemen, 2; Apprentice to Gasfitting, 1; Jeweler, 1; Glider, 1; Hatter, 1; Upholsterer, 1; Policeman, 1; Wagon Maker, 1; Varnisher, 1; Work in Cotton Factory, 1; Waiter, 1; Slater, 1; Carriage Maker, 1; Merchant, 1; Laundress, 1; Harness Maker, 1; Dyer, 1; Plumber, 1; Dentist, 1; No occupation, 12.

BRICELAND'S TRIAL.

Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

The evidence in the Allingham murder case was closed yesterday. Chap. Truax was examined, and corroborated his wife's testimony of the previous day. In cross-examination however it differed somewhat in a few minor points. Albert Truax testified that he saw Briceland leave Chap. Truax's house the morning after the murder; saw him unlock the ticket office at the station; heard him thence enter his shop and make a noise as if handling tools.

John Snyder testified to seeing Briceland at the station between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the murder, which differs from Mrs. Truax's statement.

At this point of the proceedings, the defense put in their rebuttal, and it was shown by John D. Walker and Daniel Gardner that Briceland knew how to write.

Frank Porter and Charles Hanlon testified that Chap. Truax told them the day after the murder that Briceland went to bed at nine o'clock and was there at five o'clock next morning, and that between those hours he knew nothing about him.

Nancy Noah testified that three weeks before the murder she saw Briceland wearing leather gaiters, with very low and wide heels. It will be recollected that it was shown that Briceland's boots corresponded with the tracks at the porch, except as to the heels. This concluded all the evidence. In the afternoon the argument of counsel commenced, and was continued until the Court adjourned.

LATEST.—On Tuesday morning the jury returned a verdict convicting Briceland of Murder in the First Degree.

The Divorce Market.

The divorce branch of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday disposed of four case. A decree was granted in the case of Almira Poe against George Poe, dissolving their hymeneal relationship on the ground of abuse and desertion; Also in the case of Mary Ann Vogel against Frederick Vogel for desertion. A decree was refused in the case of Alice Griffin against Robert L. Griffin. The Court in refusing petitioners plea, stated if her testimony had been legally taken it would have justified a decree, but as it was not, it had to be thrown out and the could not be made on the other testimony. A decree was granted in the case of Christiana Lies vs. Jacob Lies. Lies is the Allegheny notion dealer who disappeared from his home about two years ago, and created a sensation; every one supposed him drowned, but he turned up in about six months, and after remaining at home a few months disappeared again. The petition was brought by Mrs. Lies for divorce on the ground of desertion. The application was refused.

To Builders.

We desire to again call the attention of all persons who propose to build during the coming season, to the great superiority of the recently patented Anderson Sash Balance over all others now in use. The Anderson has only been before the public a few years, but in every case where it has been tried has met with the most pronounced success. As a contrivance for windows that at once combines the advantages of simplicity and durability, it has no rival. It besides possesses the superiority of being so easily adjusted that it can be fitted to any window frame,—thus doing away with the necessity for a frame especially prepared for it, as is the case with other "balances." No "balance" that claims attention from the public so well merits the praise bestowed upon it, or so well answers the purpose as the "Anderson." We believe this from a practical trial of it, and from having seen it in operation in hundreds of cases. The office of the Anderson is at No. 78 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 3, 1873. }

One of the objections urged against the repeal of our usury laws is that if the trade in money is made free, money lenders will take advantage of the necessities of borrowers, and increase the charges for the use of money. The fact is that actual practice proves the utter falsity of this position. In Massachusetts where the usury laws have been repealed, money is now cheaper than in any other financial centre in the country.

Our money market to-day develops no new features. Money is in good supply but banks seem disposed to hold on to their money, and will not part with it except for the very best undoubted paper. It is said that in some of our banks money is accumulating because of the want of confidence in the future—paper being refused now which not long ago would have been readily taken. While prudence and caution are good, yet there is danger that these qualities may be carried to extremes, and great injustice be done to really deserving persons. Our banks ought to aid our business community to the fullest extent possible with safety. If they grow too cautious and conservative they will but hasten on the very disaster they seek to avoid.

To-day, the bears in the New York stock market have been victorious at every point, all stocks being pressed down and the market closing weak. Pacific Mail at one time touched 49, but closed finally at 51½. This stock is very erratic in its movements, and its future course is enveloped in mystery. Operators in New York are afraid of a sudden advance, and are asking 10 above market price for calls. It is probable that the Company will buy in the stock at these low figures, under the act of last year for the reduction of the capital stock. The stock may remain low for a short time, but at 50 it is certainly a good purchase. Erie, too, has taken the down track and closes weak. If the threatened investigation takes place, it will go below 60 soon. The whole list is declining and if it continues a few days, it will be time to buy for the rise which will take place as we enter upon spring. The decline of the past few days have been very profitable to some of the bears. It is said that Mr. Morton of Morton, Bliss & Co. made $250,000 on a "put" of 10,000 shares Pacific Mail, and H N. Smith made $25,000 on a put of 25,000 shares.

Gold has remained steady all day, closing at a decline of ⅛ from opening price. If stocks decline yet further, gold will advance.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	115⅝	115
U. S. Sixes—1881	116⅜	116⅜
" —coupons		118⅜
5-20—1862	115⅜	115⅜
5-20—1864	115⅝	115⅝
" 1865	116¼	116¼
" 1865 new	114⅝	114⅜
" 1867	116⅜	116⅝
" 1868—coupons	116⅜	116⅜
10-40s	111⅜	111⅜
Currency 6's	114⅝	114⅞
New 5 per cents	113⅝	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102⅛	101⅞
Erie	64⅜	62⅞
B. H. & E.		8¼
C. C. & I. C.	39⅛	38¾
St. Paul	53	52⅝
Do. preferred	75⅝	73⅝
Michigan Southern	92⅛	91⅝
Do. Central	108	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅝	
Rock Island	113	112¾
North Western Common	80⅝	81
Do. preferred	86	
Pacific Mail	52⅝	51⅝
Western Union Telegraph	88⅛	86
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅝	44⅝
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Toledo & Wabash	72⅝	1⅜
Fort Wayne	93⅝	
Harlem	129⅝	128

NEW YORK, March 3, 1873.

Money active and stringent, with the bulk of business at 1-32@¼, but late in the day the rate declined to 7 per cent. Sterling heavy at 8¼@8⅜. Gold strong, ranging 14⅞@15 for loans; 4 per annum to 1-16 per day for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $44,000,000. Treasury disbursements $47,800. Governments about ⅛ higher, dull but firm. State bonds quiet and steady. Railroad bonds firm and moderately active. The business in stocks was more active than on Saturday, and in some shares the fluctuations were very important. Pacific Mail was the chief feature, and with great activity was forced down from 57 to 49. Rumors circulated place the losses of President Stockwell at $3,000,000 while others say he will be able to meet all obligations. The price recovered to 52¼, but was again depressed to 49⅞, with a subsequent rise to 52⅜, a fall to 50¾, an advance to 52⅝, a fall to 51⅞, and a final close at 51⅝. The meeting of Directors this afternoon lasted four hours, but nothing is yet known as to the business transacted, though report says the result is favorable to the prosperity of the company. The course of the Pacific had a strong influence on the general market, and, as shown by heavy sales, aided by the continued tightness of money and the strength of gold, succeeded in depressing nearly everything on the list. Panama was the only strong specialty. It advanced from 108⅝ to 113, but fell off at the close. Late in the day a better feeling prevailed, but the market generally was heavy at the final close.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118⅜; 5-20s of '62, 116; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 116⅛; do do new, 115½; do '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅛; new 5s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 111¼; currency 6s, 114⅞.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee, old, 80⅝; do new 80¼; Virginia, new, 44; do old, 50; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Express, 94½; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 83½; American Merchants Union Express, 66½; United States Express, 72⅜; Pacific Mail, 51⅝; New York Central, 101⅞; Erie, 62⅞; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 107½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93⅝; Northwestern, 80⅝; do preferred, 88⅛; Rock Island, 112; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 52; do preferred, 73⅝; Wabash, 72⅝; do pref'd, 80; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 16; do pref'd, 40; Chicago & Alton, 108; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 44⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89¼; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake Shore, 91⅝; Panama, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 122; Union Pacific, 34⅛; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 85⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107⅝; Hartford & Erie 8¼; Sterling Exchange, 108¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 3, 1873. }

APPLES—The supply of prime fruit in good condition, is considerably reduced, and the market, in consequence is a shade firmer, but there is no quotable improvement in prices; $2@2,50 per barrel. Common stock in large supply, and hard to sell at any price.

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $8 per barrel to the city, and $9 to the country; the reason of such a marked difference lies in the fact that manufacturers have to deliver it at depot, and then pay return freight on "empties," and it is certainly worth a dollar per barrel.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 48 per cent., 4¼c; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5; Pots, 9¼@10c; Pearls, 11@11¼; Arsenic, 3¼@4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues quiet and the market presents no new features worthy of special notice; may be quoted in a jobbing way, at 4@5 for common to fair red, 5½@6 for good green, and 6½@7 for hurl.

BEANS—The market is easier under the influence of increased receipts, but prices are without quotable change; $2.50@3 per bushel, the outside figure for choice white.

BUTTER—There has been an increased demand for prime butter during the past week, and with diminished receipts, and a very limited supply, prices have advanced from 3 to 5 cents per pound, and we now quote at 30 to 33 for prime to choice. Common and medium butter, however, is in good supply and dull; may be quoted at 15 to 25—inferior, 10@12.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2,50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1: 4-4 Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B. fine, 11½c; White Carpet Chain fine, 39c; Colored, 43c; Cotton batting, 20; Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking 36.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is rather better, though it is by no means active; there is no change to note in prices. Peaches, 2 lb. cans, $2.50; 3 lbs. $2@3.25; Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2.65 to $2.75; Tomatoes, $2.37 to $2.50.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to 15@16 by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing demand, but the market is quiet and prices remain unchanged; 14@15 for common to fair; 16 to 16½ for prime, and 17 to 17½ for choice Goshen, and the inquiry is mostly for the latter kind.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock of Apples is large, unusually so and increasing, and with no improvement in the demand, the market is exceedingly dull and holders are anxious to unload; may be quoted nominally at 3@5 cents, as to quality. Peaches also in heavy supply and dull; sales of halves at 7 to 8 cents. Blackberries 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The market has been dull for some days past; the downward tendency has been temporarily checked by the cold weather, but buyers are taking hold very sparingly, and prices are nominal at 25@27 cents. A few days of fine weather would be sufficient to knock prices down, and this is not without its effect in curtailing the demand.

FLOUR—The market has been dull for several weeks past, and with increased receipts, and a diminished demand, stocks are accumulating, however, as compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices. Spring wheat, $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $9.00@9.25 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Nearly all the leading markets are reported dull, including New York, Chicago and Liverpool, and the impression is gaining ground that prices are destined to rule lower, and this as a matter of course, is not without its effect in restricting trade. Rye Flour is dull but unchanged at $5.50@5.75

GRAIN—The Grain markets have been very quiet for some time past, and trade still continues dull. Wheat is weaker under the influence of advices from other points, but in consequence of the continued light receipts, prices are still maintained; $1.75@1.80 for good to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. However, as might be expected, millers are very "bearish," and they have a right to be as Wheat is higher relatively than flour; the latter has declined and the other must sooner or later follow suit, it is only a question of time. There has been an increased demand for prime white Oats within the past week and, as the supply of this kind is comparatively light, the market is firmer though prices are unchanged; quotations may be fairly given at 40@41 for black, mixed, 42@43; and 44@45 for white. It is generally believed that prices cannot go any lower in consequence of the fact that it can scarcely be laid down here at present quotations, and this accounts for the diminished receipts. The Corn market is reported a shade better, in consequence of diminished receipts and offerings and prices are a shade better, we now quote at 50 on track for Shelled, and 52 free in elevator. Ear Corn, 50@51 in bulk, and 53@55, sacked. There is little or nothing doing in Rye, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 90. Barley is also very quiet, and it is said that brewers are disposed to hold off until after the issue of "local option" has been disposed of; while if the people should decide in favor of the measure, it will not interrupt with the manufacture of ale and beer, yet there can be no question but what the consumption would be very materially diminished. We continue former quotations, 95@90 for fair to prime spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The position is as follows:—Stock in the United States and on the way from Brazil, 125,000 bags; Stock at Rio, Feb. 6, 220,000 bags; price, 9-600 exchange 26¼; purchases, 20,000 bags. The decline of say 1-5 of a cent per lb. at Rio is neutralized by the advance in exchange and light purchases. The high cost of importation—at least 20½c gold for an assorted cargo—will prevent any decline for the present; but the large stock at Rio, daily accumulating, with no disposition on the part of our importers to buy freely, may force prices down, and thirty days hence lower values prevail. The opinion, however, of the importers and jobbers is, that the bean will advance in the near future and remain high through the spring months. Java, and all other descriptions, are in full sympathy with Rio, which is, on account of its strength and flavor, the cheapest coffee, to the consumer, grown in the world. Sugar—The refined market is unsettled, and prices ⅛ off. New Orleans in good demand at our quotations. Demerara firmer and prices a shade better. It is the general belief that foreign Sugars will rule low during the season. Molasses—New Orleans in brisk demand at high prices, which may go up as the season advances. Syrups dull but held firm. Rice—Carolina strong, Patna and Rangoon firm at our figures.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24c. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio 28 in 50 packages; 27½ loose. Roasted Java, package, 33; loose, 32.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 14; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 13; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11½; Ex. C, 11¼; C, 11½; C, 11¾; H. & E. Ex. C, 11. Monumental Ex C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10@10¼; N. O. Sugars, Choice 10¾; Prime, 10¼; Good, 9¾; stock small. P. R., 10@10½—light stock.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 73@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

SUNDRIES—Penna. Con Lye, $8.00. Philadelphia, $7.75. Bi-carb. Soda, kegs, $7⅛. Boxes, $8½. Hammel's Ex Coffee, $4.50. Oswego & Duryeas Corn starch, 11; silver and satin, 19. Buffalo Corn Starch, 10; Buffalo Gloss starch, 9. Pearl Starch, 5½. Shot, $3 per bag. Lead, 12. Wrapping Twine, $10.50.

HAY—There has been apparently an improved demand within the past week, and the market in consequence is firmer, but there is no quotable advance in prices. Sales of baled at $24@28 per ton, and loose from country wagons, at $27@35, according to quality. Dealers are hoping for a stronger market within the next sixty days, hence, they are not disposed to force sales—some are indifferent about selling even at present prices.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11½@12¼ Green Salted Mixed, 11½@11¾ Green Salted Cow, 11@11½ Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0,13@0,14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 13c.

MILL FEED—The arrivals have fell off considerably within the past week or ten days, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are no better. We continue former quotations, Bran 85@90cts. Seconds $1@$1.10. Middlings $1.20@$1.30.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 70@73; No. 2, 50; Linseed, 95@98. Whale W. B. 88@94 Bank, 78; Straits, 83; Cod, $1.50@2; Spirits of Turpentine 80@85.

ONIONS—The supply of good stock continues light, and prices are still sustained, $6@$7 per barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9¼c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in trcs, 9¼c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—There is a steady jobbing demand and with continued light receipts, the market is a shade firmer, but there is no quotable improvement in prices, 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—The market for Clover and Timothy is reported weaker, but there is no change to note in prices; $5.50@6 for the former, and $3.50@4 for the latter. Flax Seed in steady demand at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade although slow, is improving; orders are coming in more freely, and there is not much doubt but what our manufacturers will have all the orders they can fill for some time to come, as it is known that stocks are very much reduced all over the country; there is no change in the card, and the discount remains unchanged at 50 and 10, for round lots.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.	Single Strength.		Double Strength.
	2d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty	
6 x 8 to 7 x 9	$	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	6 00	6 75	9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 75	14 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25	16 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00	18 00
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		11 00	19 00
22 x 28 to 24 x 30		12 00	21 00
20 x 28 to 24 x 36		13 00	24 00
26 x 34 to 26 x 40		14 00	26 00
26 x 38 to 28 x 44		15 00	28 00
30 x 46 to 30 x 48		16 00	29 00
32 x 50 to 32 x 52		18 00	30 00
38 x 54 to 34 x 56			36 00
34 x 58 to 34 x 60			42 00
36 x 60 to 50 x 60			45 00

WHITE LEAD—Trade is improving steadily, orders are coming in freely, and the indications are that there will be a heavy demand during the balance of the season. No change in prices; 11¾c for 100 keg lots, and 12c for smaller lots.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

WOOL—The market is dull and dealers not disposed to operate—as there is still a large amount of wool yet remaining in the hands of growers who must either meet the market at current rates or carry over until the next clip. We do not see any encouragement for higher prices until the new clip is reached. Advices from eastern markets the past week indicate great dullness and lower prices. The best Ohio and Penna. wools do not bring over 60c on an average. Hence western dealers and agents of manufacturers are unwilling to make any purchases at over 50c. We quote prices nominal: Fine wools, 50; Choice Clips, 52@53; Unwashed, 32.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKE.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, }
MONDAY, March 3, 1872 }

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

CATTLE.	
Jacob Needy, Bellaire	1 car
S. Edmunds, Bellaire	2 "
J. Rogers, Bellaire	1 "
J. Sheppard, Bellaire	1 "
Wisner & F, Bellaire	1 "
B. Casselman, Bayard	1 "
J. Steiner, Waynesburg	1 "
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1 "
J. Arnold Canal Dover	1 "
S. Hull, Canal Dover	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	1 "
T. Kestner "	2 "
E. Katz "	1 "
S. Lowensteine "	1 "
W. Moonshine "	1 "
Marks Bro. "	3 "
Keifer & B "	2 "
Rothchild & H "	1 "
Hazlewood & B "	1 "
S. Krause "	1 "
Holmes & Co., Wanwert	1 "
R. S. Keyes, Mansfield	1 "
N. Keister, Wooster	1 "
J. Hershey, Fairview	1 "
H. H. Brook, Alliance	1 "
J. Voetter, Salem	1 "
J. B. McMillen, Palestine	1 "
Total	33 "
HOGS.	
F. Hector, Orrville	1 car
F. Hector, East Liberty	1 "
J. Rothchild "	3 "
G. Emerick "	2 "
Total	8 "
SHEEP.	
W. Betz, Bayard	1 car
W. H. Brook, Alliance	1 "
HORSES.	
E. N. Wright, Chicago	1 car
R. H. Patterson, New Castle	2 "

CATTLE.

There was a full supply on sale to-day; if we mistake not, it was larger than most of the drovers had counted upon. In addition to the 33 cars above noted, there were about 3 cars driven in from the adjoining country; six cars left over from last week and two cars brought over from East Liberty, making in all 44 cars, or calculating 18 to the car, 792 head. The quality, as a rule, was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of what might be denominated fair to medium, the supply of strictly prime butcher stock was very light, and there were but few scalawags. The Chicago cattle, of which there were 14 cars, were pretty good in point of quality, but they presented a very bad appearance in consequence of having been on the cars so long, from three to four days, and the drovers complained that in addition to being badly bruised they lost heavily in weight, and herein is where the trouble lies; for while last Monday's prices were obtained, yet after deducting for shrinkage and making heavy allowances for bruisage, the market was not as good for sellers. Furthermore, it was alleged that the Chicago cattle cost more than those on sale last week, which, if correct, makes the case still worse for the sellers, for to the increased cost, as already intimated, may be added increased shrinkage and bruisage; any one of these are bad enough, but with the whole three combined it can be readily perceived that while drovers may have realized fully as much for their stock as they did last Monday, yet the market was not as good, and this was the situation to-day. The above statement is applicable to the regular dealers, the most of whom are now and have been for some time past drawing the great bulk of their stock from Chicago.

We presume that the transient drovers did well enough as there were but few cattle left over, and we heard of no particular complaint; no doubt the most of them obtained about all they expected or had a right to expect, and then their stock did not have so far to come, hence, they did not suffer near so much from shrinkage and bruisage, although we do not think they made more than a commission, if that.

In regard to prices, as we have already stated, there was but little if any change, as compared with last week. Prime to extra butcher cattle, of which the supply was very small, brought from 6¾@7¼; medium to good, 5¾@6¾; fair, 5¼@5¾; common, 4@4¾; inferior, 3@3¾. Fresh cows may be quoted at $30@60, as to quality and condition, and the demand continues rather light in consequence of the high price of hay. Following is a pretty full report of the sales, as reported by the sellers.

Peter Hartman, 8 head of country stock, 16 from Chicago, at 5¾ to 6¾.

Peter Sheitemantle, 12 head of fair to prime Butler county, Pa., stock at 4 to 6 cents.

Louis Gerson reports 15 bulls and steers at 2¾ to 4 for former, and 4¾@6 for latter; from Westmoreland county.

Lowenstein & Arnold report 16 Ohio steers at 4½@5¾.

John Beeler sold two fresh cows at $45 each.

W. Moonshine reports 15 butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾@6¼.

S. A. Vandevert sold 2 steers at 4c; 7 bulls at 2¾@4 cents.

M. Rudolph reports 24 head mixed Tuscarowas county, Ohio stock at an average of 4 cents.

M. Humes sold one bull and two steers at about 4 cents.

J. Steiner sold 4 fresh cows at $68 each; 2 fat cows at 4 cents per lb.

Hazelwood & Blackstock report one car from Ohio, and one car from Chicago at 4 to 7 cents.

Kraus & Smith, one car butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾@6¾.

Lobman & Zeigler—30 at 5@6 cents.

J. Shamberg, 37 at 5¾@6¾.

L. Keifer one car at 5¾@6¾.

M. Varner, two cars from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾.

Orr, Williams & Co., report one car small thin Ohio steers at 3¾@5¼.

S. Marks & Bro., 3 cars of mixed Chicago stock, at 5¾ to 7 cents.

Nicholas Carr reports 20 head common Ohio stock at 4¾@5¾.

Sadler, Havens & Co., 50 head of, mixed Ohio stock, at 4@6 cents.

Jacob Needy, 3 cars at 5@6¾.

E. Katz, one car Chicago at 6 to 7¾; 30 from Ohio, at 2¾@4¾.

J. S. McMillan, one extra bull averaging 1,850 at $75; one good fat cow at 4¾.

M. Kraus reports 32 head of fair to good butcher stock, at 4¾@6¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., report having retailed about two cars.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was unusually large, footing up in round numbers about 850 head, and the quality was considerably above the usual standard, and while, as might be expected, the market dragged in consequence of the increased supply, the butchers taking advantage of the situation to look around, hoping by holding back to be able to force a decline, and while in some instances they may have been successful, yet in the aggregate, prices were pretty well sustained. Holders, generally were stiff, refusing to make concessions, and hence, notwithstanding the supply was large, there were but few left over, and as a rule, full prices were realized. For further particulars we refer the reader to the annexed report of sales:

J. F. Neeley reports 70 head of mixed Beaver county stock, at 5¾@6¾ cents.

J. S. McMillan reports 60 head from Washington county, at 6 to 7 cents.

Adam Eckert reports 77 head, sold his "tops" out at 7¾ cents.

John Beeler had 20 which he was holding at $5 per head, but subsequently sold for less.

Keifer & Farlen report 150 at from $4 per head up to 7¾ cents per lb.

Peter Sheitemantle 118 from Butler county, Pa., sold at from 5 to 7¾ cents per lb.

J. Steiner, from Stark county, Ohio, wholesaled 46 mixed, averaging 107 pounds, at 7¾ cts.

W. Wernz reports 75 head of prime to extra Ohio sheep at 5¾@7¾ cents.

Henry Nagle wholesaled 31 Butler county stock, at 5¾ cents.

Ed. Jackson sold 90 at 5 to 7 cents.

J. W. Stewart reports 209 Ohio sheep on commission at 5¾@7¾.

P. M. Snyder wholesaled 74 close wool Ohio sheep, averaging 95 pounds, at 6¾.

HOGS.

Were in light supply, and mainly common in point of quality, and with an average demand, prices, as compared with last Monday ruled from ¼ to ⅜ higher. We now quote in a retail way at 5¾ to 6 cents for common to prime, and 6¼@6¾ for extra.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, March 1, 1873. }

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	258	420 cars.
Hogs	146	130 "
Sheep	77	80 "
Horses	58	53 "
Mules	13	10 "
Total	542	693 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were unusually light, but little over one half of those of last week, and as might be expected, the market in consequence of the very limited supply ruled stronger, and prices were advanced from ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per lb; strictly prime heavy shipping steers, of which there were very few on sale, would probably have brought a half cent more, but the number wanted not only of good, but all kinds, was small, as the eastern markets have been hard all week with but little prospect of an early improvement. However, some of these eastern buyers are obliged to have stock; they have contracts and must have the cattle in order to meet their obligations; we do not suppose that many of them expect to make any money out of what they are now buying, as prices were higher in this market relatively, than in the east; but, as already intimated, they must have the stock in order to meet their engagements, to keep up their trade, and it was this that enabled sellers here to put up prices. The "run" for the week was the lightest one we have had to record for several months, and it must be borne in mind that of the 258 cars reported, 76 cars were billed through, so that there were but 182 cars in the market; the sales last week footed up 2,610 head; this week, 1144, showing a falling off of 1,466 head, or more than one half. There was an average attendance of Philadelphia buyers, but Peter Klemen, Louis Shamberg and Pat. McConville, were the only New York buyers, and they bought less than 30 cars combined. Julius Voetter & Co., did not buy a single bullock, and Joshua Holmes has quit the business.

Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers may be quoted at 6¾@7c; there were so far as we could learn, but 4 head sold at the outside figure, but it was because there was a scarcity of this kind of stock, not from want of buyers; there was another small lot sold at 6¾, and after that came a car load sold by Hazelwood & Blackstock at 6.65. Prime 1,200@1,300, 6@6¾; medium, 1,000@1,100, 5@5¾; fair, 800@900, 4@4¾.

HOGS.

The receipts, as will be seen, continue light, and mainly common in point of quality; the impression is gaining ground that the great proportion of the best hogs have been marketed, and this is very evident from the very light arrivals of good stock for some weeks past. Hence, with an average demand and a diminished supply of prime heavy hogs, prices have steadily advanced, until they are higher now than they have been for a year or more past. Sales of prime to extra Philadelphia hogs were made this morning at 6 to 6,10; however, there were but few buyers above 6c, and we believe that there were but two cars sold at 6,10. Light hogs are also higher, and may be quoted at 5¾ to 5⅞ for fair to prime Yorkers, an advance of 20 to 25c as compared with last week. In regard to the future, it is not for us to speculate, but the feeling prevails among well informed dealers that good hogs are scarce all over the country, and that present prices, in consequence, are likely to be maintained; it is very evident that the supply in first hands has been very materially reduced, otherwise, the arrivals would not have been so light.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were liberal footing up seventy-seven cars, all of which were intended to be sold in this market; trade was a little better during Monday and Tuesday, but since then, in consequence of large receipts and unfavorable reports from New York, the market has been dull and closes fully 25c per cwt lower. The sales during Friday and to-day did not exceed half a dozen cars, and quite a number were shipped east in first hands, owners having refused to accept the prices that could have been obtained.

Following sales were made during the week. 1 car fine wool, 103 lbs, at 7¾; 1 do, 104 lbs, at 7; 1 do 102 lbs extra, 6¾; 1 do, 106 lbs, at 6¾; 1 do, common 100 lbs, 6; 2 do, prime 98 lbs, at 6,75; 3 do, open wool, 98 lbs, at 5,85; 1 do, 117 lbs, 6,55; 1 do, 110 lbs, 6¼. Following are the closing quotations: extra 100 lbs, fine wool, 6¾; prime, 6¾; prime, 90@95 lbs, 6@6¼; good 80@85 lbs, 5¼@5¾; fair 70@75, 4¼@4¾; prime open wool, 100@120, 5¼@6¼; good 80@90 lbs, 5@5¼.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
FRIDAY, February 28, 1873. }

While the demand for pig iron continues to be restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, nevertheless, and while the market is in an unsettled and rather unsatisfactory condition, prices, as compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. Producers and consumers are still apart in regard to the future of the market; the former seem to be vere confident that any depression in the value, especialy of good irons, is out of the question; while the latter still claim that the raw material is higher, relatively, than the product, that they cannot advance finished irons, and that metal, in consequence, ought to and must decline. This is substantially the situation in this market, and but for this, trade would be much better than it is; if consumers did not expect to get cheaper iron, they would undoubtedly buy more liberally than they have been doing for several weeks past; while, on the other hand, if the furnacemen did not expect that prices would be sustained they would not be so indifferent about selling. We learn from the commission men, that there is a full supply of common irons, such as mottled and white, but that good red short irons are scarce, and as the inquiry is mostly for this particular kind, it is held firmly and brings full prices; the mills are all pretty well stocked with the former, but their supply of the latter is much reduced, and it is wanted for mixture. Sales have been made at $42@43, and some holders are asking $45. Foundry irons are quiet; though good reliable brands are scarce and held firmly, notwithstanding the demand is light and mainly for small lots.

The market for refined bar iron, although not what it was expected it would be, or usually is at this season of the year, is nevertheless improving, and there is no doubt but what trade will be much better, as soon as the hard weather is over, which cannot possibly be much longer delayed. Orders for nails have commenced to come in quite freely, since the recent reduction, and the indications are that the mills will have all they can do from now until July.

The Steel trade is still reported quite satisfactory; orders continue to come in freely and while there is no change in prices, the tendency is upward.

We were reported the following sales of metal:

ANTHRACITE.		
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	$44 50	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 3 Cold Short Mill	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral	40 60	cash
YOUGHIOGHENY COKE.		
200 tons Gray Forge	37 25	cash
HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.		
125 tons No. 1 blue	58 00	4 mos
EASTERN COKE.		
140 tons Silvery	$42 00	5 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
100 tons Silvery	$37 00	4 mos
150 tons Gray Neutral	38 00	cash
200 tons Gray Neutral	38 00	cash
130 tons Medium Gray Forge	39 00	4 mos
300 tons Choice Open Gray Red Short, for future delivery	44 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge Red S to arrive	43 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge Red S to arrive	43 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge R. S. to arrive	43 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge R. S. to arrive	43 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge R. S. to arrive	43 00	4 mos
200 tons Open Gray Neutral do.	43 00	4 mos
100 tons White & Mottled Red Short	38 00	cash
50 tons Gray Forge Red Short	40 00	4 mo

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 3, 1873. }

The market for both crude and refined continues dull and somewhat demoralized, while prices as compared with Saturday are without quotable change. Crude was quoted at Parker at $2 for certificates, and $2,10 free on board cars —it was offered, we understand, at these figures. Refined also very dull and weak, thoughnot quotably lower; Spot or March, 17½, buyer last half April, 18¼; do May, 18⅞. There is no demand for Pittsburgh delivery, and in the absence of sales, quotations may be given nominally at 15@15½ free on cars.

Oil barrels continue dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; the supply is very light, and but for this prices could scarcely be maintained.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Shipping List says: We have no material change to note in the position. The demand has improved but little, though prices continue steady. A number of manufacturers are in the city looking around, but are cautious about purchasing largely. At the auction sale of Texas on 27th inst., the attendance was large and the prices obtained were satisfactory, being from 1 to 2 cents per pound above the expectations of dealers. Messrs. Walter Brown & Son advertise for sale at auction on the 6th inst. about 1,000,000 pounds of assorted, terms cash in 30 days, or paper at 90 days; interest added after 30 days at 7 per cent. per annum; paper to be satisfactory to seller. The sales comprise 300 bales Montevideo, at 36 cents; 35 do. Cape, 36@38; 2,000 pounds low Nevada, 25; 10,000 pounds Colorado, 25; 15,000 pounds Kentucky Combing, 62½; 10,000 Pulled 52@55; 18 bales Black do. 42@50 lbs. Fall California, 28; 34 bales do., 25@27; 5,000 pounds Scoured do., 85; 30 bales Spring do., 29; 15,000 pounds Pulled do., 45@50; 6,000 pounds Combing, 62@65; 15,000 pounds unwashed do., 62½; 4,000 pounds Pulled do., 10,000 pounds Mexican, and 43 bales Sandwich Island on private terms. By auction, 1834 pkgs. Texas sold at 17¼@28 cents, cash and 60 days.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20, Farnham & Co., Our Wool market is very active, and taking everything into consideration we are inclined to think that shipment to the United States stand a better chance this season than last year, when prices were much higher and competition so keen it was impossible to control selection. Freights to Liverpool via Suez Canal are likely to rule low. Several steamers have been chartered to arrive at £3, but freight will have to be relet at less rate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The North American says: The market, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continues dull, but prices are without material change. We quote: Pennsylvania and Ohio, super Saxony fleece, 63@68c; full-blood merino fleece, 60@63c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece, 59@62c; half-blood fleece, 57@60c; common and quarter-blood fleece, 50@55c; coarse fleeces, 47@50c; tub-washed, 62@67c; unwashed, 43@45c. New York and Michigan, super Saxony fleece, 61@63c; full-blood merino fleece, 59@62c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece, 58@55c; half blood fleeces, 62@65; common and quarter blood fleeces, 48@52c, common fleeces, 43@45. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa super Saxony fleece, 58@60c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is without notable change. There have been considerable sales made on the spot and to arrive, but the particulars are withheld for the present. The sales from yard are principally small parcels to supply the wants of consumers. We note besides 50 tons Glengarnock on private terms, and small lots of Gartsherrie at $53. Under date of 16 ult., the London News mentions: "that in consequence of the high price of coal, resolutions have been passed putting out of work next week about 300 furnaces in the North of England Iron district, which will be equal to one-seventh of the entire number." The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Coalmasters' Association on the 13th conceded an advance of six pence a day to their colliers, and on Change, immediately after the meeting, coal was advanced two shillings per ton. The leading ironmasters of South Staffordshire on the 14th inst., announced an advance of 20 shillings a ton over January prices of iron. These reports have had no particular effect on the market here, except, perhaps to make holders less inclined to sell, as iron cannot be laid down here at the present prices except at a loss. American Pig has been in considerable request, most of the sales noted below being for consumption. We quote No. 1 $50, No. 2 $45@49, and Gray Forge $40@44. We note sales of 100 tons Allentown at $50, 200 do. No. 1 Thomas $50, 200 do. No. 2 X Thomas $48, 300 do. No. 1 Hudson $50, 800 do. No. 1 and 2 Hudson River and Pokeepsie, and 750 do. Schuykill, deliverable at Philadelphia, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4 2-10c per lb, and nails at $5,25 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton in good export demand; middling upland 20½c; sales of futures 12,500 bales as follows: March 20⅝@20¾c; April 20 7-16@20 9-16c; May 20 13-16@20 5-16c; June 21¼@21 5-16c; July 21 9-16@21⅝c. Flour very dull; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5,10@5,65; good to choice $7.55@8; white wheat extra $8,50@10.50; St. Louis $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet; common to fancy superfine $4.90@6.00. Corn meal quiet; western $3,30@3 35. Whisky firm at 91c. Wheat firm with more disposition to purchase, but holders ask an advance, which checks business; receipts 18,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.65; No. spring Chicago $1.55@1.58; red and amber western $1.72@1.85; north-western store at 58 bid. Clover seed steady at $1.09. Timothy quiet at $3.75@4.25. Rye nominal. Barley quiet; Canada West $1.24. Malt steady. Corn quiet and steady; receipts 18,000 bushels; new western 63@64½c; old in store 68½c; new yellow western 64½@65c. Oats dull but unchanged; receipts 37,000 bushels. Eggs lower at 28@30c. Coffee quiet; Rio 16@20½c. Hay and hops quiet. Sugar in moderate demand but irregular; Centrifugal 9¾@9⅞c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 70@75c. Rice steady at 8@8½c. Crude petroleum at 12c; refined 19c. Turpentine weak at 68½c. Stock of grain in the warehouse: wheat 772,000 bu hels; corn 353,000; Oats 898,000; rye 40,000; barley 223,000; malt 168,000; peas 5,000. Mess pork very firm; new mess $15.12½@15.37½; seller April $15.25. Beef unchanged; mess 9@11½c; extra 11@13½c. Cut meats in moderate request; hams 11@12c; shoulders 7c. Middles in moderate request; short clear 8c; long clear 7⅜@7¾c. Lard steady; western 8 7-16@8½c; kettle 8¾@8 11-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Live stock: total beeves for the week 7,200, against 7,700 the previous week; for to-day 126 car loads at One Hundredth street, 77 at Weehawkeen, and 62 at Communipaw, making 4,600 head; fair trade; prices unchanged, save for poor Texans, which went lower; 25 cars Texans sold at 8½@11½c; thin Ohio and Illinois 10½@11½c; fair 11½@12; good to prime 12½@13c; fine extras 13½@14c; and 4 cars superior, 9½ cwt, Illin is, 13½@14½c; 4 cars, 6 cwt, 10½@11c; 4 cars fat, 7½ cwt, Missouri, 12@14c; 8 cars Missouri, 6½ cwt, 10½c; 11 cars Texans: 1,000 lbs, 9½@9½c, 58 lbs per cwt; 5 cars Kansas, 6 cwt, 10c; 4 cars Cherokees, 1,150 lbs, 10½c; all sold. Sheep: total 25,000 against 20,000 the previous week; on sale to-day 8,700; market rather dull; ½c decline per week; range 5½@6c for poor to 6½@7c for fair, and 7¼@7¾c for good to prime; 1 car extra, 109 lbs, Ohio, 8c; a car, 128 lbs; Canada, 7c; a car, 98 lbs, Ohio, 7c; a car, 95 lbs, coarse Kentucky, 6½c. Hogs: receipts 30,000 live, and 10,500 western dressed, against 37,000 live; and 19,000 dressed the week before; live 5½@5¾c; city dressed 6¾@7½c; western 6¾@6¾c; 4 cars latter, 150 lbs, 6¾c; market not firm.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle: receipts 2,231; market fairly active for good shipping grades; good 12½@13½ cwt. steers selling at $5.25@5.50; 13½@14 cwt. $5.75@6; a small bunch of extra, 14½ cwt. $6.25. Hogs, receipts 123,146; market dull; the supply exceeded the demand, which was confined to shippers and butchers; common to fair sold at $4.35@4.70; good to choice $4.75@4.87½. Sheep: receipts 1,771; market dull and unchanged; $3.50@5.25 for common to choice.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Beeves dull and market favors buyers; extra State and western steers $7.50@8.00; fair to good $6@7; common $ @5.50. Sheep in fair demand at 5½@7½c. Hogs higher at $8.25@8.50; sales: 1,800 beeves, 9,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

LONDON, March 1—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; do. do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅜. Erie Railway, 51¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow 44s 6d. Refined Petroleum 17½@17¾d.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 57f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9¼d; Orleans 9⅝@10d; sales of 12,000 bales, of which 8,000 was American and 2,000 speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 27 @27s 3d. Beef 84s. Lard 38s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib do. 36@36s 3d. Refined petroleum 18½d. Turpentine 47s. Cotton shipped from Bombay since last report 21,000 bales.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Refined petroleum 44f.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; extra spring $6.75@7.25; superfine $3.75@4. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring Chicago closing at $1.21⅜ cash, or seller March $1.23⅜@1.23⅝ seller April; No. 3 do $1.04½@1.06; rejected 92½c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 31⅝c cash; 31⅝c seller April; 36⅛c seller May; rejected 27½c. Oats demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 26¾c cash; 27c seller April; rejected 23c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 64@65c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No. 2 72c; No. 3 57@60c. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Mess pork: demand active and prices advanced to $12.80 seller April; $14@15 seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced to $7.70 cash. Bulk meats steady; sales short rib middles loose at 6¾c; short clear loose 6¾c; shoulders packed 4½c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand; 86c. Dressed hogs $5.25@5.30.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Cotton steady; low middling 18½c; middling 19½c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine $5.00@5.50. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring $1.26. Corn a shade lower; 31c for East on track; 32c in elevator. Oats firmer; No. 2 26¾c East on track. Barley dull and only small lots in the market. Rye dull; nothing doing. Whisky quiet at 86c. Mess pork firmer and higher at $12.75@13.00 for small lots. Dry salt meats firm at 4⅝@6⅝c for shoulders; clear rib sides 7¼c seller April. Bacon strong and higher at 6¾@6⅞@8¾c. Lard nominal at 7¼c. Hogs declined to $4.40@4.90. Cattle active and firm; common to choice Texas $2.40@4.25; good to choice cows and heifers $3.00@4.25; native feeders $3.62@4.25; fair to choice beeves $4.25@[illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Flour quiet; superfine $6.75; double extra $7.25; treble do $7@0.25; choice do $9.70@11.00. Corn scarce at 80c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Bran quiet at $1.10@1.15. Hay prime $28; choice $30. Pork scarce and firm; mess $15.50. Dry salt meats 6½c. Bacon quiet at 7½c. Sugar 8¾@9¾c. Hams 14@15½c. Lard dull; tierce 8½@8¾c; fully fair 9½c. Molasses: inferior fermenting 45c; prime 55c. Whisky dull at 90@95c. Coffee quiet at 16@20½c. Cotton firm; good scarce; sales of 4,000 bales; good ordinary 18½@18⅞c; low middlings 19½c; middlings 19¾@19⅞c; middling Orleans 19⅞c; receipts 8,041 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,092; to Continent 6,171; coastwise 2,722; stock 194,567.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Cotton steady at 19¾c. Flour dull and prices drooping; sales at $7.50@7.75. Wheat dull at $1.65@1.70. Corn quiet at 38@40c. Rye quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 36@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil steady at 90@95c. Eggs firm at 21c. Butter in fair demand and market firm. Mess pork strong at $14.25. Lard firm; steam 7¾c; kettle 8@8¼c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5½@5¾c; clear rib sides 7¼c; sales at 7¼c buyer March; sides held at ¼c higher. Hogs steady; shipper's $4.75@5.75; butcher's $5.25@5.35. Whisky quiet at 85c.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A very fair business was done in Dry Goods by the commission houses to-day, and jobbers also fitted up a satisfactory aggregate, but the weather was adverse to a large distribution. Cotton goods firm and active. Brown and bleached cottons were very brisk in first hands, and some of the leading grades were short. Denims, ticks and stripes are all in improved demand and steady. Prints active. Ginghams in good request. Black cloths and light weight cassimeres are doing better. Foreign dress fabrics, Japanese stripes and chenes and chambrays in moderate demand.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Bagging dull. Cotton quiet; low middling 18½c. Flour easy; extra family $7.50; fancy $9.25. Wheat quiet and easy; $1.70@1.80. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye easier; 80c. Mess pork $14.25. Bacon steady; 6@6¾@8¾c. Hams: prime 12c; sugar cured 12½@12¾c, packed. Bulk meats firm; demand fair; shoulders 5@5¾c; clear rib sides 7½@7¾c; clear sides 7½c. Hams 9¾@10c. Lard steady; choice leaf 8¾@8⅞c; kettle 8¾@9c. Hogs higher; good 5@5½c; small lots on order 5¼@5¾c higher. Whisky steady; 85@87c. Tobacco: moderately active; prices unchanged; sales of $2.20.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat demand active and prices advanced ½c; No. 1 white Michigan $1.80; amber do, spot, $1.67 seller April $1.72 seller May; No 1 red $1.71; No 2 do, spot, $1.55; seller April $1.68@1.70. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, 38c; seller April 41¾c; low do 39½c. Oats; No 2 quiet at 33c; Michigan 35½c. Clover seed 5.40. Dressed hogs $5.80@6.00. Mess pork $14.80. Lard 7¾@8¼c.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1.28; No 2 $1.22½. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 28½c. Corn demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 32c. Oats: demand fair and market firm. Rye: No 1 62½c. Barley dull and market unsettled; fall No. 2 74c.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged at $1.55@1.65. Corn steady at 31@34c. Oats quiet and in moderate demand at 30@32c. Provisions strong; bulk shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon: shoulders 6c; clear sides 8¾c. Lard firm 7¾c. Hams firm; sweet pickled 7¾c; sugar cured 12@12½c.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red $1.70@1.90; amber $1.95@2.06. Corn: mixed western dull at 60c. Oats quiet; western mixed 46@47c; white 49c. Rye quiet at 75@85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Whisky 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Flour very dull; superfine $4.75@5.25; extra $6.00@6.75. Wheat dull; western red $1.92@1.96; amber $1.97@1.98. Rye dull at 85@90c. Corn steady; yellow 58@58½c. Oats dull; white 48@50c; black mixed 45@47c. Petroleum; crude 13½c; refined do 20c. Whisky dull; western iron 91c.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices nominal; No 1 red winter held at $1.60; No 2 red $1.54. Corn: demand good at 40c. Oats quiet; No 1 mixed 45c. Refined petroleum steady and unchanged.

Orphans' Court Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1873, will be sold on the premises, all that certain lot of ground—two-story Brick House—situate in the township of Elizabeth, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 1 on Craig street; thence north with said street 33° west 7 3-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 3; thence 6 94-100 perches, to the corner of lot No. 4; thence 6 8-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 5; thence north with the line of lot No. 5, 37½° east 11 94-100 perches to the land of James Wiley; thence by the same south 33½° east 6 8-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 3; thence 6 94-100 perches to the corner of lot No. 2; thence 7 1-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 1; thence by line of same 11 4-10 perches to Craig street, the place of beginning.

Sold by order of the Orphans' Court, under proceedings in partition at No. 6, March Term, 1872, as the property of the late ROBERT WOODFORD, deceased.

JACOB MOWRY,
Administrator,
S. A. McCLUNG,
Corner Grant and Diamond streets.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, secured by sharp mortgage on the property.

mh5:3-W

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

The Last of the Session—Giving the Finishing Touches—Completing the Record—Fraternal Courtesies of the Closing Hours—The Valedictories in Business and in Speeches—The Last Scenes in Both Houses—The Senate in Extra Session—The Incidentals.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate before daybreak yesterday morning, passed the House bill directing the erection of an equestrian statue in Washington to memory of General Thomas. The bill donates for it eighty-eight condemned cannon. The statue is to be erected under the direction of the society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The following House bills were also passed: Condemned ordinance for monumental purposes; several private relief bills; promotions in the medical and Ordnance Department; extending time for filing claims for additional bounty; to authorize the Secretary of War to distribute arms and military equipments to State that have not received their quota under the act of 1868; for the relief of J. W. Fee, late a Lieutenant in the First Kentucky Infantry; authorizing joint interest on public lands by pre-emption settlers; a petition of fifty dollars a month to the widow of General W. W. Morris; also a like petition to the widow of Gen. Wood and the daughter of ex-President Taylor. At 5 A. M. the Senate took a recess until 9:30 A. M.

The Senate reconvened at 9:30 but there was no quorum. A brief recess was taken, after which a bill providing for the purchase of a site for public building at Pittsburgh. Passed.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia, was passed.

Nearing the Closing Moments.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, called up the bill extending the time for the restoration to the market of Ottawa, Chippewa land, Michigan. Passed.

At 11:15 Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make, the two houses having finished the business before them, were ready to adjourn.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Trumbull as such committee.

Mr. KELLY called up the bill giving a portion of certain military reservations to the Oregon Insane Asylum, Oregon.

At 11:50 Mr. CONKLING reported that the President had been waited on and said he had no further communication to make to Congress.

At a few minutes before 12 the President elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, followed by the members of the Cabinet, entered the Chamber. Vice President Colfax then addressed the Senate in a few parting words, and after the introduction of Vice President Wilson into office, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

Senate of the 43rd Congress—The New Senators Sworn In.

Vice President WILSON, after being formally inducted into office (as noted elsewhere) called the Senate of the 43rd Congress to order, and announced his readiness to administer the oath of office to the Senators elected to the 43rd Congress. Accordingly the following Senators presented themselves and were sworn in. Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Cameron, Conkling, Conover, Denis, Dorsey, Howe, Ingall, McCreary (Kentucky), Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and Merrimon.

Owing to some inadvertence Mr. Conkling's credentials had not yet been received, but

Mr. HAMLIN remarked that the Senator's election was a matter of public notoriety, and moved that the oath of office be administered to him, which was unanimously agreed to.

Senator's Gordon, Jones, and Wadleigh, did not appear.

After the oath of office had been administered to the new Senators, the President's proclamation, convening the Senate in extra session at twelve o'clock, was read.

Going to the Inauguration.

A procession was then formed and proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol.

At 12:50 the Senate returned to its chamber, when, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the hour for the daily meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, a committee of three was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Messrs. Hamlin, Sherman and Casserly were appointed such committee.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday at noon.

HOUSE.

The House met at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

The Senate bill in aid of the execution of the laws of Utah was laid aside. The following Senate bills were passed: To provide a Board of Commissioners to report a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Tulares Valleys, California; to establish a Board of Local Inspectors of steam vessels for Michigan; to amend an act to enable discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads in the public lands; donating cannon balls to the Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association; authorizing the interment of honorably discharged soldiers and mariners in the national cemeteries.

The Senate bill authorizing the Texas Pacific Railroad to connect with, consolidate with or lease other railroad lines in California, except through lines to the Pacific ocean, was next taken up.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed the bill, as tending to create a great railroad monopoly. The bill was defeated by a vote of eighty-nine yeas to seventy-eight nays, not a two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Senate bill amending the act of June 10th, 1872, for the relief of certain tribes of Indians in the Northern Superintendency was laid aside.

The Senate bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Pay Department was laid aside.

Mr. BANKS from the Committee on Rules reported a bill to increase the Standing Committees from 9 to 13, and gave as reasons for the proposed change the vast increase of business and the increase of members.

Mr. DAWES suggested to make the number 11, instead of 13 which was too unwieldy a number. Eleven was substituted for 13 and the resolution as thus amended was adopted.

Mr. TYNER from the Committee on Public Buildings reported a resolution for the improvements in heating and ventilating the Hall and for supplying new desks and chairs for the next Congress; also for making comfortable, sections in the galleries for the exclusive use of the families of the members, and Senators, and President's family and for the diplomatic corps. Adopted.

Taking it Back.

Mr. ACKER, referring to the vote of thanks to Speaker Blaine, passed at last session, which was reported as being unanimous, stated that was a misrepresentation, as he, himself, had voted in the negative, and proceeded to justify that vote on the ground of political and personal partiality.

There was excitement, noise and confusion.

Mr. RAINEY, standing in the central aisle, and surrounded by members, declared that if any people had a right to complain and find fault with the House and the Speaker, it was the class of colored people to which he belonged. The other side of the House would not let them have their Civil Rights bill passed.

Mr. COX—"Now we ought to go out and see the corruptionists and Pretona guards." [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES, in behalf of the joint committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had discharged that duty and that the President had stated that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

Mr. Garfield Explains.

Mr. GARFIELD rose to a personal explanation in reference to the Credit Mobilier investigation, and gave notice that although he had kept silent heretofore, except when called upon to testify, and although he had not been charged with corruption in intent or act by the Committee, yet he did not feel satisfied, and would bring the matter up at an early day, and he would prove his statements and exonerate himself.

Speaker Blaine's Valedictory.

As the hands on the dial of the clock were making rapid approaches to noon, Speaker BLAINE arose and delivered his valedictory, saying:

Gentlemen—For the forty-second time since the Federal Government was organized its great representative body stands on the eve of dissolution. The final word which separates us is suspended for a moment, that I may return my sincere thanks for the kind expressions respecting my official conduct, which, without division of party, you have caused to be entered on your Journal. At the close of four years of service in this responsible and often trying position, it is a source of honorable pride that I have so administered my trust as to secure the confidence and approbation of both sides of the House. It would not be strange if in the necessarily rapid discharge of daily business I should have erred in some of my decisions made on points unexpectedly arising, and often without precedent to guide me. It has been my good fortune, however, to be always sustained by the House, and in no single instance, to have had a ruling reversed. I advert to this gratifying fact to quote the language of the most eloquent of my predecessors, "In no vain spirit of emulation but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude." And now gentlemen with a hearty, God bless you all, I discharge my only remaining duty in declaring that the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress is adjourned without day.

The remarks of the speaker were generally and heartily applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and then the members formed in procession with the speaker at their head and went to the Senate chamber to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

THE MODOC WAR.

Capt. Jack Refuses to Go to Gen. Canby's Camp.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The speech of Capt. Jack to Steele reiterates the Modoc Chief's former statements, views and wishes. Capt. Jack declined to go to Gen. Canby's camp. To-day Steele goes back to Lavabed to try and induce Jack and Schonchis to come out and conclude the terms proposed in the treaty.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Oregon, says that the people of that part of the State are not willing to accept any terms from the Modoc Indians which do not provide a surrender to the civil authority. The Indians indicted for murder fear that any other policy would encourage the tribes in the eastern and southern region to follow the Modoc example. The people opposed the Peace Commission, not because they want war, but because they want a speedy and permanent peace.

ALABAMA.

The Legislative Troubles.

MONTGOMERY, March 4.—Two of the Supreme Court Justices have decided that the late Court House Legislature was the legal body. Justice Safford delivered an dissenting opinion that a legal Legislature was the one organized under Attorney General Williams' plan.

HOME NEWS.

Dropped Dead.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Punucker, aged twenty-one years, who was employed as helper at the Bridge Works on Forty-ninth street. Deceased dropped dead yesterday afternoon while running near the works. His parents reside in the Eighteenth ward. A verdict of heart disease, caused by over-exertion while running, was returned.

Revenue Collections.

The following is an abstract of the revenue collections made during the month of February, by T. W. Davis, Esq., United States Collector of Internal Revenues for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania:

Total collections on spirits	$13,507 05
" " " tobacco	24,163 40
" " " fermented liq'rs	9,988 53
" " " b'nks and b'nk'rs	415 52
" penalties, &c., collected	28 51
Grand total	$43,103 01

The Verdict

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock the jury in the case of Briceland, charged with the murder of Allingham, entered the court room at Washington, Pa., and returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. During the reading of the verdict, Briceland stood up and seemed not in the least affected. In the afternoon a motion for a new trial was filed by his counsel, and Briceland was remanded to jail.

Letters Held for Postage.

Master W. Anderson, Sharon, Pa., 8c; H. P. Bailey, Bealsville, Pa., 3c; Caldwell & Jessup, Fagundis City, Pa., 3c; Henry E. Delavan, Evans, Colorado, 3c; Mrs. Julia Ann Daugherty, Greensburgh, Pa., 3c; J. S. Dilmuth, Jacksonville, Fla., 3c; Geo. B. Ely, Cleveland, O., 3c; R. G. Elder, Elders Ridge, Pa., 3c; F. Johnathan, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; David Gibson, Reading, Pa., 3c; E. S. Hutchinson, Altoona, Pa., 3c; Miss Rachiel Jones, Monongahela City, Pa., 3c; Dr. J. W. B. Kamerer, Larimer, Pa., 3c; Holmes Lee, Richford, N. Y., 3c; Miss Mary Montague, St. Louis, Mo., 3c; Mrs. Mary Ann Megiunis, Ellensburg, W. Va., 3c; J. C. McFarland, Wilkinsburgh, Pa., 3c; Miss Jennie McFarland, Irwins station, Pa., 3c; J. H. McLaughlin, Saltsburg, Pa., 3c; Miss Minnie Newman, Titusville, Pa., 3c; Capt. Geo. Pegram, New Orleans, La., 3c.

Large Real Estate Purchase.

The beautiful country residence and elegant grounds of Felix C. Negley, Esq., at Cherry Hill, near the boundary of the Thirty-fifth ward, on the old Washington road, have been purchased by Jacob Glosser, Esq., the well known Real Estate Broker and Advertising Agent, who will at once lay out the grounds into lots and offer them in the market.

Parties desirous of purchasing suburban lots will find this locality particularly desirable, and the lots will be placed at prices which will be within the reach of all.

No locality can be found possessing so many advantages as this, within such convenient distance of the business centre of Pittsburgh.

We hear that Mr. Glosser intends to offer these lots at very low rates indeed to first purchaser, so that they can buy and build on them at such a price as to defy competition.

Condition of the Wounded Men.

Harrison, who was wounded in the Rush House affray, as mentioned yesterday, is attended by Dr. McCoy, who pronounced his condition yesterday more favorable than was anticipated. The danger is from inflammation that may set in hereafter. If that can be prevented the patient will recover without difficulty. The ball which was supposed to have entered the lung, cannot be found, and the physician is of the opinion that instead of penetrating the cavity of the chest, it passed around and lodged near the spine. Fairchilds, the other seriously wounded man, was worse hurt than Harrison, and his condition is considered more critical. He was struck in the abdomen, but whether the bullet is known to have penetrated the abdominal cavity or not, we have not been able to learn. The principal danger in this case as in Harrison's case, is to be apprehended from future inflammation.

A Fatal Fall.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock, William Perry, a resident of Oakland, fell down stairs at his residence, and received injury from which he died shortly afterwards. The deceased lived in the second story of a house, which was reached by a pair of stairs from the outside. His wife was aroused at the hour named by his knocking, and upon going to the door, discovered him lying at the foot of the stairs dead. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of death from concussion of the brain caused by a fall, was returned. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and a sober, industrious man. He leaves a wife and two small children. He was a native of Wales. It is thought while sitting on the banisters, he lost his balance and fell over backwards.

An Alleged Adultery Case.

A rather romantic case was brought to the notice of the officials at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, the particulars of which are as follows: A young man named W. H. Bassman, about twenty years of age, was committed to the House of Refuge about three years ago, by the Mayor, on the charge of incorrigibility. In about two years he was released on promise of good behavior, and shortly afterwards he was married to a Miss Apt, who lived with her mother at the corner of Charlotte and Thirty-eighth streets. A short time afterwards the conduct of the young man began to excite suspicion in the mind of his mother-in-law, who made efforts to have him recommitted to the House of Refuge. This she was unable to do, and yesterday afternoon she made an information before the Mayor charging him with adultery. She alleges that young Bassman has deserted his legal wife, and that he has been living with one Belle Pierce at McKeesport. Bassman was arrested and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

Death of William Whitesides.

The many friends of William Whitesides will be pained to hear that his protracted illness has at last terminated in death. The hope almost against hope was cherished that his disease might yield to treatment, especially as youth and a temperate life were in his favor, but the summons of the messenger was imperative and he passed to his account on Monday morning. Mr. Whitesides was in the 34th year of his age and was a native of Pittsburgh. He was boy and man several years in the hardware house of Logan & Gregg, and afterwards in company with Hon. Simon Drum, engaged in the hardware business in Allegheny. He was noted for the industry and zeal of his devotion to business and for rectitude of life. Consumption marked him for its victim; the disease insidiously but rapidly got the mastering of his constitution and in the morning of an active and useful life has taken him from us. He leaves a young wife and one child, also a mother and brothers and sisters, with numerous attached friends, to lament their sore bereavement.

His funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Local Option.

A large and enthusiastic anti-license meeting was held last evening by the Sixth Ward Auxiliary Society—under the auspices of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance—in the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Jno. S. Sands, pastor. On motion Henry Snively, Esq., was called to the chair, with C. R. Presser, Esq., as Secretary. Earnest and telling speeches were then made by Rev. Mr. Phipps, T. H. Rabe, Esq., Jno. S. Lambie, Esq., D. R. Nicholson, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Knox. All the speakers urged the necessity of earnest work, and of the utmost vigilence on the day of the election.

On motion another meeting was appointed to be held in the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor, on Tuesday evening, March 11th, at which able speakers would make addresses. Messrs. Marshall and Dines and Rev. Mr. Sands were appointed a committee on speakers.

The following Vigilance Committee for the Sixth ward was appointed:

R. D. Nicholson, Chairman; T. Thompson, John McMinn, D. Dives, John Carson, Alex. McCable, Edward Doty, G. W. Rowley, Wm. Black, John Reddick, Daniel McCaffrey and John J. Thomas.

Amid great enthusiasm, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of the course of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and one or two other papers on the subject of Local Option, and unanimously endorse the course of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE and *Post*, and pledge them our support.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, after the benediction by Rev. John S. Sands.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Inquest by the Coroner.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Hood, a driver in the employ of Major Brown. The deceased used to board at Mr. B.'s house and sleep in a room fitted up for him over the stable on State alley near Fifth avenue. He usually came to breakfast at eight o'clock, and he not appearing yesterday when the "Major" left, nothing was thought wrong. However, at about nine o'clock, Mr. Gregg came to fix a harness, and found the front door of the stable locked. He proceeded to the rear, where he entered the stable, did his "fixing" and went away. A little later Mrs. Brown asked for "Jimmy," and sent a boy to his room. He found it locked, with the key on the inside. He reported to the lady, who became alarmed lest something was wrong. She sent for her husband, who sent his oldest son. The door was tried, but no entrance could be obtained. A locksmith was procured, who unlocked it. When the door was opened the deceased was found lying in the bed with his head hanging over the side, quite dead. Dr. W. H. Snodgrass gave it as his opinion that death was caused by congestion of the brain. It is supposed that deceased was taken sick, and in reaching over to vomit, the blood rushed to his head, and caused the sad result as above stated. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts. Hood was a single man, and had no relatives in this city. It is stated he has a mother and sister living in Philadelphia. Among his effects was found a certificate of deposit on the First National Bank of this city for five hundred dollars in United States bonds. The "Major" has charge of his effects. He was a quiet, steady and sober man—single, and 32 years of age.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

NORTH SIDE SCHOOLS.

Meeting of Controllers Last Evening—Investigation of the Mayor's Accounts—Reconsidering the Increase of Teachers Salaries.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a regular meeting last evening, in the Common Council chamber, City Building, President King in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Prof. L. H. Eaton. The roll was called, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

NEW TEACHERS.

The following new teachers were reported as elected, and, on motion were confirmed: First ward, Miss M. J. Patton; Fifth ward, Miss Lizzie V. Brown, in place of Miss Heinup, resigned, Miss M. A. Bocking, in place of Miss Wilkins, resigned, and Miss Sadie J. May, in place of Hazlewood, resigned; Sixth ward, Ella Joneston, in the primary department, colored school, Miss Susan Johnston, in place of Miss Ella Wilson, resigned, and Miss Sarah J. Hubbard, in place of Miss F. A. Harris, resigned.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. R. C. Miller, chairman of the Library Committee, reported that the committee had elected Mr. C. W. Benney, Secretary and Librarian. One hundred and fifty one volumes have been bound; four books have been donated, and three hundred and forty new books purchased. The report showed the library to be in a very flourishing condition. The report was received and filed.

FINANCIAL—MORE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hobson, chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the report of that Committee, which was published in yesterday's GAZETTE. The following preamble and resolution accompanied the report.

WHEREAS, The liquor fines collected by the Mayor during his administration, have been diverted from their legitimate channel, and whereas the efforts made on the part of this Board to induce him to comply with the requirements of the law have all failed; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Councils be and they are hereby requested to appoint a committee of their honorable bodies to examine the books of the Mayor, in order to ascertain what amount of liquor fines have been collected by him during his term of office, and to have said fines paid into the Treasury of the Board of Controllers.

On motion the report was laid over for the present.

TEACHERS' SALARIES AGAIN.

Mr. Hobson moved that the resolution increasing the salaries of teachers, which was passed at the last meeting, be re-considered.

An animated discussion ensued, in which the motion was made to lay on the table the motion to re-consider. This was lost.

Mr. Smith thought some very remarkable change had suddenly come over the "spirit of our dreams," if the Board wished to undo what it had unanimously agreed upon only at its last meeting. Mr. Smith proceeded to compare the salaries of teachers in other towns and cities with those of Allegheny, showing that the latter was paying smaller salaries in proportion to her wealth and population, than any other city in the Union.

Mr. Donaldson favored re-considering the motion, and referring it to a Committee. He thought it was a very hasty piece of legislation and should receive the immediate attention of the Board.

Dr. Hamilton said he understood that the estimate of the Finance Committee was not based on the increase of the salaries.

Mr. Hobson explained that the report of the Finance Committee had been based on the salaries paid in Pittsburgh.

The question to re-consider was then put and carried.

Mr. Hobson moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by instructing the committee to report salaries sufficiently large as to enable the Board to retain the capable teachers. The amendment was lost, and the motion to refer was carried.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

Mr. Hobson then called up the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the report on the table until the committee reported on the question of teachers' salaries.

The chair decided that this could not be done, as according to the rules, the levy must be made to-night.

Mr. Smith then moved to lay aside the rules. He held that the assessment could not be made until the report of the committee had been received. If they recommended an increase of ten per cent., the mileage reported would not be.

After some further discussion the motion was put and lost.

Mr. Smith moved to amend the levy from eleven to twelve mills on the dollar. The amendment was laid on the table and the original levy adopted.

The remainder of the report, including the resolution for a committee to investigate the matter of liquor fines collected by the Mayor, was then adopted.

The Committees on Teachers and Salaries, and Rules and Regulations were not prepared to report, and, on motion, they were granted another month in which to report.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Smith called up the resolution offered by him at the last meeting of the Board, providing that two-fifths of the members shall constitute a quorum, and which had been laid over for one month.

The question was raised whether or not the Board had power to fix the number of a quorum. The Chair decided that the Board had such power.

Prof. Eaton was opposed to the amendment, and thought that the Board should insist on a majority.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment excepting the cases of adopting tex-books, electing teachers and regulating salaries. In these cases the law requires a majority of the Board. The amendment was lost, and the original motion was also lost.

Some minor bills for printing, &c., were read and warrants ordered drawn for the amounts.

The Secretary reported the total enrollment in the schools for the month of February to be 7,703; average attendance, 6,631; per cent. of attendance 86. The pay roll for the month amounted to $8,297.50.

Mr. Benney called attention to the question whetherin the experience required of a teacher, the time employed in a select or common school should be considered. On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Prof. Eaton requested the reporters to notice the time of the spring vacation, which commences on the Monday preceding the first of April, and continues two weeks.

On motion adjourned.

AN ALARM OF FIRE.

Panic at a Hotel—A Good Many Scared but Nobody Hurt.

About eleven o'clock last evening an alarm was rung from box 17, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, which summoned the "Department" to that spot. The alarm was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the Robinson House, on Duquesne Way, corner of Seventh street. It originated in room 17. The Duquesne Steamer had a stream on the fire in a short time and extinguished it with a damage of perhaps $50, mostly by water, fully covered by insurance. It originated from a grate. The fire was pretty hard to get at as it burned between a partition and underneath the floor. The smoke filled the house and created a general panic and stampede. The way baggage was checked for a little while would have drawn a smile from Dodd or Adams, who would have thought this a genuine baggage express. Ladies skipped about, children cried, men hollowed, and negroes smashed things generally for satisfaction. One man slid down the bannisters, and another rode down on his trunk, only to land at the bottom wrong side up. All this time Mr. Robinson serenely reviewed the situation, and politely calmed the feelings of his guests. One Boston drummer hunted for his watch-key, which he had left laying on a window-sill, while Manager Beamer strode upstairs with two bureau drawers full of clothing after the fire was over. In a little while all was over and quiet reigned supreme, when the guests all retired to their little couches, to dream of the night's adventure.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Accident on the Pan Handle Road—One Passenger Injured.

Train No. 7, (Express) on the Panhandle route, which left Cincinnati at 9:45 A. M. yesterday morning met with a very serious accident near Frazersburg, about fifty miles this side of Columbus. It was caused by a broken rail. The train which consisted of the usual compliment of cars was crowded with passengers. The last a Pullman Sleeper, only contained one lady, Mrs. Lee from Shreveport, Louisiana. The entire train went safely over the break, but the rear car jumped the track and was hurled down an embankment some thirty feet. It made two turns in going down. It had scarcely touched the bottom of the ravine when it took fire from the stove. It contained besides the lady mentioned above the conductor and porter of the sleeping car. They escaped through the window. The conductor succeeded in rescuing the lady. She was cut about the head and it is feared her injuries may result seriously, as she was in an exceedingly delicate condition. She was taken to a house near by and cared for. It is stated that the car was burned to cinders almost as soon as the train had backed to the spot. The passengers in the other cars were much frightened, but none of them were hurt. The conductor and porter were somewhat bruised about the head.

Death and Burial.

This is a solemn and yet an interesting subject. Death is appointed unto all men. When the grim messenger summons a member of a family to his account, a gloom settles on all the survivors, emotions of sadness trouble their minds and unfits them for attending to the necessary obsequies of the dear departed, and yet the dead must have sepulture; ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Happily, among the modern conventionalities is the professional undertaker, who is sent for; he consults the family, learns their every wish, suggests proper solutions of all doubts, takes their order, and in a humane, quiet and becoming manner prepares the body, provides the drapery of the tomb, supplies all things prescribed by duty or custom, arranges for and conducts all the secular accessories to the funeral, including coffin and grave, carriages, &c., &c. The functions of the undertaker should never be entrusted to any but one who is quiet obliging and skillful, one who will do all things decently and in order. We take pleasure in naming Mr. Alex. Aiken, whose office is at No. 166 Fourth avenue, as a gentleman who in practice fulfils all the conditions of his profession as an undertaker, as one who may be relied on to give satisfaction to all who may employ him to bury their dead.

Notice.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to W. G. Anderson, of East End, are requested to settle all accounts immediately, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Alderman for collection.

W. G. ANDERSON.

See advertisement of Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Twenty per cent. discount to every purchaser.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Thirty six Rounds Fought—Campbell Beaten to a Jelly—Hicken Declared the Victor—A General Free Fight Among the Roughs.

The prize fight has come off; two men have pummelled each other to their satisfaction, but not giving entire satisfaction to the motley crowd that was present. The fight took place at Collier station, on the Pan Handle Road, immediately in sight of the railroad track, on the State line, between Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. There were fully one thousand spectators on the ground, and a more heterogeneous crowd could not be imagined. Of course the rough element prevailed, and they showed themselves thoroughly. There was some delay in getting a referee, but at half-past twelve one was chosen, and the men shyed their castors into the ring and came up smiling to the scratch. In the first five rounds neither of the men seemed to force the fighting, and Campbell (the Welshman) seemed to somewhat get the better of his English opponent (Hicken). In the sixth round Hicken got in some hard knocks on Campbell, who returned the compliment by a few gentle taps on the proboscis of the giver—(first blood and cries of "Foul.") Here both men clinched, Hicken down. In the seventh and up to the twelfth round, Hicken seemed decidedly to get the better of the Welshman, whom he was treating rather harsh. In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth rounds, Campbell seemed decidedly to get the best of it, and forced the fighting, clinching and knocking down the Britisher. In the fifteenth round Hicken decidedly punished his opponent and sent him to grass, considerably worse for the deal. From this time Campbell seemed to get the worst of the punishment, but he came up each time that "time" was called. Up to the twenty-fourth round he came well up to the mark and faced his enemy boldly. However, after this he commenced decidedly to weaken, and showed the effect of the terrible punishment he had received; but he still faced the "music" and stood his ground. He looked horrible from the effect of his usage. In the twelve rounds that were afterwards fought Campbell received the worst of the battle, and at the thirty-sixth round, his second threw up the sponge, he not being able to come to time.

Now a scene of confusion ensued. The roughs had cut the ropes and made a grand onslaught on the ring. Pistols were being fired and knives drawn. It was a free fight for all the roughs. O'Baldwin (Hicken's second) demanded the stakes of Seddons, the referee, but that worthy threatened to blow out his brains if he said anything to him and drew his revolver for that purpose. O'Baldwin got some queer pummelling, and arrived in this city last evening, decidedly the worse for his day's sport, as he had a pretty good "head" put on him. The entire party, including the combatants, arrived last evening and made their head quarters at the Rush House. The bar-room of the hotel last evening was crowded to overflowing with roughs and sporting men who discussed the day's proceedings with considerable relish. Thus ends one of the most disgraceful proceedings that has happened in this vicinity for some time.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

A non suit was entered in the case of James Barrett *et ux.* vs. George McAnally *et ux.*

In the case of William Gilkey vs. Conrad Fisher, a verdict was rendered for defendant and a balance of thirty-five dollars certified in his fav

A verdict for plaintiffs for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents was returned in the case of Kirkenbuhl & Co. vs. Day & Stemple.

On trial: the case of James Nesbit *et ux.* vs. John Emmel.

The case of Lorenz Kunkelman vs. Christian Becker, being an action on a contract, is on trial.

In the matter of application for a charter of incorporation of the Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, a final order was granted.

A rule was granted on Edward Bailey to appear in Court on the 8th of March, at ten o'clock, to show cause why he should not be committed to prison for contempt of the orders of the Court in the case of Orlando Metcalf and wife vs. Edward Bailey.

Trial list for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John Brennan,	Henry Gerk,
Richard J. Wray,	Michael Hughes,
John H. Kelly,	Jac. Morgan, (2)
Henry Butler,	John B. Sarber,
Daniel Mooney, et al.	Geo. Irwin,
Frank Wolf,	Stockdale Smith,
Fred. Fenfil,	Fred Smoker.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Spear et al. vs. Arnold Herty, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict yesterday morning for defendant.

The case of Alexander McClurg for use Alexander C. McClurg now for use David L. Smith vs. William T. McClurg is on trial. This is a *scire facias* on mortgage.

In the case of Abolonia Fuchs, executor, vs. T. M. Fussenger, a rule was granted on plaintiffs to show cause why judgement should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

James Gest and James Jackson, charged with the larceny of three fifty-dollar notes of National currency and one hundred and ten dollars, consisting of five and ten-dollar notes of National currency and other valuable papers, from the person of James R. Ferguson, were called up for trial on Monday afternoon, and the case concluded about noon yesterday. Jury out.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Haley is on trial. The defendant is charged on oath of Bridget Tallon with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS.

Arguments were heard yesterday morning in the matter of G. D. Dummett & Co., bankrupts, after which the Court adjourned.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Mayo is a good drawing card this week at this house, and his acting appears to be appreciated.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The grand feats of the Leopolds, and the acts of the other artists, are sufficient to test the seating capacity of this house.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The management knows what will suit his patrons, and is rewarded accordingly. To-day the usual Wednesday matinee.

TABLEAUX.—On Friday evening, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, will be given a series of *tableaux vivants* by a number of young ladies and gentlemen of this city, for charitable purposes. This promises to be a remarkably fine entertainment.

LIBRARY HALL.—We trust that the lecture of Wendell Phillips, at Library Hall, to-morrow evening, will not be forgotten. A rich treat is in store for all who will attend.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.
River Avenue.
[43]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.
[150.]

Frame House. 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,300. Terms, 1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.
Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.
[203.]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. ¾ of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

To Teamsters.

With the advent of the spring, hundreds of teamsters who have had but little to do during the winter, are making preparations for a good spring business. The first matter to claim their attention is their rolling stock, their vehicles, which must be in good order, and the quicker that is attended to the better, as the rush after a few weeks will be so great on the wagon makers that they will have difficulty in getting the work done in season. They can easily have the work put through, and in a manner that will give the highest satisfaction while at the same time the prices will be reasonably bearing by leaving their orders at the Novelty carriage and wagon works, on Centre street opposite the Allegheny cemetery. The proprietors Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro. have fitted up their shops with every facility for this branch of work and will attend to all orders promptly and guarantee to render the fullest measure of satisfaction in every case. Their prices are reasonable and their work will stand the test.

Wanted.

All persons desiring to sell or buy any Bank, Insurance, or other local stocks, to call on Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Full quotations and information concerning all our banks and Insurance Companies cheerfully furnished on application. All stocks bought and sold strictly on commission.

The Wooden Sewing Machine.

We were lately shown a curiosity in the shape of a Weed sewing machine made entirely of wood. It was whittled out of ordinary pine with an ordinary jack-knife by an ordinary boy—no not an ordinary boy; it was the handiwork of a deaf and dumb boy who resides in Massachusetts. A Weed machine was left at the home of the boy by an agent, and the lad, with considerable ingenuity, made a counterpart of the machine, even to the minutest part, and did it wholly with a jack-knife. It was presented to Superintendent Fairfield, of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, as a Christmas present.—*Hartford Times.*

More of an evidence of the simplicity of the Weed than the ingenuity of the boy, call and see a Weed at 116 Market street—F. C. Biggert.

Wanted,

mortgages on property in this city or county. $50,000 to invest in good mortgages. Call on Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

BREVITIES.

....The Coroner held three inquests yesterday.

....The prize fight was the all absorbing topic yesterday.

....A mad dog was shot in a yard on Jackson street, Allegheny, yesterday, by officer Smith.

....The men who stood in the ring yesterday "stripped to the waist" must have enjoyed themselves.

....A child named O'Neil, aged one year, died suddenly on Irwin avenue, near Jackson street, Allegheny, yesterday.

....The body of Mrs. Manns will be exhumed to-morrow, when the contents of her stomach will be analyzed, and a thorough investigation made.

....The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, and elected Mr. R. T. White clerk. The pay-rolls of the Committee were approved, but no other business was transacted.

....Yesterday, a small strip of ground in the shape of the base of a cone, in the rear of the Lawrence Bank, at the forks of the road, Lawrenceville, was sold by J. P. Epping to D. S. Deitrich for twenty thousand dollars.

....The special Committee of Allegheny Councils to which was referred the matter of the annexation of the North End district to the city of Allegheny, held a meeting last evening but adjourned until next Thursday evening without taking any definite action.

....One of the men who was seriously wounded in the bar-room fight yesterday morning had made up his mind to attend the prize fight, and after he had received three bullets it was only by the earnest protest of the attending physician that he was induced to give it up.

....The accommodation trains for Braddock's on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway, Connellsville route, leaving Pittsburgh at 11 o'clock P. M., and Braddock's 11:55 P. M. have been discontinued since March 3, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when they will run as usual.

....The circulation of the GAZETTE is increasing largely every day. A comparison of its contents, in every department, with the best of its cotemporaries, and the low price at which it is furnished subscribers (*only fifteen cents a week*) sufficiently recommend it to all who desire a first class, reliable newspaper.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

JOHN MATHER is charged before Alderman Taylor by Henry Guntsky with false pretense, in obtaining one hundred dollars worth of cigars from the complainant by promising to pay for them when delivered. Warrant issued.

THE Mayor disposed of twenty-one common cases yesterday morning. Joseph Coyle, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was sent to the Work House for sixty days. John McCord, Mary Hufnagle, Frank Kramer and Sarah Davis for disorderly conduct were sent to the Work House for thirty days each.

WILLIAM NORTON appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and charged John Primrose with a surety of the peace. He alleges that he went to him to collect an old debt of $6.25, when the defendant threatened to break his neck, etc., if he dared to come again, or sue him for the money. A warrant was issued.

HENRY EDWARDS, colored, was committed to the Work House for thirty days yesterday by Deputy Mayor Irwin, on charge of disorderly conduct. Henry, it seems, was disappointed in love, and sought revenge on his mother, who he imagined was the cause of his misfortune. Procuring a razor, he flourished it rather recklessly, threatening to behead his maternal parent.

Special Notice.

All persons interested in the New York stock market, desiring to hear latest telegraphic quotations, are invited to call at the office of Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Constant communication with New York. Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

Wanted,

for negotiation, first-class commercial paper. Manufacturers and others having good paper to be converted into money, are requested to call on Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. All business done strictly on commission.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the Improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at

R. STRAW & Co.'s,
10 Sixth street.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Arizona Diamonds, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

The Constitutional Convention.

Resolutions Relating to Tardy Members and Legislative Caucuses—Senatorial Representation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1873.

Absent Members.

Mr. Howard moved that leave of absence shall not be granted in any case unless the reason shall be fully stated, and the Convention in every case shall decide upon the sufficiency of the reasons; and in case of absence without leave, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be directed to bring in the members who are absent, and upon their appearance they shall be reprimanded by the President at the bar of the Convention.

Legislative Caucuses.

By Mr. Cuyler, that the Committee on the Legislature be and they are hereby instructed to consider and report in what method it is practicable to prevent the decision of caucuses of members of the Legislature from controlling the judgment and action of members in the discharge of their duties.

Senatorial Representation.

Gen. White made a motion that Sections 20 and 21 of the report from the Committee on Legislature, which have been under discussion for several days, be referred back to the Committee, which was not agreed to.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislature, the amendments of Mr. Darlington and Mr. Lilly being under consideration. Mr. Clark in the chair.

Mr. Samuel A. Purviance having the floor, could not see why there should be any restrictions, upon Senatorial representation in our cities. A city, whether Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, is as much entitled to fair representation as any other portion of the Commonwealth.

AVERT THE DANGER.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a tearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaints, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the imprudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—BALDWIN—Tuesday morning, March 4th, 1873, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oil City, JAMES S. YOUNG, Esq., of Allegheny City, and LIDA, daughter of Dr. J. D. Baldwin. No cards.

LATHAM—LOGAN.—Tuesday, March 4, 1873, at the Residence of the brides parents by the Rev. A. B. Leonard, Mr. ROBERT S. LATHAM to Miss MARY M. LOGAN, all of this city.

[New York papers please copy.]

DIED.

GOOD—On Tuesday, March 4th, at 7:20 A. M., UNITY S. GOOD, at her late residence on the Perrysville road.

Funeral will take place on THURSDAY, March 6th, at 10 A. M. Carriages will leave Charles, Peebles & McGuire's, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, at 8 A. M.

NEELY—On Tuesday morning, March 4th, at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, CLARA B., daughter of J. F. and Emma Neely, aged 9 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents in Union township, on THURSDAY, the 6th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALDEN—On Tuesday morning, March 4th, at 1½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, GEO. W. ALDEN, late Superintendent of the Monongahela House, aged 61 years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

BROWN—On Tuesday evening, March 4th, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. W. W. BROWN, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 237 Arch street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 7th, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FALKENSTEIN—On Tuesday morning, March 4, GEORGE FALKENSTEIN, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, Locust street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILSON—On Saturday evening, March 1, 1873, Dr. ROBERT WILSON, aged 81 year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Penn avenue, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's livery stable, opposite Union Depot at 12½ P. M.

PAGE—Of consumption, on Monday morning, March 3d, at half-past eight o'clock, WILLIAM WHITESIDES, son of Mrs. Dr. Page, of Allegheny City.

The funeral services will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Ninth street, where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap6:d83

PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

[OFFICIAL.]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
MARCH 5, 1873.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES LIST.

Adams Mrs B
Alexander Miss V
Algeo Mrs A
Allen Mrs J S
Albra E P
Agnew Mrs M
Anderson Miss S2
Aspen Miss a M
Ashton Mrs E
Banzer Mrs M
Banta Miss W
Barth Mrs Julia
Banel Miss E
Beney Mrs Sarah
Beery Miss H
Blackmore Miss M
Beach Miss M
Beck Miss Evy
Bell Miss B B
Bird Miss Annie
Bleoloe Miss D
Bown Mrs James
Bonsall Adela M
Bollensberg Mrs M
Brown Mrs M A
Brenen Elizabeth
Brooks Eliza
Butler Miss Mary
Burke Miss J M
Buecher Miss C
Bulleer Miss K
Bunnington Mrs Minnie
Buckley Miss S
Cain Mrs M J
Cain Mrs E
Cadwalader Mrs G W
Carter Miss H D
Carlisle Miss J
Clarke Miss Mary
Christy Miss M
Christy Miss A
Combs Miss Mary
Conlon Miss L
Cooley Miss E
Crittenlow Miss J
Crook Miss M
Coughlan Miss M
Dawson Mrs L
Dover Mrs Kate
Dinen Miss Julia
Donahue Mrs M
Donahue Miss Ks
Draper Miss H
Drew & Co Madame L
Drexel Mrs M
Dunn Miss Kate
Dubne Miss E
Dunbar Mrs H C
Duff Miss L E
Eder Miss M
Edgerton Miss E
Edmundson Miss Hildah
English Mrs W B
Emoth Miss M
Ewing Mrs Mary
Finen Catharine
Finch Miss Kate
Florence Miss M
Fleming Miss J
Flaherty Maria
Foster Miss Bella
Foale Miss Lottie
Freesy Mrs B
Gerrard Miss E
Gibson Mrs M
Gibson Mrs Wm (for)
Godfrey Mrs E M
Grant Mrs Emma
Groves Mrs M A
Green Mrs C
Green Miss S
Heggerman Mrs Kate
Haines Mrs A
Hettick Miss J 2
Kickey Miss Ella
Hill Mrs C B
Hood Miss Annie
Hollowess Mary
Hodge Mrs A A
Horne Miss M P
Horn Miss Ruth
Irvine Mrs M J
Jamison Mrs E J
Johns Miss Sadie
Jones Mrs C
Jones Susan A
Johnson Susan E
Johnson Miss M A
Johnson Miss M A
Kane Mrs Hugh
Kantz Miss E
Keane Mary (for)
Kernan Ellen
Lawson Miss A
Lewis Mrs
Lindsay Mrs H
Low Miss Jennie
Lowry Mrs F C
Loyd Miss Sarah
Lyon Mrs Minnie
Martin Mrs J W
Mack Miss Annie
Marriott Mrs E
Manning Miss M
Marrberg Mrs
Mackey Miss M O
Mews Miss R
Mars Margaret
Miller Mrs Mary
Miller Miss M
Miller Mrs
Miller Miss Bella
Morning Mrs H
Merndell Mrs L
Moorhead C
Montgomery Mrs
Moore Mrs Sarah
Moore Miss J
Myers Mrs H A
Mullen Miss N
Mulard Miss E
Murphy Miss A
Murphy Miss A
McCafferty Miss I
McCormack Mrs Mary
McClurg Mrs M
McCleary Miss R A
McCune Mrs E
M'Cutcheon Ann
McDonald Miss S
McGovern Mrs P (for)
McLaughlin S
McPhilamie Mrs Mary J
McNeely Mrs C
Nelson Mary
Nevys Mrs R
Norris Miss N M
Noon Mrs Julia
Nourse Julia
O'Neil Miss A M
Paul Miss Jennie
Pollock Miss H
Patterson Miss S J
Raymond Mrs M
Reas Miss C
Reddick Miss S
Rea Mrs M
Rice Miss Bell
Riley Miss Lizzie
Richardson Mrs P
Richardson Miss R J
Roberts Miss C
Rone Miss C
Rosswell Mrs J
Ross Eva
Roner Mrs M E
Robb Miss Lizzie
Rourke Mrs H
Rushton Mrs I
Ryan Miss S E
Schwitzer Miss L
Scott Miss M
Sadler Anna E G
Shannon Miss L S
Shaw Mrs M M
Showare Mrs M E
Shoeman Miss L
Shrumps Mrs A
Sheppard Miss L
Simmons Miss M A
Sines Miss L
Stewart Mrs
Snyder Miss M
Stokely Miss H
Slussep Mrs E
Teeper Miss
Talbot Mrs A
Thomas Miss M
Tite Miss Lizzy
Tilloyd Miss M
Turner Miss M
Tyson Miss L A
Turgen Mrs M
Unger Mrs
Vandegrift Mrs H V
Warbeck Mrs J
Walker Miss S
Watt Mrs Jane
Ward Miss Mary
Wiggin Margret
Westervelt Miss H W
West Mrs Kate
Williams Mrs L
Winder Mrs H
Wilson Mrs L
Wilkinson Mrs H W
Wright Mrs (for)
Worthington Miss Dodie
Yound Miss M
Initial M E S

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Oliver
Adams Henry L
Adair J W
Albree Jos
Allstadt Wm (2)
Allen H C
Alexander M
Alexander W H
Adgedar Henry
Anderson E F (2)
Arsford S
Arnold A B (2)
Arnold Frank
Atkins E
Ball L
Banks Thos
Bankerd Wm
Bapp T
Barker W H
Bailor Jim
Basel Fred
Bates Peter
Bann A L
Barker Fred
Barrett Wm
Barrett Thos
Barnes Mr
Batteroce Jno
Beacher Fred
Bear Lewis
Benny J H
Benson C H
Beck Andrew
Besner W E
Bennett J Wm
Bell Wm
Beimer Henry
Berger G
Berbritter Henry
Best A
Bickerstaff Capt
Birmingham Watson & Co
Bitner Geo
Bingham H H
Blackburn G B
Blake Mr
Boulton Alex
Bowman J F
Boost Mr
Boyd Barney
Booth Geo R
Boone Henry D
Boone F C
Boucher Jno
Brown Dr N W
Brown Alex
Brown Jas H
Brayard C A
Breck E T
Brownelier G
Brough Wm
Brady & Co W T
Brownell Mr
Braden N J
Bradley Jno
Buckley & Co R
Burke Bros
Buchanan Geo
Bush Jno H
Butcher Dr
Burnly Dennis
Butterfield J S
Burns Jno
Caswell Geo T
Campbell Bartley
Cafferty Bryan
Cadwalader Thos
Calvert Fletcher
Cann A & W
Cain Robt J
Carr Jno
Carney Westley
Castle Chas
Cane Thos
Carrigan Wm
Carroll Thos M
Carroll & Co
Carricola Peter
Carner N E
Cash Chas
Carter Geo
Carson A J & S H
Chaffrey Saml
Charles John
Chear Lawrence
Chase Handford & Co
Chapman Cop W
Chedbour C H
Charlton Jas H
Chambers Frank
Chamberlin J E
Chamberlin Chas
Cleary Jno (for)
Cletonorhy Saml
Christy Dr J H
Cook A
Cook Jackson D
Cook A H
Cook & Co A
Clark Chas
Clark J B
Clark Henry
Clark James
Clark Rev M
Clark E
Clark Geo A
Clark Jno
Clark Richard
Coffer Geo & Emma
Collins & Co
Coode J B
Coursin F H
Coup Martin L
Conroy Jno
Covertan Md
Cone Henry
Cornell & Werling
Combs A 2
Coulson Mr
Corry H H
Coose James
Connelly Post & James
Curran Jno (for)
Cronin Nathan
Clifton S
Critler & Bro
Creyster H B
Crittle Jno E
Cremmer Wm
Cuff Geo Jno
Curinyer J (for)
Curtz Matthew V
Cunningham H M
Daragh J R
Davis Jno W
Daves Ed
Daves Peter S
Daves David
Davisson S (for)
Delphan & Co
Derke Alex
Delane Harry
Dell Geo M
Demest Wm J
Dell James
Detlef Frank
De Baum Hollis G
Dennison H
Ditman & Co J F
Dipol Fulton
Dixon Bros
Dixon Heirs
Delhest & Co J M
Dowron Gen J A
Dobson Chas A
Donaldson Heber
Donnell James J
Dougherty M H
Dougherty P
Dougherty T for
Drake & Co F
Driscoll D P
Durand & Hagerty
Dupont C H
Duoruine Lewis
Duncan M
Duncan C N P
Duncan John
Dyer Saml
Dyer Wm
Erdley Jas (for)
Edwards D R (for)
Edwards Daniel
Eckman Warren
Egan Michael
Edgerton D W
Elliott E M
Engelhart Mr
Enis John
Etter H A
Erwin C M
Emerson Jas E
Ewer A H
Ewer Daniel
Evans J F
Fairbanks Edwin
Farran Terrence
Fairchild Alex
Fagan David
Ferguson S (for)
Fennessey Jas
Fechelmer & Workman
Finkbrier Rev J W (2)
Fischer G
Fischer L C
Fitzpatrick J J
Fleming L
Fleming Jno E
Foley Pit
Folger & Clark
Fogel Jno B
Fowler Van B
Foster H R
Foster Fred E
Foster H B
Frey Geo
Frazier G W
Freeman Geo P
Fuller C
Fundis Lewis
Gannon Jno
Gaskill Jas
Gates Geo F
Gamage Dr T A
Gelder H
Gibbons J F
Gist Thos J
Glasly Jno (for)
Gleason F L
Glass M H
Glass Saml
Gordon Wm
Goldsmith John
Gohring John
Gould Frank H
Grayson John
Grassman R
Gray Wm D
Gray Ed
Green Wm H
Graves Thos
Griffith Geo (for)
Gregg James
Guyther J W
Hayden A
Hallowell M
Hawkins Jas
Hanna Rev T H
Hangel & Co M
Hanna & Co Jos
Hanerck Chas
Hamilton G W
Harden Henry
Harrington & Goodman
Harkins Pat
Hast Pat
Hast Wm M
Hardy John
Harper Geo
Harcourt Jno
Hawkins W M
Hatfield A G
Hasser D S
Hatch D P (2)
Hayne G D
Hays Harry
Heilard John
Hersey John
Heddington L 2
Heliz Peter
Hendricks Benj
Hegell Frank
Heard W H
Herron F T
Henderson T P
Heineman H C
Hick Jacob
Hinus L S
Hillard C J
Hirsh Dan'l
Hiland Chas
Hill Wm M
Hill Hugh (for)
Holdern Rev F
Hoffner John A
Howells Jane S
Holland E P
Hofman & W
Hopkins W T
Hough Samuel
Hough S
Howard H H
Harrison W J
Horne & Co J G
Hossack H E
Horner G W
Hyde D B
Hubard W G
Hunsinger Jacob
Hudson Bros
Hug John
Hughes J C
Humphrey Robt
Hunter Rev W H 3
Hunter W C
Ender Robt
Irwin C M
Jackson R A
James Thos
James H (for)
Jenkins D S
Jenkins John
Jolliffe Wm
Joseph Jacob
Joyce Wm
Joyce J
Johns & Co
Jones Stephen H
Jones Ernest
Jones Wm
Jones Daniel
Johnston & Co J F
Johnston J B
Kenna James
Kamp Wm
Kahn Harvey M
Kaye John
Keohan John
Keep J W
Keck John
Keith Amos A
Kenyon J J
Kennedy J A
Kennedy W J A
Kelly Wm C
Kelly Henry
Kindlin John
Kirk Frank
Kirld John F
Kirkwood A B
Kirkpatrick A G
Kirkpatrick A not A K & Co
Klages R
Kiskis G
Koch Arnold
Krebbs T J
Krebbs Geo
Kregan W S
Kussler J M & G 2
Lamm John
Lauer Philip
Lapper Jas (for)
Laughery H
Lauch Ed
Lang John
Laney S
Laying Thos
Lawson S B
Lanson J S
Lewrence E
Letrick W C
Lewis S C
Lee W A
Liberty S
Lutts Jacob
Logan W (for)
Logan J
Logan J P
Lowe G O
Lobenstein H
Louther & Tyson
Loughrey J F
Lowrey Jno
Lowrey J M
Lovitze Jacob
Lloyd Evans
Lutes & W
Lutes Franklin
Lentsinger Jos
Lyons Jno
Lyons Wm B
Lyons Jno S
Lydinger Mr
Lynch J
Lysle Jas M
Lytle R J
Mackintosh J M
Maffit & Co
Manning Mr
Mason Jno
Maghinis Capt W
Manchester & Jennings
Mackins J L
Maciel Rev D for
Maren & Sister
Marchard J L
Mars Wm
Martin Patrick
Marshall W S D
Marshall Archey
Mertza J 5th ave
Millener L M
Miltenberger A
Mishler B
Mills & Davis
Mlesberger Jno
Michaels M A
Mildbaugh & Kingsley
Miller A S
Miller Chas
Miller & Williams
Miller Jas
Miller Hasten
Mitchell Jas
Mitchell Jas G
Munson J
Morgan T R
Morgan James
Morgan Geo
Morgan R C
Moore Wm
Moore John
Moore W A
Moore Chas
Morris & Arthurs
Morrison Wm
Murray W A
Murray Felix (for
Myers J 20th ward
Myers Saml
Murr J
Mase Jno J
Munkedler C
Muller Jos
Muller Louis
Mysett P
McAdoo Jno
McAllester C (for
McAfee Jas
McReth Wm
McCalum Geo W
McCandless P (2)
McCandless A W
McCafferty Chas
McCameron H
McCarthy Hon Mr (St Clair st)
McClure Jas
McClosky Jno
McCullough Lowrie
McClay R
McClure J N
McClary Wm
McConnell W J
McCoy Jr S N
McCombs Townsend & Co
McCombs Wm
McCormick B C
McCormick & Co D C
McCorell Robt
McCreery S F
McCune W H
McCurdy Alex
McCurd Jas
McCutcheon S
McDermott J B
McEwer D
McElfresh A
McGhan T
McGirr Dr J E
McGahey W J
McGowan Martin
McGhee Wm S
McGregor Jno
McKanna Peter
McKibbin L S
McKibbin Jno B
McKirdy Jas
McKee J P
McKeraban C
McLaughlin A
McLanim M J
McMahon Robt
McNally Pat
McMillen S F
McNally Pat
McSweeny Rev J E
McWilliams W B
McWilliams A B
Newton Enslun
Neckart Fred
Newport Wm
Norman Ed
Nelson Henry
Nelson G W
Nicholson R D
Noonan Rich
Nugent Garret
Ollenhauser Geo
Omsler Isaac
Oakes Geo C
Ober Geo
O'Connell Dennis
O'Donohue Jno
O'Connor Thos
O'Neal Andrew
O'Neal Jno (2)
O'Sullivan Mich
Page Chas R
Patee T S
Parmester O S
Patton Marcus
Payne Chas
Paddon J P
Park Jos
Parker Samuel
Paterson James
Patterson Baird
Pattison J P
Patterson Wilson
Perry B F
Petrie W A
Petrie Chas
Peterson Jno H
Phillips Alex
Phillips Dr Jno
Phillips Jos
Pirchs Wm
Ploer Devall
Pichel B
Pollock Chas
Pomeroy Ed
Pounds L H
Porter S
Porter Henry
Post Kota
Proctor Jno S
Pourier & Co C
Quigg Isaac
Quillan James
Quinn Danl P
Ramsey Alfred C
Ratman Chas
Rens M
Richard D P
Reeder Saml
Reyzaner Bros
Reynolds J G
Riegel Wm
Ritter Henry
Ritter & Co
Rowley W G
Robertson & Fairchild
Rolston Wm
Rousse Thos
Rollin S W
Rogers Saml T
Robinson Wm
Rupp W H
Rubin A
Reisman Paul
Rupert Jos
Rumbaugh Israel
Ryan W J
Sanders Amos
Sanders Case
Schmidt Peter J
Scobir Archie
Scheuck Henry
Scott James
Scott Jno K
Schwann Geo
Setter Cap Jno A
Seymour Daniel
Seccomb Shaw & Stewart
Shenheim Malachi
Shaw Rev W P
Shiras A P (2)
Shaffer H C
Shoy Jno
Shea Michael
Shousenry P
Shaler Prof L
Sheeley F
Smith Henry
Sheridan Thos
Seaforth Cap A
Sieth R
Sibbett R M
Silvey Adam
Simpson Oscar S
Sinewy Jno
Synnes G W
Snigas M
Snowden Wm
Snow W B
Snyder Antes (2)
Snyder Bros
Snyder O J
Snyder D S
Smith J H
Smith R A
Smith Francis & Weis
Smith Chas
Smith Luther C
Smith Thos J
Sommer & Co C
Sarber Thos
Spryer Geo
Spencer C W
Speers C C
Springer Jno
Springer & Co J C
Spalding S
Steenson Thos K
Sterling J T
Stinetta Wm
Stanesfield A
Stauff Frank
Stattlander W for
Steele Jno W
Stadleman C
Strenger & Bro
Stofford T (for)
Stewart J
Stewart Wm H
Stewart S
Stewart Geo C
Stewart A L
Stephenson H
Street C S
Strain Dover
Stowarter Chas
Strong & Armstrong
Sturm J G
Strott & Brostop
Stratten Jas
Sturning Henry
Sweeny Pat (for)
Sweeny McClurg & Co
Sweeny M (for)
Sylla P
Tate John
Taggard Samuel
Taggart & Co E R
Tarman & Co N
Taylor John W
Tomlinson Rich
Thobold Chas
Thomas Irwin
Thompson Thos
Thorndyke J 2
Thorn J C
Thorn Jos
Tierste M W F
Tompkins Wm
Trembly Thos
Tomer Thos J
Tricker G H
Volmer Chas
Verner & Co
Wadlon Frank
Waddel & Son J
Wainsbrough E
Wagenknecht E
Waldright W
Wall Wm
Wallace E
Walker Robt
Watkins Arthur
Watson Thos
Watson Philip
Warner H B
Wehrle E R
Werling John H
Weeler S
Weymouth E
Weisner Sam'l T
Weyman Aloes
Weiss Chas
Whitaker J H
Whitehead And
Whipple Geo E 2
White Robt
White Thos
Wilhelm Henry
Wilkins James
Wire D S
Wenzel Chas
Winch Jos
Winvin J W
Wings Wm
Williard Geo A
Wilson Birke
Wilson Dr Robt
Wilson Jas
Williams F A
Williams J E
Williams John
Williams Amos
Williams Jno A
Williams Wm (2)
Williams L W
Woefel & Kelfer
Wolf Anton
Wolf Anthony
Worsey Paul
Wray Mathew
Wright J M
Wright J M
Yaskea Jas E
Young & Bros C B
Young Robt
Zimmerle Frank
Zempeck & Kephart
Zimmerman T S

VARIETY.

Mortimer Troupe
Davenport Bros
Box H
S H S
East World Put Co
Steamboat Alex McDonald
Duquesne File Works
Petrolia Oil Co
Agent Public Halls & Schools
English Consul
Christian Instructor
Granite Improvement Co
Shoe Last Factory
Primary Schools

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates, Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey, 345 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT

DAVIS' BOOK STORE,

175 Liberty Street.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr.," and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rate, by

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF McKINLEY LODGE, No. 318 A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the Hall on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 7th, at half-past twelve, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother P. M. W. W. BROWN. Members of Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.
mh5:180

☞ THE MEMBERS OF McKINLEY LODGE, No. 318 A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the Hall on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 6, at half-past twelve o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother GEORGE FALKENSTEIN. The members of Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.
mh5:181

☞ NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—ALL persons engaged in the ICE BUSINESS are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at CITY HALL, Market street, on NEXT WEDNESDAY, March 5th, promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M.
mh4:149

OFFICE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, 1873.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the National Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, March the 18th, 1873. By order of the Directors.
MERCER B. COOPER,
Assistant Secretary.
fe21:h66

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.
fe11:h48

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 25, 1873.

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after March 4th, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons.
JOHN G. HOLMES,
Treasurer.
mh3r24-d&s

☞ HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY CO.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE,

corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, over Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Pittsburgh.—Regular Board Meetings held EVERY MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Special Meetings EVERY THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., until further notice.

ALL friends of the cause are invited and earnestly requested to attend these meetings, and also to become both active and sustaining members of the Alliance.

Enlist with us at once. The campaign will be short but lively and "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

T. H. RABE, President.
JACOB REESE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
fe25:110

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER or shipping Clerk, by a man of experience. Best of city reference given. Address "T C," GAZETTE office. mar5:145

WANTED—FIRE BRICK MAKER—accustomed to furnace linings, to set and burn round kilns and superintend improvements. Situation permanent winter and summer. Also, a good common Brick Maker. Address POINT SAVAGE BRICK WORKS, Mineral Point, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. mh4:142

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, now or in good order, in Allegheny City, convenient to Western avenue or Pleasant Valley cars, by a small family; no children. Address "M," GAZETTE office, stating rent.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Smith street, first door from Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. fe6

TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 113 CRAWFORD STREET, Pittsburgh. Inquire of GEORGE R. COCHRAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh5:149

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, suitable for two single gentlemen. Inquire at 27 Eighth street, formerly Hancock. mh4:141

TO LET—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM furnished. Inquire at 138 Sandusky street, Allegheny. mh4:136

TO LET—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, No. 213 North avenue, Allegheny City, fronting on Park, and containing all modern improvements. Also, two good offices at 234 Penn avenue, suitable for a physician. Rent $260. Inquire of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, 234 Penn avenue. mh4:131

TO LET—LARGE STORE ROOM, OFFICE and Cellars, for many years occupied by Steel Bro. as produce warehouse, corner of Third avenue and Smithfield street. Inquire of WM. F. & G. NOBLE, Upholsters, under Central Hotel. mh4:137

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS five story warehouse with two offices and safe vault, No. 112 Second avenue, now occupied by the undersigned as a wholesale grocery. Rent low. Possession immediately. Inquire of SAMUEL H. BAIRD, No. 112 Second avenue. mh4:111

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE CITY BANK building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, one on third floor, 12x14 feet, two on the fourth floor, 18x31 and 14x18 feet. These rooms are among the finest in the city. Gas and water in all of them. The location of the Bank makes them the most desirable now for rent. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank. fe22:13

TO LET—OFFICE.—INTENDING TO move our office to northeast corner of our building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn street; well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for a bank; can give any depth required. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner of Tenth streets. fe21:h99

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIGIBLE business warehouse, No. 311 Liberty street, at present occupied by G. A. Graff. Inquire of R. H. KING, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 32 Fifth avenue. fe14:69

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja8:g82

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON Boyle street, Allegheny. Price $1,800. Apply at No. 59 Boyle street. fe28

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 doubled flued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREESER, No. 58 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. fe6:h22-TF

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 200 ACRES, near station on Pennsylvania Railroad; 75 acres in cultivation; comfortable log house of 6 rooms and pantry; orchard of 300 trees, all bearing; 10 acres in wheat, 12 acres in meadow; soil good; abundance of limestone. Price $6,000. Terms easy. The Stock and Farming Implements will be sold if desired. Possession given at two weeks' notice.
S. L. CUTHBERT,
fe28 202 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 65 Forty-fourth street, west side, below Butler; house contains 9 rooms, including bath room; range; hot and cold water; gas throughout; stable, carriage house, wash house, &c.; lot 36x127 feet. Also large lots in the borough of Parnassus, A. V. R. R., ranging from 6,000 square feet of surface up to 5 acres. Inquire of the undersigned, 44th street, City, or W. R. LOGAN, Parnassus.
fe26:113 J. W. LOGAN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRABLE property, the residence of the late John McQ. Woods, No. 132 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue. fe21:h98

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
ass 382 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 83 Ackley street	$2,500
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street	9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue	7,500
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street	5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street	3,500
Lot 110x90 on Jackson street	10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher's ref.	300
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill	2,700
Lot 20x120 on Buena Vista street	2,500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 84 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantels in parlor; gas and water throughout the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. R. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and allowing rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4:128 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS, special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c. Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
del4d&w Opposite Postoffice.

DRESSED HEMP—TEN BALES IN Store for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO.,
80 Water Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McKEE

SOLE PROPRIETOR

Of the old established

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

59 MARKET STREET,

Is now receiving the

LARGEST STOCK
OF
SPRING
DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this city.

Goods All New,
No Old Stock,
Prices Low.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A. D. McKEE,

Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.

Engagement of the Popular Actor, Mr.

FRANK MAYO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1873,

DAVY CROCKETT.

Davy Crockett....Frank Mayo
Eleanor Vaugher....Miss Effie Ellsler

Her first appearance this season.

Saturday, Davy Crockett Matinee.

☞ FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.

GRAND WEDNESDAY MATINEE 2:30 P. M. By M'lle Geraldine, Leo, Mons. Leopold. The Leap 25 feet in the air. Also, M'lle Crito, Patti Rosa, Tommy Murray, Castelotti, with Jas. H. Budworth, the Carrolls, Morrissey and Emerson, Clinetop Sisters, Tilly Prestage.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.

NINE NEW STARS TO-NIGHT.

Miss Fanny Davenport, the Levan ine Brothers, Sadie Rogers, Thomas and Heany, Miss Annettee La Point, Maffit and Jeffrey, the great J. W. McAndrews. The FEMALE MINSTRELS, 10 beautiful young ladies. The LOCAL OPTION to-night and the drama, The Mill Girls of the Iron City. Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

☞ FREE LECTURE

AT THE ROOMS OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 6th,

Commencing at 8 o'clock, by

Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D.

Subject—"ST. PATRICK."

Admission free and all persons invited. mh5:147

☞ MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Fourteenth Lecture of the Course on

THURSDAY EVENING, March 6,

By the matchless Orator,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

SUBJECT,

"FROUDE."

ADMISSION, 75 CENTS.

An Orchestral Prelude will be given, commencing at 7 o'clock, under the direction of Prof. Toerge, who has selected a choice programme for the occasion.

☞ CONCERT AND TABLEAU

AT THE

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE,

For benevolent objects,

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7th,

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. mh4

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA

Glass and Queensware,

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.

No. 100 Wood Street.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the construction of WILMOT STREET BRIDGE has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of GREENFIELD AVENUE, from Hazelwood avenue to Monongahela river, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Session within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of BATES STREET, from Wilmot street to Second avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of SYLVAN AVENUE EXTENSION, from Sylvan avenue to Hazelwood avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineer.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property," passed October 26, 1872, owners of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holders who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.
THOS. B. PHELPS,
ja20 City Assessor.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, February 11 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871: upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.
fe11 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Hazlet street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873. City Attorney.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of TWENTY-SECOND STREET, from Mulberry alley to A. V. R. R., are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
fe26 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
MUNICIPAL HALL.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, MARCH 5, for furnishing the city with STATIONERY for the ensuing year.
fe25 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., March 1, 1873.

TO BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

In pursuance of an Ordinance of Councils of the City of Allegheny, passed May 9th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office from the different banks and banking institutions of the city, setting forth the rate of interest such banks and banking institutions will agree to pay on the current daily balances of the public funds of the City of Allegheny, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said Ordinance. All bids to be handed in on or before 3 P. M., TUESDAY, March 11, 1873.

Bidders will also state at what rate funds will be loaned to the city whenever she may need the same and to whatever extent she may require.
mh1:125 JAMES BROWN, Controller.

FLANNELS, YARNS

AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known

Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS

River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....R. J. WARING.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,

Epping, Carpenter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Corner Penn and 32d Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEMON & WEISE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cabinet Furniture

AND

CHAIRS.

No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,

WATCHMAKER.

(Late with J. R. McFadden & Co.)

No. 40 Sixth Street,

CORNER OF PENN.

Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.

A specialty made of adjusting new work.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding,

No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DREKA'S

ENGROSSING PENS,

For Plain and Rapid Writing.

For sale by all Stationers.

1033 CHESTNUT STREET.

Philadelphia Pa.

HENRY G. HALE,

Is now receiving direct his

SPRING GOODS,

Which is the most choice and well selected stock he ever had the pleasure of showing his many friends and patrons, and will be made up second to none in his line of business. Fine Merchant Tailoring.

Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,

Office and Fancy

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No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order.

Repairing promptly attended to.

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Perfect fitting

SHIRTS

Directions for self-measurement on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Sign of the Big Gun,

No. 179 Smithfield Street

$5 TO $10 A MONTH WILL BUY A FINE AMERICAN WATCH At the Jewelry Store of

JOHN MITSCH,

92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

FOR THE HAIR.

Geranium Pomade,
Heliotrope Pomade,
Millefleur Pomade,
Violet Pomade,
Castor Oil Pomade,
Mignonette Pomade,
Quinine Balsam Pomade,
Honey Suckle Pomade,
Myrtle Pomade, &c.,

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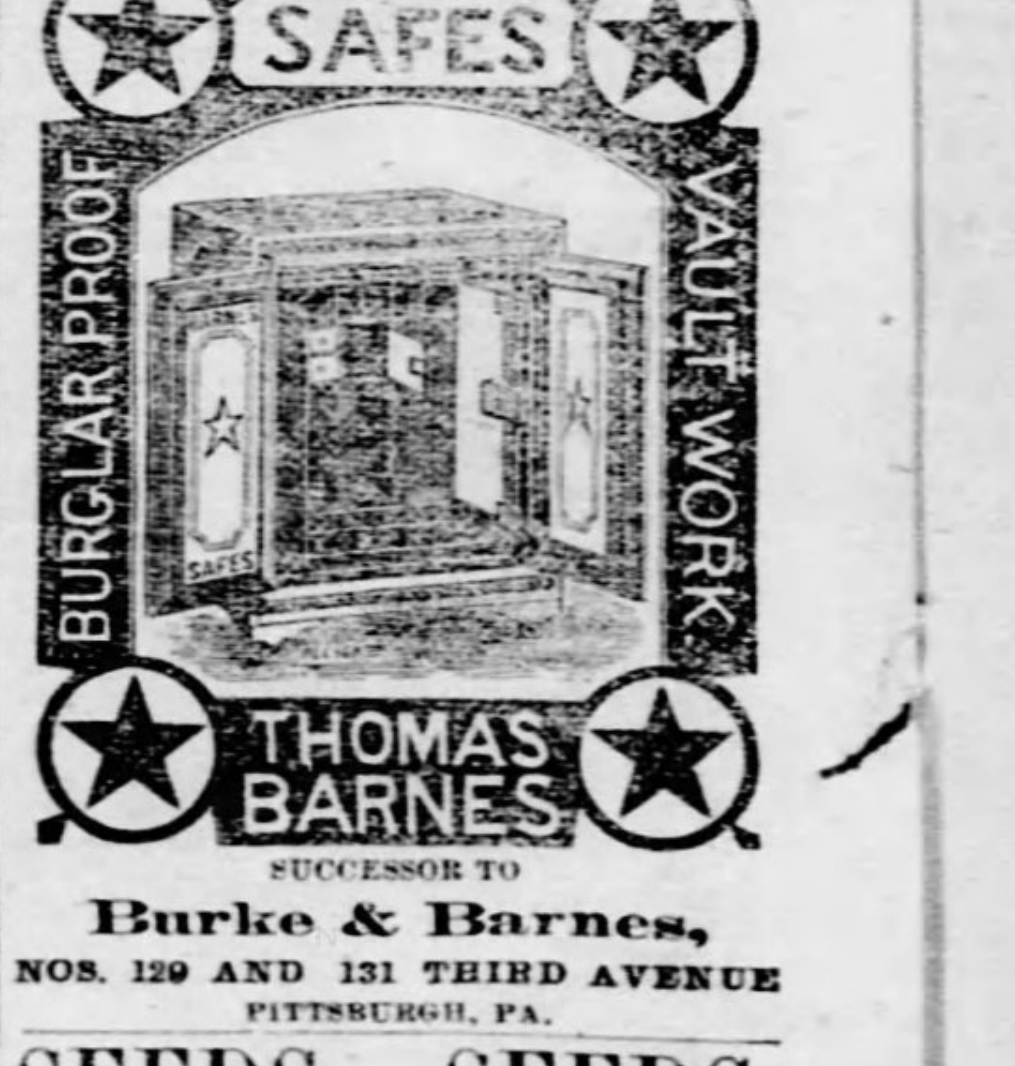
Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.



SUCCESSOR TO

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NOS. 129 AND 131 THIRD AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

SEEDSMEN,

137 Liberty Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24, 1873.

TO MACHINISTS
AND
IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop Gates, Fire Plugs, &c.," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Municipal Hall until 9 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, March 7, 1873. Plans, Specifications, &c., can be had on application at the office of the Mechanical Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
ROBERT WATSON,
BILL EURSWIN,
H. M. ROLFE,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.
fe25:13

POWERS OF LEGISLATURE.

A Good Work Mapped Out for the Constitutional Convention.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS ON THE POWERS OF THE LEGISTATURE.

A Blow Aimed at Legislative Bribery and Corruption.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION CUT DOWN TO VERY SMALL LIMITS.

In the Constitutional Convention, on Saturday last, General Harry White, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Constitutional Convention, submitted the following report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

OATH OF OFFICE.

Before any member shall take his seat in the body to which he has been elected, he shall take the following oath:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that as a member of the Legislature I will in all things support, defend and obey the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and discharge the duties of my office with fidelity. And I do furthermore swear that I believe myself to be lawfully elected a member of this House, without any false return, bribery, corruption, or fraud committed by me, or others, with my consent.

Any member elect refusing to take this oath shall not be admitted to his seat, and any member violating his said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, in addition to such punishment as may by law be prescribed, shall forfeit his office and be ineligible thereafter to either house of the Legislature.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Each House shall judge of the qualification of its members, but contested elections for members of either House shall be determined by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the returned member lives, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

CONTEMPT.

Either House shall have power to punish for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to preserve order in the House or in committees, to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member for misconduct, not a second time for the same cause, but a member who has been expelled for corruption shall not be eligible thereafter to either House. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same act.

PASSAGE OF LAWS.

No law shall be passed, except by bill, which shall be preceded by a preamble, briefly reciting the reason of the Legislature for its passage; and no bill shall be altered or amended in the course of its passage through either House, so as to change its original purpose.

READING OF BILLS.

Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments thereto shall be printed before the final vote is taken, and no bill shall become a law unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against be entered on the journal, and the majority of the members elected to each House, be recorded on the journal thereof as voting in its favor.

AMENDMENTS.

No amendment to bills by one House returned to the other for concurrence shall be concurred in except by the vote of a majority of the members elected to the House to which the amendments are so returned, taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof, and reports of Committees of Conference shall be adopted in either House only by a vote of a majority of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL.

The Legislature shall not pass any local or special laws.

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys.

Relating to, or incorporating ferries or bridges.

Vacating roads, town-plats, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, grave-yards or public grounds.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimating of children.

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines or borough limits.

Creating offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of, evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals.

Regulating or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables.

Regulating the management of common schools, the building of school houses and the raising of money for that purpose.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability.

Remitting fines and penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Creating corporations or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall any bill be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the manner, from or authority to grant such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where a general law can be made applicable, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the powers or give the relief asked for.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL BILLS.

No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person or interest, and the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed.

LEGISLATIVE CONTRACTS.

All stationery, printing paper and fuel used in the Legislature and other departments of Government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the Legislature and its committees, shall be performed under contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the Government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General or State Treasurer.

No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer, nor to increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The general appropriation bill shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he disapprove the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval, with his reasons therefor, to the House in which the bill originated, who shall enter reasons at large upon the journals thereof, and immediately proceed to reconsider such bill, or the several items thereof disapproved. All items in said bill not so disapproved shall have the force and effect of law. Any item so disapproved shall be void unless repassed by two-thirds of each House. And as to such bill or any item disapproved, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting yea and nay to be entered on the journals of each House according to rules and limitations hereinbefore prescribed as to other bills. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution nor under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each House. No appropriation shall be made to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes.

THE CREDIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association whatever, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company or association or corporation.

CITIES, ETC., AS STOCKHOLDERS.

The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution, company or individual.

The Legislature shall not delegate to any commission of private persons, corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any public improvement, or to levy taxes or to perform any municipal function whatever.

GAUGING AND WEIGHING.

The Legislature shall not create offices for inspecting, weighing or guaging any merchandise, manufactures or commodity; this shall not, however, affect any office created or to be created to protect the public health and safety, or for supplying the public correct standards of weights and measures.

INJURIES TO PERSON OR PROPERTY.

No act of Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person or property, and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted.

RAILROAD LIABILITIES.

No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation held or owned by the Commonwealth shall ever be transferred, remitted, postponed or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be released except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

EMPOWERED TO REVOKE CHARTERS.

The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any hereafter to be conferred by or under any law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

PUNISHMENT OF BRIBERY.

A member of the Legislature shall be guilty of bribery, and punished as shall be provided by law, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, from any corporation, company or person any money, testimonial, reward thing of value, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action in any way is to be influenced thereby or who shall after his election and during his term of office consent to, become, or continue to act as the agent, attorney, or other employe of any corporating or person, knowing such corporation or person has, or expects to have, any personal or special interest in the legislation of the Commonwealth.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any money, goods, things of value, testimonial privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer, or any member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide by law to compel any person who may have offered or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one to testify against any person who may have committed the offence of bribery, as defined in the foregoing sections, and the person so compelled to testify shall be exempt from punishment for the offence concerning which he is so required to testify, and of which he may be guilty; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery, as hereinbefore defined, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Nothing in the foregoing sections shall affect the validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offence of bribery.

A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not have the right to vote thereon.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gigantic Forgeries on Bank of England.

LONDON, March 3.—A discovery has just been made of frauds on a gigantic scale on the Bank of England, committed by one Warren *alias* Horton, an American, through a series of skilful forgeries of the names of Rothschild and other great financial houses. A reward of a thousand pounds has been offered for his apprehension. The police are searching for him with hopes of success.

LONDON, March 3.—The discovery of the immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount and extent of the forgeries, as everything is involved in mystery. The Bank of England cautions the public against the negotiation of certain five-twenty and ten-forty United States bonds, aggregating $230,000. It is though that the forgeries were perpetrated by a "ring" of American swindlers. The forgeries were discovered by the Rothschilds noticing in some bills a difference in the color of the ink used. The reward for the forgers has been increased to £2,500.

Later.—It is now believed that the frauds on the Bank of England will reach a million dollars.

The "Geneva Awards" in Parliament.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons this evening Julian Goldsmid put the question of which he gave notice last week in regard to the excess of the Geneva award over the actual losses sustained by the United States and what steps have been taken to procure a remission of such excess.

Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to have an opportunity of correcting a prevalent mistake. The American Government, he said, had £6,000,000 damages, but the Geneva Tribunal had awarded a little more than half that amount. The Tribunal had under the terms of the treaty of Washington, choice of two methods of payment; one reimbursement for individual losses, and the other the award of a gross sum. It decided to adopt the latter method. Following precedents, Her Majesty's Goveanment could not go behind that decision.

The explanation was received with cheers.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection growing stronger.

BAYONNE, March 3.—The news received here from northern and north eastern provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlist secources, shows that the insurrection is growing stronger every day. The situation at Pampeluna is critical, and a rising of Federalists apprehended within the city. The National Troops withdrew on Saturday into the citadel, and the commandant threatened to bombard the town if the Federalists revolted. The Carlist chiefs, Allo and Dorregarray, with 4,000 men were within three miles of the walls. The garrison numbers 3,500 men. The reinforcements sent by General Pavia deserted on the march. The Carlists under Seballo recently defeated the Government force commanded by Celrinelty near Lornera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed. Celrinelty retreated to Barcelona.

The Insurgents are rapidly organizing their increasing forces in the Basque provinces, Navarre, Alva, Catalonia, Valencia and Arragon. The army at Vittoria, formerly under the command of General Morione, has been reduced by desertions from 12,000 to 7,000 men. It is reported that a Carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Araujuez, 25 miles southeast of Madrid.

RUSSIA.

Preparing for the Khivan Campaign.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—Preparations for the Khivan campaign are going on without interruption. The report that the expedition had been abandoned in consequence of the submission of Khiva has no foundation.

UTAH.

Public Interest in Frelinghuysen's Bill.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 28.—Frelinghuysen's bill is still monopolizing public interest among all classes, and great anxiety is felt as to its treatment by the House. Leading Mormons claim they are satisfied with it for two reasons: First, the amendments are triumphs over the Gentile Ring. Second, if the bill is passed it will bring to a final test all questions of difference between the Mormon Church and the Government. The *New Endowment* says: "If this bill becomes a law, Utah will witness a reign of order and a recognition of law which will be a certain precursor of an era of peace, and a business revival, which will make the desert blossom."

Brigham Young's organ reports the prophet in excellent health and spirits.

Reports from Surveying Parties.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—The agent of Salt Lake parties who was sent to the east coast of South America some months ago to investigate the rumors of wonderful discoveries of places of gold returned lately and characterize the reports as extravagant. Particulars as yet are kept secret, but it is known that some of our leading mine operators and capitalists left suddenly for New York a few days ago on this business.

Crime.

SALT LAKE, March 3.—A special from Ogden Junction reports a horrible outrage at that place upon an Italian lady, who, with her infant, had just arrived from Piedmont, on the line of the U. & P. Railroad, by a ruffian named Robert A. Lee. On pretence of assisting the victim in removing her baggage, he got her into his office, and there fiendishly accomplished his object. He escaped, but great excitement exists, and if he is caught, his chances are for lynch law.

LOUISIANA.

New U. S. Senator Elected By McEnery Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The McEnery Legislature to-day elected General W. L. McMillan United States Senator for the long term commencing March fourth. The vote was, McMillan 45, Warmoth 33, scattered 7.

There was much talk among politicians about the compromise, but such a termination of political complication seems improbable.

Peace at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A telegram from a high official in New Orleans says there is no apprehension of collisions. Governor Warmoth was the first to receive the news to-day of the election of General McMillan by the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana for the Senatorial long term. Warmoth congratulated McMillan, who is here.

Memorial from the Republican Members of the Missouri Legislature to the United States Senate.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The Republican members of the Legislature have drawn up and signed a memorial to the United States Senate, setting forth the history of the late investigation of the charges of corruption in the recent Senatorial election in this State, declaring that the testimony taken was partial, unfair and totally unsatisfactory; that some witnesses were not brought before the Committee, and that others were not thoroughly examined; that money was used in the Senatorial contest, and asking the Senate to order an investigation into the manner of the election of Louis V. Bogy.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Another Good Showing for the Past Month.

A DECREASE OF $5,277,880 FOR FEBRUARY.

The Present State of the Country's Finances.

WASHINGTON, March 1 1873.

Following is the public debt statement for February:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,339,245,700 00
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,753,813,000 00
Lawful money debt	15,988,000 00
Matured debt	3,093,240 00
Legal tender notes	356,684,302 00
Certificates of deposit	27,770,000 00
Fractional currency	45,292,106 00
Coin certificates	24,024,980 00
Total without interest	$453,171,388 00
Total debt	2,226,065,629 00
Total interest	29,616,755 00
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$65,930,781 00
Currency	4,600,902 00
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	27,770,000 00
Total in Treasury	$98,301,684 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,157,380,700 00
Decrease during the month	5,277,880 00
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,672 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 00
Interest paid by U. S.	18,509,280 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,185,353 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,927 00

THE MODOC WAR.

Negotiations With Capt. Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Judge Roseborough, E. Steele, J. A. Fairchild, Frank Riddle and several other gentlemen were at the camp of Capt. Jack on Saturday, and were met by about thirty Indians. The party took the Modoc terms of peace as follows; they must surrender to the military authorities and be removed to the reservation in Arizona, Indian territory, or Southern Cuba. The Council was very peaceably. The party remained in Capt. Jacks camp all night. The chief is quite ill and is anxious for peace.

Mr. Steele stated the propositions of the Commission, and all the Indians expressed their assent, but they would have nothing to do with Meachaqen or Jesse Applegate. They did not wish to return to Lost river, for they would be amongst enemies. Eight or ten warriors from the camp came out to General Canby's headquarters to meet the rest of the Peace Commissioners. Capt Jack, Scar Faced Charley and Schonochise, said they wanted to go to Washington and see Big Chief. Yesterday Mr. Steele and eight Modoc warriors, went from the camp out to General Canby's camp. It is generally thought the war has ended.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

A Scale of Prices Adopted.

A large meeting of coal operators of this city and vicinity was held on Saturday morning in the office of Thomas Fawcett & Son. Simpson Horner, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. W. A. McIntosh appointed Secretary.

The Secretary read the scale of prices adopted Feb. 21st, 1873, by the Tuscarawas Valley Coal and Mining Association, as follows:

Resolved, That the price of mining coal of standard thickness, (four feet) should be ninety cents per ton from February 1st to October 1st, and one dollar per ton from October 1st to February 1st.

When miners are paid one dollar per ton for mining coal, to receive five cents extra on every *three* inches the vein is less than four feet.

The resolution was adopted at length by the members present, after which the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The maximum price paid for mining has been (4) four cents per bushel for many years prior to last fall, at which time a number of operators were compelled to accede to a demand for an advance to (5) five cents per bushel, owing to the temporary necessities of manufacturers and private consumers, and whereas, the demand for coal, both for home and for foreign trade, has since materially decreased, and whereas, the profits of the business are so small as not to remunerate us for conducting the same when paying over (4) four cents per bushel; therefore

Resolved, That our business be conducted with a view to fixing the standard price for mining at four cents per bushel at all mines on the railroads, thus making the price uniform with the price of mining at the river mines, commencing not later than April 1st, 1873, and that the officers of the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange be requested to call a meeting on Tuesday next, to take definite action, and fix the time at which the reduction shall take place.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,639. Metallurgic Gas Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,640. Regenerator Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,646. Process for Converting Cast Iron Articles into Steel.—Richard A. Jackson, Pittsburgh, assignor to Isaac Charles, Allegheny, Pa., and James J. Johnston, Columbiana, Ohio; said Johnston assignor to William D. Rinehart, Allegheny, Pa.

135,650. Puddling Furnace—Evan Lloyd, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,679. Mop Head—George Washington Wheat, Philipsburg, Pa.

135,682. Portable Cooking Apparatus—George Yinger, Harrisburg, Pa.

135,686. Car Coupling—Casper S. Bigler, Harrisburg, Pa.

135,687. Reed Organ—Riley Burdett, Erie, Pa.

135,701. Wheel for Vehicles—Jerome F. Downing and Wellington Downing, Erie, Pa.

135,707. Turbine Water Wheel—William P. Hale, Lockhaven, Pa.

135,718. Driven Well—James Large, Gill Hall, Pa.

135,744. Tug-Buckle for Harness—Charles W. Adams, Wheeling, W. Va.

135,830. Screw Cutting Device—Joel Bacon Low, Ravenna, Ohio.

135,856. Wrench—Joseph Smiley, Franklin, Pa.

135,871. Car Coupling—Liston B. Wilson, Caldwell, assignor to Isaac A. Wilson, Zanesville, Ohio.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Man Struck Down at Midnight.

On Saturday night about midnight a citizen saw a man running about in his bare feet, in the vicinity of the Hand street bridge, and acting in a very strange manner, and with blood running down his face onto his clothes. The man who discovered him took him to Dr. Dickson's drug store, at the corner of Penn and Hand streets, and the Doctor was aroused and dressed his wounds. The injured man gave his name as Oliver, and said he was the father of the notorious "Pug" Oliver. He had come from McKeesport, where he had been at work, and was crossing the Hand street bridge from Allegheny. When he reached this end he was suddenly attacked by some unknown individual, who struck him a terrible blow over the head with a poker. The physician, upon examination, found just such a wound as a poker would probably inflict. A large, deep gash was cut in the forehead, though the blow had not been quite strong enough to fracture the skull.

Local Option and Our Assemblymen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Richland township, Allegheny county, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Some of the members of our State Legislature voted for an adjournment, and others *dodged* the vote, thereby defeating the supplement to our local option bill; therefore

Resolved, That we heartily condemn their action, and do hereby pledge ourselves not to help nominate, or vote for, if nominated, any man as a member of either house, who is not known to be a sound temperance man.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE for publication.

The Turner Case.

A petition is being circulated in Titusville for the pardon of Joseph K. Turner, the young lawyer of that place who about one year ago was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the crime of forging bounty papers. It sets forth that he is now lying sick in the prison hospital, and it is doubtful that he will ever recover. His father is more than eighty years of age. He has no influential friends to whom he can appeal to aid him in procuring a pardon for his son, and is too old and feeble to attend personally to the getting up and circulating of a petition to the President. Hence prominent citizens have made the appeal in his behalf. As he was tried here, the particulars of his case must be fresh in the memory of our readers.

....The National Convention, called to urge the adoption of a religious amendment in the Constitution, assembled at Cooper Institute, New York on the 25 inst., and was called to order by John Alexander Esq. A committee on permanent organization was appointed and Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of this city, was elected permanent Chairman. Two hundred and twenty-six delegates were found present, representing fourteen States.

....Titusville has got a Fire Police. They paraded on Thursday last, according to the "*Courier*" of that village. Their uniform consists of a cap, belt and club. Aint that rather a light dress considering the season.

THE ANSWER.

The Economites' Response to Beaver Falls.

As we intimated would be the case, several days ago, the members of the Economy Society, after a full consideration of the subject, will return their answer to-day to the people of Beaver Falls, in reference to the employment of Chinese in the Cutlery works. As this is the first official statement of the Economy Society on the topic which has created such excitement and discussion, it will be read with great interest, while to the people of Beaver Falls, it will be of a particular importance. The document was first approved by the Economy Society, ratified by the Cutlery Company, and as herewith given in full, will be presented to the people of Beaver Falls for their action to-day.

To the Citizens of Beaver Falls:

Recently there appeared in our village of Economy a delegation of citizens from Beaver Falls, Pa., with a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens held in that place, wherein they complain of the introduction of Chinese labor into the works of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company by the trustee of our Society, and by other parties interested therein, by which white laborers, to whom, as is alleged, continuous employment in said cutlery had been promised, were displaced and obliged to leave the place, etc., and demanding relief of our Society, by whose agents and trustee, and by whose capital and influence, as is alleged, said grievances have been brought about. Our Society now deem it a duty to answer these complaints, and make a public explanation of its acts, and the more so, since the employment of Chinese labor has of late, for various causes, become more frequent in various other parts of the country.

The Cutlery Company is an organized corporation, transacting its business in the usual way through a board of directors, our Society being the principal owner of the stock, but having but one director in the board, and but one voice in its management. Our Society as such was not notified either by our agents or trustee of the intended employment of Chinese laborers by the company, and was not therefore consulted about it, but having been notified of the complaints in question, our council of elders resolved to examine into the matter.

On such examination we find the company organized as aforesaid now in apparently successful operation. We being the principal owners, as aforesaid, but other parties who had for a long time been connected in the management of our business in Beaver Falls, having also large interests therein.

The works now give employment to about one hundred and twenty white persons residents of Beaver Falls and vicinity, and about one hundred and ninety Chinese. The directors of the Company, without our knowledge as a Society, entered into a contract for the employment of three hundred Chinee laborers for a term of four years, and gave security for the faithful performance of their obligations.

These men receive their wages monthly, and are free to leave the employ of the Company at any time, if not satisfied, or for any reasonable cause they may be discharged from the Company.

We have been unable to find that the Directors have, in their action, or in their management of the business, violated any law or any rights of any party, but if such should be the case, the courts are open to decide upon it. When the present Board of Directors took upon themselves the management of the Company's business, which was only done as a last desperate effort to save it from utter ruin, they found it in a deplorable condition, heavy losses having been sustained, and its capital greatly impaired. The previous efforts to save said cutlery may well be likened to the efforts of a crew on board a sinking ship freighted with a valuable cargo. They applied to their next kinsmen, who, indeed, seemed willing to aid, on condition, however, that each should receive a certain portion, but upon a reckoning being made, it was found the proffered aid would cost not only the whole cargo, but require the ship, and quite an addition beside. In this dilemma, but one of two things remained to be done—stop the works at once and entirely, which would have discharged every employee, and entailed great injury, if not ruin upon the interests of the place, or do as was done by the managers, call upon these men to do a part of the labor and strive to continue operations.

The latter was adopted as the better course for all concerned. And may not we here express the hope, that aside from every other view of the question, this may prove to some of them at least, the call spoken of by the evangelical prophet—Isaiah, 55:5.

Our Society would be willing for the Company to dispense with Chinese labor, in the interest of peace and harmony, if convinced of any wrong done thereby, but fear to remove one supposed evil by causing another which would, as we think, necessarily follow.

But to meet the accusation of having countenanced the course pursued by the Company for the sake of lucre only, the council of elders of our Society has instructed our trustee, who is and has been a director in the Company, to bring all our share of the proceeds of the business during the next eight years, if we so long remain owners therein, before them, and they will then direct the expenditure of such money for the purpose of supporting missions, schools, the poor, etc., with particular reference to Beaver Falls; but we will not add to the amount of our funds invested in the business if it should not yield a profit. The cutlery business must, so far as we are concerned, be self-sustaining.

As to those white employees, if there be any, who worked in the cutlery, and have, as is alleged, been wrongfully discharged by our agents or trustees, by reason whereof they suffered loss, it was the act of managers or the Board of Directors of the Company, not of our Society; but our Society desire, if any such cases exist, that they be properly and legally made to appear before a court of justice, and that they be fully compensated; and we pledge ourselves that if said company is not able to make such compensation, it shall be made by us.

We have full confidence in the integrity of our trustee, and the gentlemen who were concerned with him in the employment of the Chinese laborers, that they acted lawfully and from proper motives; and while, if consulted, we perhaps would not, and might not now, approve of the introduction of such labor, yet for the reasons mentioned we do not censure those who did introduce it.

Our agents in the transaction of business at Beaver Falls, and who are interested in the cutlery, have undergone much labor and trouble in their effort to save from utter loss not only their own interests in the Company, but also the interest of our Society. We feel grateful to them, and will not be unmindful of their faithful services.

If we are mistaken in our views that no rights have been violated by the managers of the cutlery in the employment of Chinamen, and this is shown us by proper legal authority, we will, as good and law abiding citizens, insist on their immediate removal, and use every endeavor to that end. Should, however, any lawless and violent course be resorted to in violation of the legal rights of the company, we, as a Society, would be compelled to protest; and in such case, in view of all the facts, and our previous efforts to promote the general interests of the place, we will feel obliged to withdraw our means not only from the cutlery business, but also from the place generally. This we would regret exceedingly to be under the necessity of doing as our desire has ever been to promote the prosperity of the place. On the other hand, if these men are permitted to remain quietly and peaceably at their work, our share of the proceeds shall be appropriated to the religious, educational and charitable purposes mentioned above. If our views are favorably received, and at the expiration of four years the employment of Chinese labor is disapproved of by the citizens of Beaver Falls, we will be glad to let them have our interest in the cutlery works upon very reasonable terms; and if they can operate them successfully without such labor we will be much pleased.

JONATHAN LENZ,
DAVID WIGAND,
CHRISTOPHER DIEHM,
LEWIS PFEIL,
DANIEL SCHREIBER,
JOHN WOLFENGAL,
JOHN GOETZ,
ANDREW KOTRBA.

Council of Elders of Harmony Society.
MARCH, 1st, 1873.

THE SCREEN BILL.

A Miner's Opinion of it.

WHITE ASH, March 2d, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Seeing so much written and so much has been said about the legislation asked for by the miners, and as a coal miner I hope you will give me space in your columns to rebut a few of the principal arguments of the opposing party. First, The coal operators claimed in Harrisburg that the nut coal that they sell to the citizens of Pittsburgh for ten cents per bushel was only rubbish. Now, if it is rubbish, it appears to sell well. Second, They claim that they cannot compete with merchants in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Virginia unless they get this nut coal as they do now from the miner for nothing. Now, there is not one of these States uses a screen more than from half inch to three-fourths of an inch between the bars, and all coal passing over said screen is deemed merchantable coal, and pays the miner for the same, and as the Monongahela and Youghiogheny coal is far superior in quality to all other coal going to market, why should they erect screens from one and a half to one and three quarter inches between the bars, as they now have, and pay the miner nothing for what passes through it, and why do the people of Cleveland say they can get coal cheaper from Pittsburgh than they can from Beaver and Lawrence counties, which is 30 or 40 miles nearer home? Simply because the profit realized from the nut coal, pays for shipping the lump coal. I should, as one miner, be well pleased to have the question properly discussed in some suitable place before a public meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh called for that purpose, and let them decide the question of payment for nut coal to the miner. As they have never had an opportunity to hear both sides of the question, it is possible for them to judge, and as the operators have never presented one petition signed by the people remonstrating against the bill, but on the other hand, the miners have presented petitions signed by thousands of citizens, asking for the passage of the bill, which I think is enough to convince any member of the House that wishes to do justice, that the bill should pass, as all bills should either pass or be defeated by the weight of petition brought in its favor or against its passage; and by accepting of the bill proposed by the operators 10 feet long, 5 feet wide, and one inch and ⅜ between the bars to compose a screen would be injurious to that portion of Beaver, Lawrence, Fayette and Westmoreland counties, now using the small screen, I say let us either have the original bill of the miners or none at all, as the operators only wish to kill the bill by time under the pretense of making a compromise.

W. D. WOOLSLAYER.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

Business of the Month of February.

The following is a list of the Wills admitted to probate and Letters of Administration granted at the office of Register Gray during the month of February:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
William Prentice	Louisa Prentice
John Kleilein	Dougherty Kleilein
Cath. Boutrier	Charles Auglock George Schwan
Charles G. Hammer	F. Josephine Hammer
Ludwig Hern	Christiana Hern
John G. Hilber	G. Anthony Fielding Joseph Erny
Nancy C. Adams	Adams Getty David D. Bayard
Jacob Fuchs	Abolionia Fuchs
Robert Cunningham	Robert P. Cunnigham W. H. McGill
Christiana Kolb	Phillip Hoerr
Marie Frey	Marcus Frey
Cornelius Raftes	Dennis Kearney
John McQ Woods	Jeremiah Woods
James M Saint	James Saint John P. Saint
Christopher Littinger	
Bolit Smith	Mary A. Smith
Daniel Conway	Sanford J. Crist
Booz Martz	Martha Martz
Michael Schraener	Margaret Schraener
James Sands	Thomas Patterson Wm. Maskimmens Robert McGregor
Mary McGregor	Wm. Falls
Hannah Duncan	
Chris. Mankedick	Augusta Mankedick
Ann W. Robinson	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bond.
Francis Devlin	Owen Morgan	$ 390
Elizabeth Williams	Sarah Williams	300
Catharine Ludolph	John Kaiser	400
Francis Bailey	Mary A. Bailey	15,000
Andrew Spealman	Wm. F. Spealman	600
Elizabeth Young	Edward Bailey	250
Sarah Castily d. b. neeta	Thos. J. Keenan	2,000
Bessie Burk	Mary Finigan	100
John S. Singer	Alfred Kerr	1,600
Anna B. Hani	Augustus Hani	4,000
E. G. Hammer	George Snyder	200
Andrew Hopkins	Mary Hopkins	600
Robert Bell	Safe Deposit Co. of Pittsburgh	
Mrs. Ann Hare	Herman Lang	600
Uriah J. Tinker	Nathaniel Nelson	6,000
E. C. Aughinbaugh	W. B. Aughinbaugh	10,000
Joseph Miller	Philip Simmons	6,000
A. Freshwalter	W. A. Sipe	200
Sarah Grubbs	David G. Moon	1,200
C. Littenger	C. Kimmer	3,000
Henry McCullough	Mary McCullough	300,000
Dennis Healer	Ann Healer	600
Eliza C. Totten	Robt. C. Totten	2,400
Nancy Kirk	Franklin J. Kirk	200
Jas. P. Blackmore	Jas. A. Blackmore	500
Mary Commons	G. W. H. Commons	100
H. Duncan, c. t. a.	Alex McLean	20,000
John L. Hanna	Geo. B. Logan	1,000
Walter Wadsworth	S. Wadsworth	1,200

A LITTLE SPICE.

What a Louisville Merchant Saw in the Union Depot—Three Parties Instead of Two—An Unexpected Visit.

A little flutter might have been noticed in the Union Depot on Thursday evening, had those waiting for their respective trains known what a feast of spice for their ears was going on. A lady had entered the depot about 8 o'clock and anxiously inquired of one of the railroad officials if he could tell her when the train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad would arrive. The gentlemen, who is courteous at all times and under all circumstances, gave her the desired information. He noticed she was a little flushed and seemed extremely nervous. She staid in the depot to await the arrival of the train. In due course of time the long expected train arrived. A gentleman jumped off, who, had any one taken particular notice might have been seen to draw from his pocket a blue handkerchief and carelessly wiping his face with it. The lady immediately noticed this, and greeted him with apparent delight and affection. Behind them (an unexpected witness to the scene) stood another gentleman, he, too, had got off this train. This party was a well known Louisville merchant. The lady, his wife. He had had some grave suspicions of his wife's fidelity. She had left Louisville to visit some friends at McKeesport. So she stated to her husband, but instead, had made the appointment with the gentleman above named. He is in business in Chicago, and was previously of Louisville, where he is well known. The husband in some manner had got wind of the intended journey, and concluded to follow on and see what he might see and abide results. The two gentlemen met, there was a word or two between them. The gist of it is this. "Who are you, sir?" The gentleman addressed gave his name, "are you married?" "Pray why the question? I am." "Well, sir, I am this woman's husband, and you sir, ought to value the chastity of another's wife as you value your own." The Lothario was nonplussed, the aggrieved husband had taken him unawares. The scene is simply indescribable. There was no boisterous encounter, no drawing of pistols or letting of blood. There were only two or three who witnessed the proceedings. The husband took his wife with him. They stopped over till the next train, and started for Louisville. The Chicago man skulked off. There was a carriage at the depot engaged by the lady to take them to a well known hotel on Smithfield street, but the driver was somewhat disappointed, when he found he did not get his passengers. He hadn't been paid for the drive to the depot. It is hoped that the woman has learned a valuable lesson, and that the husband who was wronged will be forgiving. The third party will probably never forget this little episode.

PETROLEUM.

Statistics Presented of Operations for the Year Past.

In an elaborate and carefully prepared resume of the operations in petroleum during the past year, we glean from the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, the following interesting statistics. It says:

In the producing districts of Pennsylvania developments was not carried on quite so extensively as in the previous year, but it met with an extraordinary and almost unprecedented success, the production for the year having averaged over 2,000 barrels daily larger than the previous year. The production of the United States and Canadas reached the enormous figures of 7,394,000 barrels, or 20,271 barrels daily. The discoveries of the year and the extension of the producing districts have shown more clearly that petroleum is inexhaustible. In Pennsylvania very extensive new fields have been found, while in Canada and West Virginia the old territory has been considerably extended.

The effects of the combinations to control the markets and the struggles of the conflicting interests kept the trade in an abnormal condition the most of the year. In January the price ranged about $4 00 per barrel for crude on the Creek, but fell as low as $3 30 in March. There was then an advance to $4 00@4 25 in the first half of June. The market then declined to $3 00 in September, but under a partial stopping of production the price suddenly advanced as high as $4 50. This was the outside price of the year. Altogether the business of producing was moderately remunerative. The refiners made large profits during the last half of the year.

The daily average product in America in 1872 20,271 barrels, against 18,100 barrels in 1871, and 17,990 barrels in 1870.

Coroners Monthly Report.

The following are the inquests held by Coroner West during the month of February:

February 3d. Thomas McCarthy, Barney McCurry, Charles Olfee, Michael Reynolds, Patrick Rowley, John Shehan and Anton Bachrist. Killed in the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, by an explosion of boilers at the American Iron Works on February 3d.

February 4th. Patrick Stack. Accidentally run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Turtle Creek Station.

February 5th, Cornelius Loftis. Died from a wound inflicted with a knife by Frank Russell, on the night of February 1st, at Sharpsburg.

February 5th, John Grisbauer. Found drowned in the Ohio river opposite Manchester.

February 5th, John George Hilyer. Died of heart disease, in the Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 6th, Frank Gallaher. Suicide by drowning while laboring under insanity, near McKeesport.

February 10th, Isaac Miller. Accidentally run over by a freight train on the West Penn Railroad, Eighth Ward, Allegheny.

February 12th, James McKean. Died of injuries received from the explosion of a carbon oil lamp, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

February 18th, V. Guy Wise. Killed February 17th, by being accidentally struck by express train going east on Pennsylvania Railroad, near Spring Hill station.

February 23d, Edward McGuire. Killed by being accidentally run over by a freight train on West Penn Railroad, near Etna station.

February 25th, Philip Dolan. Fractured skull by falling on pavement in Spring alley, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 26th, Catharine Rogers. Died of heart disease, Fourteenth ward.

February 26th, John Buckley. Suicide by shooting at Red Lion Hotel, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.

February 27th, Daniel Truxall. Died from injuries received by being accidentally struck on the head by a piece of ice thrown from flywheel in Reese, Graff & Co.'s mill.

Occupations of the Work House Inmates.

During the last year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three persons were committed to the Work House, and the following professions, trades and occupations were represented: Laborers, 793; Housework, 222; Puddlers, 53; Housekeepers, 43; Shoemakers, 42; Carpenters, 38; Moulders, 37; Blacksmiths, 35; Glass Blowers, 34; Teamsters, 30; Painters, 27; Printers, 26; Cooks, 24; Sailors, 22; Farmers, 21; Clerks, 21; Engineers, 18; Machinists, 18; Cigar Makers, 17; Barbers, 16; Miners, 16; Coopers, 13; Nailers, 13; Sewing, 13; Butchers, 12; Dealers, 12; Masons, 11; Tailors, 11; Book Keepers, 10; Salesmen, 10; Boatmen, 10; Bakers, 10; Railroaders, 10; Boiler Makers, 9; Boilers, 9; Stonecutters, 8; Plasters, 7; Gardeners, 6; Tinsmiths, 6; Brick-Layers, 6; Physicians, 5; Brakesmen, 4; Drivers, 4; Tanners, 4; Heaters, 4; Rollers, 4; Soldiers, 3; Polishers, 3; Saloon Keepers, 3; Brick Moulders, 3; Drovers, 3; Weavers, 3; Watchmakers, 3; Cabinet Makers, 3; Clergymen, 3; Finishers, 2; Marble Cutters, 2; Potters, 2; Midwives, 2; Confectioners, 2; Journalists, 2; White Lead Workers, 2; Engravers, 2; Druggists, 2; Hostlers, 2; Paper Hangers, 2; Book Binders, 2; Pilots, 2; Tobacconists, 2; Teachers, 2; Firemen, 2; Apprentice to Gasfitting, 1; Jeweler, 1; Gilder, 1; Hatter, 1; Upholsterer, 1; Policeman, 1; Wagon Maker, 1; Varnisher, 1; Work in Cotton Factory, 1; Waiter, 1; Slater, 1; Carriage Maker, 1; Merchant, 1; Laundress, 1; Harness Maker, 1; Dyer, 1; Plumber, 1; Dentist, 1; No occupation, 12.

BRICELAND'S TRIAL.

Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

The evidence in the Allingham murder case was closed yesterday. Chap. Truax was examined, and corroborated his wife's testimony of the previous day. In cross-examination however it differed somewhat in a few minor points. Albert Truax testified that he saw Briceland leave Chap. Truax's house the morning after the murder; saw him unlock the ticket office at the station; heard him thence enter his shop and make a noise as if handling tools.

John Snyder testified to seeing Briceland at the station between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the murder, which differs from Mrs. Truax's statement.

At this point of the proceedings, the defense put in their rebuttal, and it was shown by John D. Walker and Daniel Gardner that Briceland knew how to write.

Frank Porter and Charles Hanlon testified that Chap. Truax told them the day after the murder that Briceland went to bed at nine o'clock and was there at five o'clock next morning, and that between these hours he knew nothing about him.

Nancy Noah testified that three weeks before the murder she saw Briceland wearing leather gaiters, with very low and wide heels. It will be recollected that it was shown that Briceland's boots corresponded with the tracks at the porch, except as to the heels. This concluded all the evidence. In the afternoon the argument of counsel commenced, and was continued until the Court adjourned.

LATEST.—On Tuesday morning the jury returned a verdict convicting Briceland of Murder in the First Degree.

The Divorce Market.

The divorce branch of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday disposed of four case. A decree was granted in the case of Almira Poe against George Poe, dissolving their hymeneal relationship on the ground of abuse and desertion; Also in the case of Mary Ann Vogel against Frederick Vogel for desertion. A decree was refused in the case of Alice Griffin against Robert L. Griffin. The Court in refusing petitioners plea, stated if her testimony had been legally taken it would have justified a decree, but as it was not, it had to be thrown out and the could not be made on the other testimony. A decree was granted in the case of Christiana Lies vs. Jacob Lies. Lies is the Allegheny notion dealer who disappeared from his home about two years ago, and created a sensation; every one supposed him drowned, but he turned up in about six months, and after remaining at home a few months disappeared again. The petition was brought by Mrs. Lies for divorce on the ground of desertion. The application was refused.

To Builders.

We desire to again call the attention of all persons who propose to build during the coming season, to the great superiority of the recently patented Anderson Sash Balance over all others now in use. The Anderson has only been before the public a few years, but in every case where it has been tried has met with the most pronounced success. As a contrivance for windows that at once combines the advantages of simplicity and durability, it has no rival. It besides posesses the superiority of being so easily adjusted that it can be fitted to any window frame,—thus doing away with the necessity for a frame especially prepared for it, as is the case with other "balances." No "balance" that claims attention from the public so well merits the praise bestowed upon it, or so well answers the purpose as the "Anderson." We believe this from a practical trial of it, and from having seen it in operation in hundreds of cases. The office of the Anderson is at No. 78 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

One of the objections urged against the repeal of our usury laws is that if the trade in money is made free, money lenders will take advantage of the necessities of borrowers, and increase the charges for the use of money. The fact is that actual practice proves the utter falsity of this position. In Massachusetts where the usury laws have been repealed, money is now cheaper than in any other financial centre in the country.

Our money market to-day develops no new features. Money is in good supply but banks seem disposed to hold on to their money, and will not part with it except for the very best undoubted paper. It is said that in some of our banks money is accumulating because of the want of confidence in the future—paper being refused now which not long ago would have been readily taken. While prudence and caution are good, yet there is danger that these qualities may be carried to extremes, and great injustice be done to really deserving persons. Our banks ought to aid our business community to the fullest extent possible with safety. If they grow too cautious and conservative they will but hasten on the very disaster they seek to avoid.

To-day, the bears in the New York stock market have been victorious at every point, all stocks being pressed down and the market closing weak. Pacific Mail at one time touched 49, but closed finally at 51⅛. This stock is very erratic in its movements, and its future course is enveloped in mystery. Operators in New York are afraid of a sudden advance, and are asking 10 above market price for calls. It is probable that the Company will buy in the stock at these low figures, under the act of last year for the reduction of the capital stock. The stock may remain low for a short time, but at 50 it is certainly a good purchase. Erie, too, has taken the down track and closes weak. If the threatened investigation takes place, it will go below 60 soon. The whole list is declining and if it continues a few days, it will be time to buy for the rise which will take place as we enter upon spring. The decline of the past few days have been very profitable to some of the bears. It is said that Mr. Morton of Morton, Bliss & Co. made $250,000 on a "put" of 10,000 shares Pacific Mail, and H N. Smith made $25,000 on a put of 25,000 shares.

Gold has remained steady all day, closing at a decline of ⅛ from opening price. If stocks decline yet further, gold will advance.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	115⅛	115
U. S. Sixes—1881	116⅛	116⅛
" —coupons		118⅜
5-20—1862	115⅜	115⅜
5-20—1864	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865	116¼	116⅜
" 1865 new	114¼	114⅜
" 1867	116⅜	116⅜
" 1868—coupons	116⅜	116⅜
10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
Currency 6's	114⅛	114⅛
New 5 per cents	113⅛	113⅛
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102⅛	101⅛
Erie	64⅛	62⅜
B. H. & E.		8⅛
C. C. & I. C.	39¼	38¾
St. Paul	53	52⅜
Do. preferred	75⅜	73⅜
Michigan Southern	92⅜	91⅜
Do. Central	108	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅜	
Rock Island	113	112¼
North Western Common	80⅜	81
Do. preferred	86	
Pacific Mail	52⅜	51⅛
Western Union Telegraph	88⅜	86
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛	44⅜
Union Pacific	34⅜	34⅜
Toledo & Wabash	72⅜	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	93⅜	
Harlem	129⅜	128

NEW YORK, March 3, 1873.

Money active and stringent, with the bulk of business at 1-32@⅛, but late in the day the rate declined to 7 per cent. Sterling heavy at 8⅛@⅜. Gold strong, ranging 14⅞@15 for loans; 4 per annum to 1-16 per day for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $14,000,000. Treasury disbursements $247,800. Governments about ⅛ bigger; dull but firm. State bonds quiet and steady. Railroad bonds firm and moderately active. The business in stocks was more active than on Saturday, and in some shares the fluctuations were very important. Pacific Mail was the chief feature, and with great activity was forced down from 57 to 49. Rumors circulated place the losses of President Stockwell at $3,000,000 while others say he will be able to meet all obligations. The price recovered to 52¼, but was again depressed to 49⅜, with a subsequent rise to 52⅜, a fall to 50¾, an advance to 52⅜, a fall to 51⅜, and a final close at 51⅜. The meeting of Directors this afternoon lasted four hours, but nothing is yet known as to the business transacted, though report says the result is favorable to the prosperity of the company. The course of the Pacific had a strong influence on the general market, and the bears, by heavy sales, aided by the continued tightness of money and the strength of gold, succeeded in depressing nearly everything on the list. Panama was the only strong specialty. It advanced from 106⅜ to 113, but fell off at the close. Late in the day a better feeling prevailed, but the market generally was heavy at the final close.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118⅜; 5-20s of '62, 116; do '64, 115⅜; do '65, 116⅜; do do new, 114⅜; do '67, 116⅜; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 113⅜; 10-40s, 111⅜; currency 6s, 114⅜.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93⅜; Tennessee, old, 80⅜; do new 80⅜; Virginia, new, 44; do old, 50; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 94⅜; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 83⅜; American Merchants Union Express, 66⅜; United States Express, 72⅜; Pacific Mail, 51⅜; New York Central, 101⅜; Erie, 62⅜; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 107⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93⅜; Northwestern, 80⅜; do preferred, 88⅜; Rock Island, 112; New Jersey Central, 102⅜; St. Paul, 52; do preferred, 73⅜; Wabash, 72⅜; do pref'd, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 10; do pref'd, 40; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 44⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake shore, 91⅜; Panama, 108⅜; Illinois Central, 122; Union Pacific, 34⅜; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 80⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107⅜; Hartford & Erie 8⅜; Sterling Exchange, 108⅜.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

APPLES—The supply of prime fruit in good condition, is considerably reduced, and the market, in consequence is a shade firmer, but there is no quotable improvement in prices: $2@2,50 per barrel. Common stock in large supply, and hard to sell at any price.

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X. $8 per barrel to the city, and $9 to the country; the reason of such a marked difference lies in the fact that manufacturers have to deliver it at depot, and then pay return freight on "empties," and it is certainly worth a dollar per barrel.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change: Common Soda Ash, 48 per cent., 4⅛c; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4⅜@5; Pots, 9⅜@10c; Pearls, 11@11⅛; Arsenic, 3⅛@4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c.

BROOMCORN—Trade continues quiet and the market presents no new features worthy of special notice; may be quoted in a jobbing way, at 4@5 for common to fair red, 5½@6 for good green, and 6½@7 for hurl.

BEANS—The market is easier under the influence of increased receipts, but prices are without quotable change: $2.50@3 per bushel, the outside figure for choice white.

BUTTER—There has been an increased demand for prime butter during the past week, and with diminished receipts, and a very limited supply, prices have advanced from 3 to 5 cents per pound, and we now quote at 30 to 33 for prime to choice. Common and medium butter, however, is in good supply and dull; may be quoted at 15 to 25—inferior, 10@12.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1 4-4 Sheeting, 15c; Nonatook, 12⅛c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B. fine, 11⅛c; White Carpet Chain fine 36c; Colored, 43c; Cotton batting, 30c; Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking 36.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is rather better, though it is by no means active; there is no change to note in prices. Peaches, 2 lb. cans, $2.50; 3 lbs. $3.25@3.75; Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2.65 to $2.75; Tomatoes, $2.37 to $2.50.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to 15⅛@16 by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing demand, but the market is quiet and prices remain unchanged; 14@15 for common to fair; 16 to 16½ for prime, and 17 to 17⅛ for choice Goshen, and the inquiry is mostly for the latter kind.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock of Apples is large, unusually so and increasing, and with no improvement in the demand, the market is exceedingly dull and holders are anxious to unload; may be quoted nominally at 3@5 cents, as to quality. Peaches also in heavy supply and dull; sales of halves at 7 to 8 cents. Blackberries 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The market has been dull for some days past; the downward tendency has been temporarily checked by the cold weather, but buyers are taking hold very sparingly, and prices are nominal at 25@27 cents. A few days of fine weather would be sufficient to knock prices down, and this is not without its effect in curtailing the demand.

FLOUR—The market has been dull for several weeks past, and with increased receipts, and a diminished demand, stocks are accumulating, however, as compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices. Spring wheat, $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $9.00@9.25 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Nearly all the leading markets are reported dull, including New York, Chicago and Liverpool, and the impression is gaining ground that prices are destined to rule lower, and this as a matter of course, is not without its effect in restricting trade. Rye Flour is dull but unchanged at $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The Grain markets have been very quiet for some time past, and trade still continues dull. Wheat is weaker under the influence of advices from other points, but in consequence of the continued light receipts, prices are still maintained; $1.75@$1.80 for good to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. However, as might be expected, millers are very "bearish," and they have a right to be as Wheat is higher relatively than flour; the latter has declined and the other must sooner or later follow suit, it is only a question of time. There has been an increased demand for prime white Oats within the past week and, as the supply of this kind is comparatively light, the market is firmer though prices are unchanged: quotations may be fairly given at 40@41 for black, mixed, 42@43; and 44@45 for white. It is generally believed that prices cannot go any lower in consequence of the fact that it can scarcely be laid down here at present quotations, and this accounts for the diminished receipts. The Corn market is reported a shade better, in consequence of diminished receipts and offerings and prices are a shade better, we now quote at 50 on track for Shelled, and 52 free in elevator. Ear Corn, 50@51 in bulk, and 53@55 sacked. There is little or nothing doing in Rye, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 90. Barley is also very quiet, and it is said that brewers are disposed to hold off until after the issue of "local obtion" has been disposed of; while if the people should decide in favor of the measure, it will not interrupt with the manufacture of ale and beer, yet there can be no question but what the consumption would be very materially diminished. We continue former quotations, 95@90 for fair to prime spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The position is as follows:—Stock in the United States and on the way from Brazil, 125,000 bags; Stock at Rio, Feb. 6, 220,000 bags; price, 9-600 exchange 26⅛; purchases, 20,000 bags. The decline of say 1-5 of a cent per lb. at Rio is neutralized by the advance in exchange and light purchases. The high cost of importation—at least 20⅛c gold for an assorted cargo—will prevent any decline for the present; but the large stock at Rio, daily accumulating, with no disposition on the part of our importers to buy freely, may force prices down, and thirty days hence lower values prevail. The opinion, however, of the importers and jobbers is, that the bean will advance in the near future and remain high through the spring months. Java, and all other descriptions, are in full sympathy with Rio, which is, on account of its strength and flavor, the cheapest coffee, to the consumer, grown in the world. Sugar—The refined market is unsettled, and prices ⅛ off. New Orleans in good demand at our quotations. Demerara firmer and prices a shade better. It is the general belief that foreign Sugars will rule low during the season. Molasses—New Orleans in brisk demand at high prices, which may go up as the season advances. Syrups dull but held firm. Rice—Carolina strong, Patna and Rangoon firm at our figures.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24c. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio 28 in lb packages; 27⅛ loose. Roasted Java, package, 33, loose, 32.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8⅜; Patna, 8@8⅛; Rangoon, 7⅜@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 14; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 13; Standard A, 11⅜; B, 11⅛; Ex. C, 11⅛; C, 11⅛; C, 11⅛; H. & E. C. ExC, 11. Monumental Ex C 10⅜; Lower grades, 10@10⅜; N. O. Sugars, Choice 10⅜, Prime, 10⅛; Good, 9⅜—stock small. P. R., 10@10⅛—light stock.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 73@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

SUNDRIES—Penna Con Lye, $8.00. Philadelphia, $7.75. Bi-carb. Soda, kegs, $7⅛. Boxes, $8⅛. Hammel's Ex Coffee, $4.50. Oswego & Duryeas Corn starch, 11; silver and satin, 19. Buffalo Corn Starch, 10; Buffalo Gloss starch, 9. Pearl Starch, 5⅛. Shot, $3 per bag. Lead, 12. Wheeling Tobies, $10.50.

HAY—There has been apparently an improved demand within the past week, and the market in consequence is firmer, but there is no quotable advance in prices. Sales of baled at $24@28 per ton, and loose from country wagons, at $27@35, according to quality. Dealers are hoping for a stronger market within the next sixty days, hence, they are not disposed to force sales—some are indifferent about selling even at present prices.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11⅛@12⅛ Green Salted Mixed, 11⅛@11⅜ Green Salted Cow, 11@11⅛ Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@0.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—The arrivals have fell off considerably within the past week or ten days, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are no better. We continue former quotations, Bran $3@90cts. Secouds $1@$1.10. Middlings $1.20@$1.30.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 70@73; No. 2, 50; Linseed, 93@98. Whale W. B. 88@94 Bank, 78; Straits, 83; Cod, $1.50@2; Spirits of Turpentine 80@85.

ONIONS—The supply of good stock continues light, and prices are still sustained, $6@$7 per barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8⅛c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c; Clear Sides, 9⅛c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9⅛c; half bbls. 9⅜c; pails, 10⅛. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—There is a steady jobbing demand and with continued light receipts, the market is a shade firmer, but there is no quotable improvement in prices, 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 3⅛@3⅜c.

SEEDS—The market for Clover and Timothy is reported weaker, but there is no change to note in prices; $5.50@6 for the former, and $3.50@4 for the latter. Flax Seed in steady demand at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8⅛c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade although slow, is improving; orders are coming in more freely, and there is not much doubt but what our manufacturers will have all the orders they can fill for some time to come, as it is known that stocks are very much reduced all over the country; there is no change in the card, and the discount remains unchanged at 50 and 10, for round lots.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength.		Double Strength.
	2d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty	
6 x 8 to 7 x 9	$	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	6 00	6 75	9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 12	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 75	14 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25	16 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00	18 00
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		11 00	19 00
22 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00	21 00
20 x 28 to 24 x 36		14 00	21 00
26 x 34 to 26 x 40		15 00	26 00
26 x 38 to 28 x 44		16 00	28 00
30 x 46 to 30 x 48		18 00	29 00
32 x 50 to 32 x 52			30 00
88 x 54 to 34 x 56			36 00
34 x 58 to 34 x 60			42 00
36 x 60 to 50 x 60			45 00

WHITE LEAD—Trade is improving steadily, orders are coming in freely, and the indications are that there will be a heavy demand during the balance of the season. No change in prices; 11⅛c for 100 keg lots, and 12c for smaller lots.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

WOOL—The market is dull and dealers not disposed to operate—as there is still a large amount of wool yet remaining in the hands of growers who must either meet the market at current rates or carry over until the next clip. We do not see any encouragement for higher prices until the new clip is reached. Advices from eastern markets the past week indicate great dullness and lower prices. The best Ohio and Penna. wools do not bring over 60c on an average. Hence western dealers and agents of manufacturers are unwilling to make any purchases at over 50c. We quote prices nominal: Fine wools, 50; Choice Clips, 52@53; Unwashed, 32.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKE.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, March 3, 1872.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

CATTLE.	
Jacob Needy, Bellaire	1 car
S. Edmunds, Bellaire	2 "
J. Rogers, Bellaire	1 "
J. Sheppard, Bellaire	1 "
Wisner & F, Bellaire	1 "
B. Casselman, Bayard	1 "
J Steiner, Waynesburg	1 "
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1 "
J. Arnold Canal Dover	1 "
S. Hull, Canal Dover	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner "	1 "
E. Katz "	1 "
S. Lowenstein "	1 "
W. Moonshine "	1 "
Marks Bro. "	3 "
Keifer & S. "	1 "
Rothchild & H. "	1 "
Hazlewood & B "	1 "
S. Krause "	1 "
Holmes & Co., Wanwert	1 "
R. S. Keyes, Mansfield	1 "
N. Keister, Wooster	1 "
J. Hershey, Fairview	1 "
H. H. Brook, Alliance	1 "
J. Voetter, Salem	1 "
J. B. McMillen, Palestine	1 "
Total	33 "
HOGS.	
F. Hector, Orrville	1 car
F. Hector, East Liberty	2 "
J. Rothchild "	3 "
G. Emerick "	2 "
Total	8 "
SHEEP.	
W. Betz, Bayard	1 car
W. H. Brook, Alliance	1 "
HORSES.	
E. N. Wright, Chicago	1 car
R. H. Patterson, New Castle	2 "

CATTLE.

There was a full supply on sale to-day; if we mistake not, it was larger than most of the drovers had counted upon. In addition to the 33 cars above noted, there were about 3 cars driven in from the adjoining country; six cars left over from last week and two cars brought over from East Liberty, making in all 44 cars, or calculating 18 to the car, 792 head. The quality, as a rule, was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of what might be denominated fair to medium, the supply of strictly prime butcher stock was very light, and there were but few scalawags. The Chicago cattle, of which there were 14 cars, were pretty good in point of quality, but they presented a very bad appearance in consequence of having been on the cars so long, from three to four days, and the drovers complained that in addition to being badly bruised they lost heavily in weight, and herein is where the trouble lies; for while last Monday's prices were obtained, yet after deducting for shrinkage and making heavy allowances for bruisage, the market was not as good for sellers. Furthermore, it was alleged that the Chicago cattle cost more than those on sale last week, which, if correct, makes the case still worse for the sellers, for to the increased cost, as already intimated, may be added increased shrinkage and bruisage; any one of these are bad enough, but with the whole three combined it can be readily perceived that while drovers may have realized fully as much for their stock as they did last Monday, yet the market was not as good, and this was the situation to-day. The above statement is applicable to the regular dealers, the most of whom are now and have been for some time past drawing the great bulk of their stock from Chicago.

We presume that the transient drovers did well enough as there were but few cattle left over, and we heard of no particular complaint; no doubt the most of them obtained about all they expected or had a right to expect, and then their stock did not have so far to come, hence, they did not suffer near so much from shrinkage and bruisage, although we do not think they made more than a commission, if that.

In regard to prices, as we have already stated, there was but little if any change, as compared with last week. Prime to extra butcher cattle, of which the supply was very small, brought from 6⅛@7⅛; medium to good, 5⅜@6⅛; fair, 5⅛@5⅜; common, 4@4⅜; inferior, 3@3⅜. Fresh cows may be quoted at $30@60, as to quality and condition, and the demand continues rather light in consequence of the high price of hay. Following is a pretty full report of the sales, as reported by the sellers.

Peter Hartman, 8 head of country stock, 16 from Chicago, at 5⅜ to 6⅜.

Peter Sheitemantle, 12 head of fair to prime Butler county, Pa., stock at 4 to 6 cents.

Louis Gerson reports 15 bulls and steers at 2⅜ to 4 for former, and 4⅜@6 for latter; from Westmoreland county.

Lowenstine & Arnold report 16 Ohio steers at 4⅜@5⅜.

John Beeler sold two fresh cows at $45 each.

W. Moonshine reports 16 butcher stock from Chicago at 5⅜@6⅜.

S. A. Vandevert sold 2 steers at 4c; 7 bulls at 2⅜@4 cents.

M. Rudolph reports 24 head mixed Tuscarawas county, Ohio stock at an average of 4 cents.

M. Humes sold one bull and two steers at about 4 cents.

J. Steiner sold 4 fresh cows at $65 each; 2 fat cows at 4 cents per lb.

Hazelwood & Blackstock report one car from Ohio, and one car from Chicago at 4 to 7 cents.

Kraus & Smith, one car butcher stock from Chicago at 5⅜@6⅜.

Lobman & Zeigler—30 at 5@6 cents.

J. Shamberg, 30 at 5⅜@6⅜.

L. Keifer one car at 5⅜@6⅜.

M. Varner, two cars from Calcago, at 5⅜@6⅜.

Orr, Williams & Co., report one car small thin Ohio steers, at 3⅜@5⅜.

S. Marks & Bro., 3 cars of mixed Chicago stock, at 5⅜ to 7 cents.

Nicholas Carr reports 20 head common Ohio stock at 4⅜@5⅜.

Sadler, Havens & Co., 50 head of, mixed Ohio stock, at 4@6 cents.

Jacob Needy, 3 cars at 5@6⅜.

E. Katz, one car Chicago at 6 to 7⅜; 30 from Ohio, at 2⅜@4⅜.

J. S. McMillan, one extra bull averaging 1,850 at $75; one good fat cow at 4⅜.

M Kraus reports 31 head of fair to good butcher stock, at 4⅜@6⅜.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., report having retailed about two cars.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was unusually large, footing up in round numbers about 850 head, and the quality was considerably above the usual standard, and while, as might be expected, the market dragged in consequence of the increased supply, the butchers taking advantage of the situation to look around, hoping by holding back to be able to force a decline, and while in some instances they may have been successful, yet in the aggregate, prices were pretty well sustained. Holders, generally were stiff, refusing to make concessions, and hence, notwithstanding the supply was large, there were but few left over, and as a rule, former prices were realized. For further particulars we refer the reader to the annexed report of sales:

J. F. Neeley reports 70 head of mixed Beaver county stock, at $3⅜@6 per head.

J. S. McMillan reports 60 head from Washington county, at 6 to 7 cents.

Adam Eckert reports 77 head, sold his "tops" out at 7⅜ cents.

John Beeler had 20 which he was holding at $5 per head, but subsequently sold for less.

Keifer & Farien report 150 at from $4 per head up to 7⅜ cents per lb.

Peter Sheiteman lle 118 from Butler county, Pa., sold at from 5 to 7⅜ cents per lb.

J. Steiner, from Stark county, Ohio, wholesaled 46 mixed, averaging 107 pounds, at 7⅜ cts.

W. Wernz reports 75 head of prime to extra Ohio sheep at 5⅜@7⅜.

Henry Nagle wholesaled 31 Butler county stock, at 5⅜ cents.

Ed. Jackson sold 90 at 5 to 7 cents.

J. W. Stewart reports 200 Ohio sheep on commission at 5⅜@7⅜.

P. M. Snyder wholesaled 74 close wool Ohio sheep, averaging 95 pounds, at 6⅜.

HOGS.

Were in light supply, and mainly common in point of quality, and with an average demand, prices, as compared with last Monday ruled from ⅛ to ⅜ higher, We now quote in a retail way, at 5⅜ to 6 cents for common to prime, and 6⅜@6⅜ for extra.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, March 1, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	258	420 cars.
Hogs	146	130 "
Sheep	77	80 "
Horses	48	53 "
Mules	13	10 "
Total	542	693 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were unusually light, but little over one half of those of last week, and as might be expected, the market in consequence of the very limited supply ruled stronger, and prices were advanced from ⅛ to ½ of a cent per lb; strictly prime heavy shipping steers, of which there were very few on sale, would probably have brought a half cent more, but the number wanted not only of good, but all kinds, was small, as the eastern markets have been hard all week with but little prospect of an early improvement. However, some of these eastern buyers are obliged to have stock; they have contracts and must have the cattle in order to meet their obligations: we do not suppose that many of them expect to make any money out of the cattle they bought here this week, as prices were higher in this market relatively, than in the east; but, as already intimated, they must have the stock in order to meet their engagements, to keep up their trade, and it was this that enabled sellers here to put up prices. The "run" for the week was the lightest one we have had to record for several months, and it must be borne in mind that of the 258 cars reported, 76 cars were billed through, so that there were but 182 cars in the market; the sales last week footed up 2,610 head; this week, 1144, showing a falling off of 1,466 head, or more than one half. There was an average attendance of Philadelphia buyers, but Peter Klemen, Louis Shamberg and Pat. McConville, were the only New York buyers, and they bought less than 30 cars combined. Julius Voetter & Co., did not buy a single bullock, and Joshua Holmes has quit the business.

Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers may be quoted at 6⅜@7c; there were so far as we could learn, but 4 head sold at the outside figure, but it was because there was a scarcity of this kind of stock, not from want of buyers: there was another small lot sold at 6⅜, and after that came a car load sold by Hazelwood & Blackstock at 6.65. Prime 1,200@1,300, 6@6⅜; medium, 1,000@1,100, 5@5⅜; fair, 800@900, 4@4⅜.

HOGS.

The receipts, as will be seen, continue light, and mainly common in point of quality; the impression is gaining ground that the great proportion of the best hogs have been marketed, and this is very evident from the very light arrivals of good stock for some weeks past. Hence, with an average demand and a diminished supply of prime heavy hogs, prices have steadily advanced, until they are higher now than they have been for a year or more past. Sales of prime to extra Philadelphia hogs were made this morning at 6 to 6.10; however, there were but few buyers above 6c, and we believe that there were but two cars sold at 6.10. Light hogs are also higher, and may be quoted at 5⅜ to 5⅜ for fair to prime Yorkers, an advance of 20 to 25c as compared with last week. In regard to the future, it is not for us to speculate, but the feeling prevails among well informed dealers that good hogs are scarce all over the country, and that present prices, in consequence, are likely to be maintained; it is very evident that the supply in first hands has been very materially reduced, otherwise, the arrivals would not have been so light.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were liberal footing up seventy-seven cars, all of which were intended to be sold in this market; trade was a little better during Monday and Tuesday, but since then, in consequence of large receipts and unfavorable reports from New York, the market has been dull and closes fully 25c per cwt lower. The sales during Friday and to-day did not exceed half a dozen cars, and quite a number were shipped east in first hands, owners having refused to accept the prices that could have been obtained.

Following sales were made during the week, 1 car fine wool, 108 lbs, at 7⅛; 1 do. 104 lbs, at 7; 1 do 102 lbs extra, 6⅜; 1 do. 106 lbs. at 6⅜; 1 do. common 100 lbs, 6: 2 do. prime 98 lbs, at 6.75; 3 do. open wool, 98 lbs, at 5,85; 1 do. 117 lbs, 6.55; 1 do. 100 lbs, 6⅜. Following are the closing quotations: extra 100 lbs. fine wool, 6⅜; prime, 6⅜; prime, 90@95 lbs, 6@6⅜; good 80@85 lbs, 5⅜@5⅜; fair 70@75, 4⅜@4⅜; prime open wool, 100@120, 5⅜@6⅜; good 80@90 lbs, 5@5⅜.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1873.

While the demand for pig iron continues to be restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, nevertheless, and while the market is in an unsettled and rather unsatisfactory condition, prices, as compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. Producers and consumers are still apart in regard to the future of the market; the former seem to be vere confident that any depression in the value, especially of good irons, is out of the question; while the latter still claim that the raw material is higher, relatively, than the product, that they cannot advance finished irons, and that metal, in consequence, ought to and must decline. This is substantially the situation in this market, and but for this, trade would be much better than it is; if consumers did not expect to get cheaper iron, they would undoubtedly buy more liberally than they have been doing for several weeks past; while on the other hand, if the furnacemen did not expect that prices would be sustained they would not be so indifferent about selling. We learn from the commission men, that there is a full supply of common irons, such as mottled and white, but that good red short irons are scarce, and as the inquiry is mostly for this particular kind, it is held firmly and brings full prices; the mills are all pretty well stocked with the former, but their supply of the latter is much reduced, and it is wanted for mixture. Sales have been made at $42@43, and some holders are asking $45. Foundry irons are quiet; though good reliable brands are scarce and held firmly, notwithstanding the demand is light and mainly for small lots.

The market for refined bar iron, although not what it was expected it would be, or usually is at this season of the year, is nevertheless improving, and there is no doubt but what trade will be much better, as soon as the hard weather is over, which cannot possibly be much longer delayed. Orders for nails have commenced to come in quite freely, since the recent reduction, and the indications are that the mills will have all they can do from now until July.

The Steel trade is still reported quite satisfactory; orders continue to come in freely and while there is no change in prices, the tendency is upward.

We were reported the following sales of metal:

ANTHRACITE.		
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	$44 50	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 3 Cold Short Mill	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral	40 00	cash
YOUGHIOGHENY COKE.		
200 tons Gray Forge	37 25	cash
HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.		
125 tons No. 1 blue	58 00	4 mos
EASTERN COKE.		
140 tons Silvery	$42 00	5 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
100 tons Silvery	$37 00	4 mos
150 tons Gray Neutral	38 00	cash
200 tons Gray Neutral	38 00	cash
150 tons Medium Gray Forge	39 00	4 mos
300 tons Choice Open Gray Red Short. for future delivery	44 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge Red S to arrive	43 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge Red S to arrive	43 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Red S to arrive	43 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge. R. S. to arrive	43 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge R. S. to arrive	43 00	4 mos
300 tons Open Gray Neutral do.	40 00	4 mos
100 tons White & Mottled Red Short.	38 00	cash
50 tons Gray Forge Red Short	40 00	4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

The market for both crude and refined continues dull and somewhat demoralized, while prices as compared with Saturday are without quotable change. Crude was quoted at Parker at $2 for certificates, and $2.10 free on board cars—it was offered, we understand, at these figures. Refined also very dull and weak, though not quotably lower. Spot or March, 17⅜, buyer last half April, 18⅜; do May, 18⅜. There is no demand for Pittsburgh delivery, and in the absence of sales, quotations may be given nominally at 15@15⅜ free on cars.

Oil barrels continue dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; the supply is very light, and but for this prices could scarcely be maintained.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Shipping List says: We have no material change to note in the position. The demand has improved but little, though prices continue steady. A number of manufacturers are in the city looking around, but are cautious about purchasing largely. At the auction sale of Texas on 27th inst. the attendance was large and the prices obtained were satisfactory, being from 1 to 2 cents per pound above the expectations of dealers. Messrs. Walter Brown & Son advertise for sale at auction on the 6th inst. about 1,000,000 pounds of assorted, terms cash in 30 days, or paper at 90 days; interest added after 30 days at 7 per cent. per annum; paper to be satisfactory to seller. The sales comprise 300 bales Montevideos, at 36 cents; 35 do. Cape, 36@38; 2,000 pounds low Nevada, 25; 10,000 pounds Colorado, 25; 15,000 pounds Kentucky Combing, 62⅛; 10,000 Pulled 52@55; 18 bales Black do., 42; 2,000 lbs. Fall California, 28; 34 bales do., 25@37; 5,000 pounds Scoured do. 85; 30 bales Spring do., 29; 15,000 pounds Pulled do., 45@50; 6,000 pounds Combing, 62@65; 15,000 pounds unwashed do., 62⅛; 4,000 pounds Pelled do., 10,000 pounds Mexican, and 43 bales Sandwich Island on private terms. By auction, 184 pkgs. Texas sold at 17⅛@28 cents, cash and 60 days.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20, Farnham & Co., Our Wool market is very active, and taking everything into consideration we are inclined to think that shipment to the United States stand a better chance this season than last year, when prices were much higher and competition so keen it was impossible to control selection. Freights to Liverpool via Suez Canal are likely to rule low. Several steamers have been chartered to arrive at £3, but freight will have to be relet at less rate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The North American says: The market, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continues dull, but prices are without material change. We quote: Pennsylvanja and Ohio, super Saxony fleece, 63@68c; full-blood merino fleece, 60@63c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece, 59@62c; half-blood fleece, 57@60c; common and quarter-blood fleece, 50@55c; common fleeces, 47@50c; tub-washed, 62@67c; unwashed, 43@45c. New York and Michigan, super Saxony fleece, 61@63c; full-blood merino fleece, 59@62c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece, 53@55c; half blood fleeces, 62@65; common and quarter blood fleeces, 48@52c, common fleeces, 43@45. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa super Saxony fleece, 58@60c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is without notable change. There have been considerable sales made on the spot and to arrive, but the particulars are withheld for the present. The sales from yard are principally small parcels to supply the wants of consumers. We note besides 50 tons Glengarnock on private terms, and small lots of Gartsherrie at $68. Under date of 16 ult., the London News mentions: "that in consequence of the high price of coal, resolutions have been passed putting out of work next week about 80 furnaces in the North of England iron district, which will be equal to one-seventh of the entire number." The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Coalmasters' Association on the 13th conceded an advance of six pence a day to their colliers, and on Change, immediately after the meeting, coal was advanced two shillings per ton. The leading ironmasters of South Staffordshire on the 14th inst., announced an advance of 20 shillings a ton over January prices of iron These reports have had no particular effect on the market here, except, perhaps to make holders less inclined to sell, as iron cannot be laid down here at the present prices except at a loss. American Pig has been in considerable request, most of the sales noted below being for consumption. We quote No. 1 $50, No. 2 $45@49, and Gray Forge $40@44. We note sales of 100 tons Allentown at $50, 200 do. No. 1 Thomas $50, 200 do. No. 2 X Thomas $48, 300 do. No. 1 Hudson $50, 800 do. No. 1 and 2 Hudson River and Pokeepsie, and 750 do. Schuylkill, deliverable at Philadelphia, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50, No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4 2-10c per lb, and nails at $5.25 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton in good export demand; middling upland 20⅛c; sales of futures 12,500 bales as follows: March [illegible]; April 20 7-16@20 9-16c; May 20 13-16@20 15-16c; June 21⅛; July 21 9-16@21⅛c. Flour very dull; receipts 11,000 bbls; super western and State [illegible]; good to choice $7.25@7.75; white wheat extra $8.20@10.50; St. Louis $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal quiet; western [illegible]. Whisky firm at 91c. Wheat firm with more disposition to purchase, but holders ask an advance, which checks business; receipts [illegible] bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat [illegible]; No. spring Chicago [illegible]; red and amber western [illegible]; north-western store [illegible]. Clover seed steady at [illegible]. Timothy quiet at [illegible]. Rye nominal. Barley quiet; Canada West $1.24. Malt steady. Corn quiet and steady; receipts 18,000 bushels; new western 63@64⅛c; old in store [illegible]; new yellow western 64⅛@65c. Oats dull but unchanged; [illegible]. Coffee quiet; [illegible]. Hay and hops quiet. Sugar in moderate demand; [illegible]. Molasses dull; New Orleans [illegible]. Rice steady [illegible]. Crude petroleum at 12c; refined 19c. Turpentine steady at [illegible]. Stock of grain in the warehouse: wheat 772,000 bushels; corn [illegible]; oats [illegible]; rye 40,000; barley 233,000; malt 168,000; peas 5,000. Mess pork very firm; new mess $15.12⅛@15.37⅛; seller April $15.25. Beef unchanged; mess [illegible]; extra [illegible]. Cut meats in moderate request; hams [illegible]; shoulders 7c. Middles in moderate request; [illegible]. Lard steady; western 8 7-16@[illegible]; kettle [illegible] 11-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Live stock: total beeves for the week 7,200, against 7,700 the previous week; for to-day 128 car loads at One Hundredth street, 77 at Weehawken, and 62 at Communipaw, making 4,600 head; fair trade; prices unchanged, save for poor Texans, which went lower; 25 cars Texans sold at [illegible]; thin Ohio and Illinois [illegible]; fair [illegible]; good to prime [illegible]; fine extra 13⅜@14c; and 4 cars superior, [illegible] cwt., Illinois, [illegible]; 4 cars, 6 cwt, [illegible]; 4 cars fat, 7⅛ cwt, Missouri, 12@14c; 8 cars Missouri, 6⅜ cwt, 10⅜; 11 cars Texans, 1,000 lbs, [illegible], 56 lbs per cwt; 6 cars Kansas, 6 cwt, 10c; 4 cars Cherokees, 1,150 lbs, 10⅛c; all sold. Sheep: total 25,000 against 20,000 the previous week; on sale to-day 8,700; market rather dull; ½c decline per week; range [illegible] for poor to [illegible] for fair, and [illegible] for good to prime; 1 car extra, 109 lbs, Ohio, 8c; a car, 128 lbs, Canada, 7c; a car, [illegible] lbs, Ohio, 7c; a car, 95 lbs, coarse Kentucky, [illegible]. Hogs: receipts 20,000 live, and 10,500 western dressed, against 37,000 live, and 19,000 dressed the week before; live [illegible]; city dressed [illegible]; western [illegible]; 4 cars latter, 150 lbs, [illegible]; market not firm.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle: receipts 2,251; market fairly active for good shipping grades; good [illegible] cwt. steers selling at [illegible]; [illegible] cwt. [illegible]; a small bunch of extra, [illegible] cwt. $6.25. Hogs, receipts 13,146; market dull; the supply exceeded the demand, which was confined to shippers and butchers; common to fair sold at [illegible]; good to choice [illegible]. Sheep: receipts 1,771; market dull and unchanged; $3.50@5.25 for common to choice.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Beeves dull and market favors buyers; extra State and western steers [illegible]; fair to good [illegible]; common [illegible]. Sheep in fair demand at [illegible]. Hogs higher at [illegible]; sales: 1,800 beeves, 9,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

LONDON, March 1—5 P. M.—Consols for money, [illegible]. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; do. do. '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅜; new 5s, 90⅜. Erie Railway, 51⅜. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow 44s 6d. Refined Petroleum 17⅛@17⅜d.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 57f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9⅜d; Orleans [illegible]; sales of 12,000 bales, of which 8,000 was American and 2,000 speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 27@27s 3d. Beef 84s. Lard 38s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib do. 36@36s 3d. Refined petroleum 18⅛d. Turpentine 47s. Cotton shipped from Bombay since last report 31,000 bales.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Refined petroleum 44f.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; extra spring $6.75@7.25; superfine [illegible]. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring Chicago closing at [illegible] cash, or seller March [illegible]; seller April; No. 3 do [illegible]; rejected 92⅛c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 31⅛c cash; 31⅜c seller April; [illegible] seller May; rejected 27⅛c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 26⅛c cash; 27c seller April; rejected 23. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 64⅛@65c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No. 2 72c; No. 3 57@61c. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Mess pork: demand active and prices advanced to $13.80 seller April; [illegible] seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced to $7.70 cash. Bulk meats steady; sales short rib middles loose at 6⅜c; short clear loose 6⅛c; shoulders packed 4⅜c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand; 86c. Dressed hogs $5.25@5.30.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Cotton steady; low middling 18⅛c; middling 19⅛c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine $5.00@5.50. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring $1.26. Corn a shade lower; 31c for East on track; 32c in elevator. Oats firmer; No. 2 26⅛c East on track. Barley dull and only sample lots are in the market. Rye dull; nothing doing. Whisky quiet at 88⅛c. Mess pork firmer and higher at $14.25@14.50 for small lots. Dry salt meats firm at [illegible] spot; clear rib sides 7⅛c seller April. Bacon strong and higher at [illegible]. Lard nominal at 7⅛c. Hogs declined to [illegible]. Cattle active and firm; common to choice Texas [illegible]; good to choice cows and heifers $3.00@4.25; native feeders [illegible]; fair to choice beeves [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Flour quiet; superfine $6.75; double extra $7.25; treble do [illegible]; choice do $9.70@11.00. Corn scarce at 90c. Oats quiet at 50@53c. Bran quiet at $1.10@1.15. Hay; prime $26; choice [illegible]. Pork scarce and firm; new $15 50. Dry salt meats [illegible]. Bacon quiet at [illegible]. Hams 13@13⅜c. Lard dull; tierce [illegible]; fully fair 9c. Molasses: inferior fermenting 45c; prime 55c. Whisky dull at 90@96c. Coffee quiet at 18@20c. Cotton firm; good scarce; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 15⅛@15⅜c; low middlings 18⅛c; middlings 19⅜@19⅜c; middling Orleans 19⅜c; receipts 8,041 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,092; to Continent 6,171; coastwise 3,722; stock 194,567.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Cotton steady at 19⅛c. Flour dull and prices drooping; sales at $7.50@7.70. Wheat dull at $1.65@1.70. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil steady at 93@95c. Eggs firm at 21c. Butter in fair demand and market firm. Mess pork strong at $14.25. Lard firm; steam 7⅛c; kettle 8@8⅛c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5⅛c; sales at 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; sales at 7⅛c buyer March; sides held at ⅛c higher. Hogs steady; shipper's $4.75@5.75; butcher's $5.25@5.35. Whisky quiet at 86c.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A very fair business was done in Dry Goods by the commission houses to-day, and jobbers sales footed up a satisfactory aggregate, but the weather was adverse to a large distribution. Cotton goods firm and active. Brown and bleached cottons were very brisk in first hands, and some of the leading grades were short. Denims, ticks and stripes are all in improved demand and steady. Prints active. Ginghams in good request. Black cloths and light weight cassimeres are doing better. Foreign dress fabrics, Japanese stripes and chenes and chambrays in moderate demand.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Bagging dull. Cotton quiet; low middling 18⅛c. Flour easy; extra family $7.50; fancy $9.25. Wheat quiet and easy; $1.70@1.80. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye easier; 80c. Mess pork $14.25. Bacon steady; [illegible]. Hams; prime 12c; sugar cured 12⅛@12⅜c, packed. Bulk meats firm; demand fair; shoulders 5@5⅛c; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides 7⅛c; hams [illegible] loose; ⅛c higher for packed. Lard steady; choice leaf [illegible]; kegs [illegible]; good 7⅜c; small lots on order [illegible]. Whisky steady; 86@87c. Tobacco: moderately active; prices unchanged; sales at $2.20.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat demand active and prices advanced 4@5c; No. 1 white Michigan $1.80; amber do. spot, $1.67 seller April $1.72 seller May; No 1 red $1.71; No 2 do, spot, $1.55; seller April [illegible]. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot 39c; seller April 41⅛c; low do 38⅛c. Oats: No 2 quiet at 41⅛c; Michigan 35⅛c. Clover seed $5. Dressed hogs [illegible]. Mess pork $14.80. Lard [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1.28; No 2 $1.22⅛. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 26⅛c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 33c. Oats demand fair and market firm. Rye: No 1 67⅛c. Barley dull and market unsettled; fall No 2 74c.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged at $1.55@1.65. Corn steady at 30@34c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 30@32c. Provisions strong; bulk shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7⅛c. Bacon: shoulders 5⅜c; clear sides 8⅜c. Lard firm at 7⅛c. Hams firm; sweet pickled 7⅜c; sugar cured 12@12⅛c.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red $1.70@1.90; amber $1.95@2.05. Corn: mixed western dull at 60c. Oats quiet; western mixed 47@47c; white 49c. Rye quiet at 75@85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Whisky 90⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Flour very dull; superfine $4.75@5.50; extra $6.00@6.75. Wheat dull; western red $1.92@1.90; amber 1.97@1.98. Rye dull at 80@87c. Corn steady; yellow [illegible]. Oats dull; white 48@50c; black mixed 45@47c. Petroleum: crude 13⅛c; refined do 19c. Whisky dull; western iron 91c.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices nominal; No 1 red winter held at $1.69; No 2 red $1.64. Corn: dull and good good at rail prices; mixed 45c. Refined petroleum steady and unchanged.

Orphans' Court Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1873, will be sold on the premises, all that certain lot of ground—two-story Brick House—situate in the township of Elizabeth, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 1 on Craig street; thence north with said street 32° west 7 3-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 3; thence 6 94-100 perches to the corner of lot No. 4; thence 6 8-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 5; thence north with the line of lot No. 5, 57¾° east 11 94-100 perches to the land of James Wiley; thence by the same south 32¼° east 6 8-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 2; thence 6 94-100 perches to the corner of lot No. 2; thence 7 1-10 perches to the corner of lot No. 1; thence by line of same 11 4-10 perches to Craig street, the place of beginning.

Sold by order of the Orphans' Court, under proceedings in partition at No. 6, March Term, 1872, as the property of the late ROBERT WOODFORD, deceased.

JACOB MOWRY,
Administrator,
S. A. McCLUNG,
Corner Grant and Diamond streets.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, secured by sharp mortgage on the property.

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